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THE
PHILADELPHIA
MEDICAL DICTIONARY.



THE *Ed. W. Bradford*
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PHILADELPHIA

MEDICAL DICTIONARY:

CONTAINING

A CONCISE EXPLANATION

OF ALL THE

TERMS

USED IN

MEDICINE,
SURGERY,
PHARMACY,
BOTANY,

NATURAL HISTORY,
CHYMISTRY,
AND
MATERIA MEDICA.

COMPILED FROM THE BEST AUTHORITIES,

BY JOHN REDMAN COXE, M. D.

PHILADELPHIA:

PUBLISHED BY THOMAS DOBSON, AT THE STONE HOUSE, NO. 41,
SOUTH SECOND STREET.

THOMAS AND GEORGE PALMER, PRINTERS.

1808.

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO WIT :

Be it remembered, that on the twenty-ninth day of October, in the thirty-third year of the independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1808, Thomas (L. S.) Dobson, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit :

“ The Philadelphia Medical Dictionary : containing a Concise Explanation of all the Terms used in Medicine, Surgery, Pharmacy, Botany, Natural History, Chymistry, and Materia Medica. Compiled from the best authorities, by John Redman Coxe, M. D.”

In conformity to the act of the congress of the United States, intituled, “ An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned;” and also to the act intituled “ An act supplementary to an act, intituled, ‘ An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies. during the times therein mentioned,’ and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving, and etching historical and other prints.”

D. CALDWELL,

Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

PREFACE.

THE basis of the present work is Dr. Fox's "New Medical Dictionary, revised and augmented by Dr. Bradley." Upon comparing it with other works of the same nature, it was perceived that large and valuable additions might be introduced, which had been overlooked by the Editor of Fox's Dictionary. Influenced, therefore, by the desire of uniting in this, the excellencies of the best and latest Medical Dictionaries, without their superfluities, the Editor has added so greatly to the groundwork of the plan, that it may almost be viewed as a new publication.

Far, however, from considering it as perfect, the Editor has daily become more sensible of those imperfections, which only time and patience can remove, but which were not to be attained in the present instance ; and he has only to hope that those amendments and additions may yet be accomplished, should another edition of the work be called for.

A great defect in this class of books, consists in their entering so largely into the theory and practice of physic, &c. which certainly is not naturally connected with the idea of a dictionary ; for in a work, explanatory merely of medical terms, any further addition is superfluous, and adds greatly to the expence. A beginner will most likely consult a regular and approved history of any disease, of which he is reading ; and one more advanced requires a dictionary, only to recal to his memory the explanation of some medical word. Hence the expensive folios of Motherby, James, and others, are incompatible with the convenience of most medical men, and certainly, from their unwieldy size, can never be made a table companion in their studies.

The promiscuous mixture of the Latin and English, may, perhaps, be regarded as a fault in most dictionaries. A separation of them at any rate, after the usual manner, seems more proper.

Other objections might be made to the usual form of medical dictionaries ; but as it is not intended to attempt to establish the present, by a depreciation of others, the Editor has only endeavoured to point out a few considerations for the necessity of reformation in this species of compilation.

The peculiarity of this, from those of other Medical Dictionaries, may be perceived by perusing the advertisement of the Editor of Fox's Dictionary, and which is hereunto annexed.

ADVERTISEMENT

BY THE ENGLISH EDITOR.

THE plan of the following Dictionary was conceived, and a considerable progress made in the execution of it, by Dr. Fox, late *physician to the London Hospital*: a concurrence of circumstances induced him to leave London before he had sufficient leisure to complete it. As I was known to have conversed with him frequently on the subject of his intended work, the publishers, who were in possession of his manuscript, requested my opinion of the plan and execution as far as it had proceeded; and my approbation of both involved me in the task of supplying the defective parts, and superintending the edition.

When a new book appears on a subject on which there are many good ones already, the public expect to receive an answer to the obvious question, "What need was there for another?" Several of those medical dictionaries which have preceded this possess great merit, and most of them have some merit which ours does not possess. This must follow from the small size of the present volume*. But, small as it is, we believe it will be found to contain several useful kinds of information not to be met with in any other single work; and of those I am now to give some account.

I. It contains an explanation of a far greater number of words than any other similar work which we have seen, however voluminous. We have, indeed, endeavoured to include every Latin and technical term that has ever occurred in the PRACTICE of MEDICINE, SURGERY, PHARMACY, BOTANY, and CHYMISTRY: we believe, therefore, that a student may consult this dictionary with an assurance that he will *not be disappointed* in finding the term he may want.

* Dr. Bradley's edition is a small sized octavo.

On this account, we may consider it as an universal index on the subjects of medicine, surgery, and natural history, as far as it relates to medicine, and may be appropriated by the student to his commonplace book, or any books that have no indexes, by references in the margin opposite the principal term.

II. But the peculiar excellence of this dictionary consists in its property of being a remembrancer. No memory can retain all the words and ideas which are presented to it in the course of reading and hearing. Clear and vivid ideas, or terms, become faint and obscure from a want of repetition ; and there is a degree of imperfect remembrance or doubt, more distressing to the mind than complete oblivion ; and this work, we hope, will be found a specific in this very irksome and unpleasant state of mind. The names of Hoffman, Dover, Rufus, Helmont, Locatelli, Paracelsus, &c. &c. have ceased to accompany the formulæ, till lately, designated by them in pharmacopœias : such will be here found added to their peculiar medicines ; see *Liquor Anodynus, Pulvis, Pilula, Balsamum, Elixir, &c.* The species and varieties included under the words *Tinctura, Spiritus, Pilula, Pulvis, Unguentum, Vertebra, &c. &c.* as well as those brought together under chymical and botanical generic distinctions, will, we hope, on being consulted, sufficiently demonstrate the utility of this part of the plan. The subjects of natural history being indefinite in number, and new ones presenting themselves daily, in every part of the world, it will not be expected that the names of all plants, or insects, can be contained in this small volume ; but we hope that nothing appertaining to medicine or surgery is omitted.

LASTLY. The troublesome and disgusting practice of lexicographers, in referring the student from one article to another, in distant parts of the book, for explanations, is here studiously avoided. The explanation of every term accompanies, or is found in the same opening of the book, if reference is made to another word. The chief object has been, in every part, to give prompt answers to all reasonable questions on the above subjects, and to economize the time, labour, and expence of the purchaser.

T. B.

Parliament-street, January 6, 1803.

THE

PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL DICTIONARY.

A B A

A, or *āā*, *ana*, of each; an equal portion; a term of pharmacy, implying that of two or more ingredients mentioned in a prescription, the quantity to be taken must be equal.

AAA, *āāā*, the chemical character of amalgamation, or reducing a metal to a paste by uniting it with mercury.

Aabam, lead.

Abactus, } forcibly expelled;
Abactus venter, } abortion; miscarriage; untimely birth produced by art.

Abacus, a table for preparations.

major, a trough used in the mines wherein the ore is washed.

Abaisir, } calcareous powder; spodi-
Abaisis, } um arabum, ivory or vel-
Abaser, } vet black; burnt ashes; metallic calces; putty.

Abalienatio, the fault or total destruction of the senses, whether external or internal, by disease; decay of body or mind.

Abalienatus, dead, benumbed, corrupted.

Abanet, a girdle-like bandage.

Abanga, Thernel's restorative; the palm of the island of St. Thomas, the juice of which is made into wine; the kernel of the fruit when

A B D

heated in hot water gives out the Palm oil.

Abaptiston, } the perforating part of
Abaptista, } the trephine.

Abarnahas, magnesia.

Abartamen, lead.

Abarticulatio, articulation admitting extensive motion.

Abas, tinea, or scald head; epilepsy.

Abbreviatio, } abbreviation, contrac-

Abbreviatus, } tion; a process in epitome, or a short way of performing it; intended here to apply to certain marks or half words used in prescriptions for despatch: and generally, the names of compound medicines are only written up to their first or second syllable; a point being placed at the end to shew the word to be incomplete.

Abditus, included, kept close, concealed, or hidden.

Abdomen, the belly, paunch, or lower venter: that part of the trunk which is below the diaphragm, extending anteriorly from the ensiform cartilage to the pubes, and divided by anatomists into several imaginary regions, named epigastric, umbilical, hypogastric, lumbar, &c. It contains many of the principal parts of the body.

A B E

- Abdominalis*, of, or belonging to the abdomen.
- Abducens*, a term applied to the sixth pair of nerves; also, to certain muscles serving to open or pull back various parts of the body, as
- Abducens oculi*, a muscle of the eye
- Abductio*, a case of transverse fracture near a joint, in which the bones recede; a strain.
- Abductor*, a term applied to a muscle which pulls back any part of the body into which it is inserted; as,
- Abductor indicis manus.*
pedis.
longus pollicis manus.
medii digiti pedis.
minimi digiti manus.
pedis, &c.
- Abebaos*, weak, infirm, unsteady.
- Abega*, } chamæpitys, or ground
Abiga, } pine.
- Abele*, populus, or poplar tree.
- Abelicea*, Brazil wood, pseudo-santalum rubrum. It is sometimes substituted for red sanders, which however does not give out its colour to water as this does. It is chiefly used by dyers; a carmine is extracted from the brazil wood of Pernambuco by means of acids.
- Abellina*, the hazel nut; avellana, or filberd.
- Abelmoluch*, a species of ricinus, or castor-oil plant.
- Abelmoschus*, Egyptian musk mallow; seeds cordial, of a fragrant smell, resembling a mixture of musk and amber. They are used as a perfume, and by the Arabs to mix with coffee. The plant is indigenous in Egypt and many parts of the East and West Indies, and would seem deserving of attention, although unnoticed in the *Materia Medica* of the present day.
- Aberratio*, *lusus naturæ*; dislocation.
- Abesamum*, filth, mud, clay.
- Abessi*, fæces; excrement.
- Abesum*, calx viva, unquenched lime, or quick lime.

A B L

- Abevacuatio*, imperfect discharge of hurtful matter, either naturally or by art.
- Abicum*, a close covering; an enveloping substance, as the uterus, &c.
- Abiccula*, the dwarf fir.
- Abies*, the fir tree; an evergreen, included by Linnæus in the genus pinus. The four following chiefly afford materials for medical use.
- Abies alba*, yew-leaved or silver fir, which yields the Strasburgh turpentine.
- Abies balsamea*, balm of Gilead fir, so called from the fragrance of the leaves when rubbed. This species yields the Canada balsam.
- Abies Canadensis*, } Canada or Virgi-
Virginiana, } nia fir.
- Abies picea*, } the common or red fir,
rubra, } or pitch tree. Turpentine is afforded in the greatest quantity from this species; and from the turpentine is obtained white rosin, tar, common and burgundy pitch.
- Abiotos*, cicuta, or hemlock.
- Abit*, cerussa, or white oxyd of lead.
- Ab lactatio*, ablactation, or the process of weaning a child from the breast.
- Ablatio*, taking from the body whatever is useless or hurtful; evacuation of all kinds; regimen, or subtraction of part of the diet, in a medical view; apyrexia, or interval between two paroxysms of a fever. In chemistry it implies the removal of any thing finished, or which is no longer necessary in the process.
- Ablepsia*, blindness, indiscreet conduct.
- Abluentia*, abluments, or diluting medicines, called also Abstergers; medicines to thin, purify or sweeten the blood; or to wash off from the ex, or internal surfaces of the body, any matter improperly adhering to them.
- Ablutio*, ablution, washing or cleans-

ing the body externally by baths; or internally, by thin diluting fluids. In chemistry, it means the purification of an impure body by repeated affusions of a proper liquor, as in separating saline substances from other matters.

Abnormis, irregular, out of rule.

Abotit, ceruss, or white lead.

Abomasum, } the maw; the fourth
Abomasus, } stomach of ruminant
 animals. They are termed venter
 or ventriculus, reticulum or ce-
 cryphalos, omasum or omasus,
 and abomasum or enystion.

Abominatio, loathing food.

Abolitio, the separation or destruc-
 tion of diseased parts.

Aborsus, } abortion, miscarriage,
Abortio, } or premature birth; ge-
Abortus, } nerally meant in the
Abortivum, } early months of preg-
 nancy.

Abortus effluxio, abortion within the
 first month of pregnancy.

Abortus octimestris, abortion in the
 eighth month.

Abortus subsemestris, abortion in the
 fourth month.

Abortus subtrimestris, abortion be-
 tween the first and fourth month.

Abortus ab uteri laxitate, abortion
 from a relaxed state of the ute-
 rus.

Abortiens, } applied to flowers with-
Abortivus, } out seeds.

Abortiva, abortives; medicines capa-
 ble of producing abortion.

Abracadabra, an amulet; a cabalistic
 or magical word invented by Sere-
 nus Samonicus as a cure of the
 hæmitritæus. It is written on
 paper in a triangular form, the
 first line at length, and the last
 letter of each subsequent line drop-
 ped in succession; the name of a
 Syrian god.

Abracalon, } another magical word;
Abracalan, } the name of another Sy-
 rian god, to which equal virtues
 were attributed by the Jews with
 the former.

Abrette, see *Abelmoschus*.

Abrasa, ulcers with much loss of
 integuments.

Abrasio, abrasion; a loss of skin by
 friction; shaving; the destruction
 of the natural mucus of any mem-
 branous part, as of the stomach, in-
 testines, &c. by sharp corrosive
 medicines or humours; also the
 matter worn off by the attrition of
 bodies against each other.

Abasus, rubbed off, shaven.

Abathan, abrotanum, or southern-
 wood.

Abric, sulphur.

Abrodiateticus, nice tasted.

Abroma, a tree of New South
 Wales, yielding a gum.

Abrotanoides, corallina, or corallines
 in the form of abrotanum.

Abrotanum, } southernwood; artemi-
Abrotonum, } sia abrotanum Linn.

Abrotonum, } mas, common southern-
 wood. Its leaves enter the decoc-
 tum pro fomento of the L. C.

Abrotonum famineum, common laven-
 der cotton.

Abrotonum campestre, fine-leaved
 mugwort.

Abrotonites, wine impregnated with
 southernwood.

Abruptio, a case of fracture, where
 the bones recede.

Abruptus, ending abruptly; a botan-
 ic term.

Abrum, amber.

Abrus, phaseolus, or kidney-bean
 tree; Angola seeds; Jamaica wild
 liquorice.

Abscedentia, decayed parts of the body
 separated by disease.

Abscedere, to gather, or imposthu-
 mate.

Abscessio, } abscess, or imposthume;
Abscessus, } a collection of matter
 following inflammation; a suppu-
 rated phlegmon; a cavity contain-
 ing pus. Motherby enumerates
 forty-seven varieties, which though
 very proper in a regular history
 of diseases, are for the most part
 unnecessary in a Dictionary.

Abscessus adenosus, any hard, in-
 dissoluble tumor of a gland.

- Abscessus dorsi et lumborum*, psoas or lumbar abscess.
- Abscessus gingivarum*, a gum-boil.
inguinis, a bubo.
pulmonum, vomica, or abscess of the lungs.
- Abscessus spirituosus*, an abscess in an artery; emphysema; aneurism.
- Abscissio*, abscission; cutting away any corrupt or useless soft part of the body from the sound part; the sudden termination of disease in death before it arrives at its decline; loss of any faculty, as *abscissa vox*, loss of voice, (Celsus.)
- Absconsio*, the cavity of a bone receiving the head of another; a sinus from a morbid cause.
- Absinthionenon*, any very bitter species of wormwood.
- Absinthites*, any liquid impregnated with wormwood.
- Absinthum*, wormwood; thirty-two species are enumerated by Botanists. Those in present use, are,
- Absinthium maritimum*, sea wormwood; *artemisia maritima* of Linn.
- Absinthium ponticum*, } common, or
romanum, } Roman worm-
vulgare, } wood; the *artemisia absinthium* of Linn. The properties of all the species are nearly the same: used in tincture, extract, essential oil, conserve and salt; which last does not differ from the *kali præp.* or carbonate of potash.
- Absolutorium*, a perfect cure.
- Absorbentia*, absorbents; medicines having the power of sheathing or destroying acidity in the body; or like a sponge to dry away superfluous moisture in the body, as calcined magnesia; egg and oyster shells prepared; chalk; alkalies.
- Absorbentia vasa*, absorbent vessels, called lacteals and lymphatics; the former conveying the chyle from the intestines to the thoracic duct; the latter, a thin pellucid fluid called lymph, from the places of their origin.

- Absorptio*, absorption; sucking up, inhaling; the taking up of substances applied to the mouths of absorbing vessels. One species of absorption, viz. the cutaneous, has been lately questioned with great ingenuity by several of the graduates of the University of Pennsylvania.
- Abstemijs*, temperate in diet.
- Abstentio*, suppression, or retention.
stercorum, retention of the excrements.
- Abstergens*, cleansing, or wiping off.
- Abtergentia*, abstergent, detergent, or cleansing medicines.
- Abstersivus*, abstersive, cleansing.
- Abstersorius*, abstersive; any cleansing medicine.
- Abstinentia*, abstinence, spare living; a suppression of habitual evacuations; compression.
- Abstractio*, abstraction; the power of withdrawing the mind from general to particular ideas; separation by evaporation; exhaling away a menstruum from the subject it was put to dissolve.
- Abstractitijs*, native spirit not produced by fermentation.
- Absus*, the Egyptian lotus; a species of cassia.
- Abutige*, a town in Egypt producing the best opium.
- Abutilon*, *althæa theophrasti*, or yellow mallow.
- Abvacuatio*, local and morbid discharge.
- Abvolatio*, abvolation, flying off.
- Abyssus*, abyss; a mystic term of the followers of Paracelsus; the materia prima of which all things are formed. In chemistry, a proper receptacle for seminal matter from which all things are formed.
- Acaca*, not dangerous.
- Acacalis*, the flower of the narcissus.
- Acacia*, a thorn or sloe tree; the Egyptian thorn or binding bean tree; *mimosa nilotica* or Egyptian *acacia* of Linnæus, which produces the true gum arabic.
- Acacia germanica*, inspissated juice

of the wild sloe, or *prunus spinosa sylvestris* of Linnæus, used in place of the

Acacia vera, or inspissated juice of the unripe fruit of the *mimosa nilotica*, which was formerly much used in medicine as a powerful astringent, but now is little employed. When pure, it is totally soluble in water, and differs from most vegetable astringents in being very partially soluble in rectified spirit. The London College direct the preparation of the acacia from the unripe fruit of their native sloe.

Acacia gummi, gum arabic.

Indica, tamarind tree or Indian acacia.

Acacia siliquis compressis, the tree yielding gum senegal.

Acacia Zeylanica, lignum campechense, logwood.

Acacos, any disease without danger; the aphthæ of children.

Acæna, a thorny plant of Mexico.

Acali, aqua aluminosa, or alum water.

Acacid, acetum, vinegar, or acetous acid.

Acaios, unseasonable.

Acaja, the prune tree of Brasil; leaves astringent and acid.

Acajaiba, } cashew nut tree of Ame-

Acajou, } rica; the cajou or cassu tree, the anacardium pruniferum indicum of Linnæus. The oil of the shell is very acrid, destroys tetters, ring-worms, &c. The tree when wounded yields a gum resembling gum arabic.

Acajaiba Brasiliensis, anacardium, or Malacca bean tree.

Acalai, common salt.

Acalcum, tin.

Acatephic, } urtica, or nettle; any
Acatyphe, } thing noxious to the touch

Acamatos, the most perfect constitution, and configuration of body; a perfect rest of all the muscles.

Acanor, a furnace of brick and earth, with a tower.

Acanacea, plants of the thistle kind,

having prickles; the sharp and prominent parts of animals.

Acantha, a thorn; the shinbone; the posterior processes or spines of the back bone; the fin of a fish.

Acanthabolus, a pair of forceps or pincers to remove thorns, &c. also tweezer to pull out the eyebrows.

Acanthinum, gum arabic.

Acanthaceus, thistly, thorny, pointed.

Acanthaleuce, whitethorn.

Acanthatzuca, echinopus, or globe thistle.

Acanthica, a juice found on the top of the *Pyrethrum*, or Pellitory.

Acanthica mastiche, pine thistle.

Acanthinus, thorny, prickly.

Acanthiodontes, stones like sharp teeth.

Acanthion, } cotton thistle; the
Acanthium, } hedgehog.

Acanthis, groundsel; a bird.

Acanthoides parva, carline thistle.

Acanthopterygius, having prickly fins.

Acanthulus, the forceps to remove extraneous bodies from wounds.

Acanthus, bears-breech or brank ursine, roots mucilaginous; a good substitute for the marsh mallow.

Acanthus sylvestris, wild brank ursine.

Acanus, a species of thistle called *Acanus Theophrasti*.

Acapalli, piper longum, or long pepper.

Acapnon, origanum Anglicum, or common wild marjoram; unsmoked honey; dry wood.

Acardios, fearful, depressed, faint-hearted.

Acarus, a small insect which breeds in wax, also one which breeds in the skin.

carus siro, the itch insect.

Acarua theophrasti, carduus ferox, or fish-like thistle.

Acarum, wild myrtle.

Acartum, red lead.

Acatalepsia, the incomprehensibility or uncertainty of science.

Acatalis, juniper, or juniper berry.

Acataphosis, difficult deglutition.

Acatastatos, irregular fever; turbid urine without sediment.
Acata, the larger juniper tree.
Acatharsia, disease requiring purging; impurity of the humours; the sordes of wounds.
Acato, fuligo, or soot.
Acaules, flowers without stalks.
Acazdir, stannum or tin.
Acatem, } a mixture of brass, cala-
Accatum, } mine, and copper.
Acceleratio, acceleration, or the increase of velocity in a moving body
Accelerator, a propeller, or hastener.
Acceleratores urinæ, muscles of the penis expelling the urine and semen.
Accensio, burning; kindling, or setting any thing on fire; flame from mixing two cold fluids.
Accessio, accession; paroxysm; the approach or commencement of an intermittent or other fever.
Accessorius, being connected by contact, or approach; a name of the eighth pair of nerves.
Accessorius sacro-lumbaris, a muscle of the loins.
Accib, plumbum, or lead,
Accidens, an accident; a symptom of disease.
Accidentalis, accidental, or by chance.
Accipiter, a hawk; a bandage for the nose.
Accipitrina, hawkweed.
Acclivis, the obliquus ascendens internus, a muscle of the lower belly.
Accretio, accretion, or growing together; nutrition, growth.
Accubatio, childbed, reclining.
Accubitus, lying together in the same bed, but without any venereal commerce.
Accumulatio, accumulation, or collection; a mixture of different symptoms.
Accurtatoria, an epitome or synopsis.
Accusatio, indication
Acedia, trouble, fatigue, neglect.
Acephalos, a monster born without a head.

Acer, sharp, smart, shrill; the maple tree.
Acer majus, the great maple, or sycamore; nine species are enumerated by botanists; the fresh juice is said to be antiscorbutic, and by inspissation yields an excellent sugar.
Acer Virginianum, liquidambar tree.
Aceratos, unmixed, uncorrupted.
Acerbitas, acidity, sourness.
Acerbus, acerb, harsh, sour, rough, astringent, prickly, sharp.
Acerides, plasters without wax.
Acernus, belonging to the maple.
Acerosus, brown bread made without the separation of the bran; a leaf with branny scales.
Aceruus, a collection of matters in one point, a heap.
Acescens, acescent, or growing sour.
Acesis, a remedy or cure; water sage.
Acesta, curable distempers.
Acestides, the chimnies and roofs of certain chemical furnaces for making brass, and fusing copper.
Acestoris, a midwife, a female physician.
Acestrides, midwives.
Aceta medicata, medicated vinegars.
Acetabula matris, cotyledons.
Acetabulum, a glandular substance found in the placenta of some animals: an ancient measure containing about two ounces and a half: the cavity of the os innominatum in which the head of the thigh bone moves: crassula, or orpine.
Acetabulum marinum minus, androsace, or navelwort.
Acetar, a sallad to be eaten with vinegar, oil and salt.
Acetarium, a sallad, a hash.
scorbuticum, a pickle composed of salt, sugar and salt of scurvy grass, mixed with orange juice.
Acetas, acetat, or acetate; those compounds formed by the union of the acetic acid, or radical vinegar with different bases, none of which have

A C E

yet been introduced into practice, and therefore useless to name.

Acetatus, acetated, a term implying certain chemical combinations of substances with the acetous acid.

Acetis, acetite; compounds of the acetous acid or distilled vinegar with different bases. The few which are introduced into medical practice are,

Acetis ammoniacalis, acetite of ammonia; aqua ammoniæ acctatæ or spirit of mindererus.

Acetis hydrargyri, acetite of mercury.

Acetis plumbi, acetite or sugar of lead.

Acetis plumbi liquidus, extract of lead or Goulard's extract.

Acetis potassæ, acetite of potash; diuretic salt, or foliated earth of tartar.

Acetis zinci, acetite of zinc.

Acetosa, or *Acetosus*, sour; eager; sorrel. Miller reckons up about eighteen species, of which the following are used.

Acetosa arvensis, sheep's sorrel.

pratensis, meadow sorrel.

Romana, Roman, French, round-leaved, or garden sorrel.

Acetosa vulgaris, rumex acetosus of Linnæus; common sorrel.

Acetosa esurina, concentrated, or radical vinegar; esurine spirit of vinegar or hungry vinegar.

Acetosella, wood sorrel; oxalis acetosella of Linnæus. The essential salt of lemons is prepared from this plant; what is however usually sold under that name appears to consist of crystals of tartar with the addition of a small portion of sulphuric acid.

Acetosus, acetous; of the nature of vinegar.

Acetum, vinegar, or acetous acid.

aceto-sum prophylacticum, or thieves vinegar.

Acetum alkalizatum, vinegar neutralised by an alkali.

Acetum aminæum, white wine vinegar.

A C H

Acetum anthosatum, vinegar of rose buds.

Acetum antimonii, radical vinegar by ore of antimony.

Acetum aromaticum, aromatic vinegar, or thieves vinegar.

Acetum colchici autumnalis, vinegar of meadow saffron.

Acetum concentratum, concentrated or acetic acid.

Acetum distillatum, distilled acetous acid, or vinegar.

Acetum esuriens, } concentrated vinegar, or acetic acid.

esurinum, }

Acetum lithargyrites, vinegar of litharge.

Acetum mellis, simple oxymel.

antipestilential, antipestilential vinegar.

Acetum philosophicum, an acid distilled from honey.

Acetum philosophorum, butter of antimony and water, a cosmetic.

Acetum plumbi, vinegar of litharge.

portabile, tartar mixed with vinegar, and crystallized.

Acetum radicale, acetic acid, or radical vinegar.

Acetum radicum, tartarus regeneratus, or diuretic salt.

Acetum rosaceum, } vinegar of roses.

rosatum, }

rutaceum, vinegar of rue.

sambucinum, vinegar of elder flowers.

Acetum scillæ maritimæ, } vinegar of squills.

scilliticum, }

theriacale, treacle vinegar.

vini albi, white wine vinegar.

Achahi, aqua aluminosa, or alum water.

Achamella, a plant of Ceylon. See *Acmella*.

Achamenis, a species of poley.

Achar, a composition of the shoots of the bamboo

Achariston, thankless. Medicines under this name of singular efficacy, are described by Aetius and Galen, which quickly curing the patient, were less valued by them,

and no return was made for the benefit.

Achates, agate, a precious stone.

Achæva, marum, chamæmelum.

Ache, the herb smallage.

Acheir, being without hands.

Achicolum, a hot, sweating room.

Achillea, millefolium, milfoil or yarrow.

Achilleis, Grecian barley.

Achilleius, tendo achillis.

Achilleion, sponge for tents.

Achimbassi, the medical president at Grand Cairo.

Achiote, lozenges of the grains of achiotl.

Achiottl, roucou or arnotto, a dye stuff from Brasil

Achlys, condensed air in the womb; dimness of sight, darkness or cloudiness; loss of that lustre in the eye in sickness, usual in health; opacity of the cornea; an ulcer or scar over the pupil.

Achmadium, antimony.

Achne, chaff; white mucus on the eyes, or fauces; lint; froth of the sea.

Acholos, any animal without bile.

Achor, tinea, crusta lactea, or scald head.

Achoristos, any constant symptom.

Achras, the Grecian wild pear.

Achreion, a weakness of the limbs.

Achroia, paleness.

Achy, Arabian cassia.

Achylus, deficient in chyle.

Achyron, bran, chaff, straw.

Acia, a threaded chirurgial needle.

Acicula, wild cheveril, or shepherd's needle.

Acicularis, sharp pointed.

Acicys, weak, infirm, faint.

Acida, acids; the combination of oxygen, or the base of vital air, with certain elementary substances.

Acida animalia, animal acids.

imperfecta, imperfect acids, or such as are not fully saturated with oxygen.

Acida mineralia, mineral acids.

vegetabilia, vegetable acids.

Acida perfecta, perfect acids, or such as are fully saturated with oxygen.

Aciditas, acidity, sourness.

Acidus, weak.

Acidotum, any prickly substance.

Acidula, sorrels; cold acid mephitic mineral waters.

Acidulus, sourish, or tart.

Acidum, an acid, or sour salt, neutralising alkalies; a combustible substance united to the base of vital air or oxygen.

Acidum aceticum, acetic acid; acid fully saturated with oxygen; radical vinegar

Acidum acetosa, oxalic acid, acid of sorrel, or of sugar.

Acidum acetosum, acetous acid; acid not fully saturated with oxygen; distilled vinegar.

Acidum acetosum camphoratum, camphorated acetous acid.

Acidum acetosum distillatum, acetous acid, or distilled vinegar.

Acidum acetosum forte, radical vinegar, or acetic acid.

Acidum acetosum impurum, impure acetous acid.

Acidum adipis, sebacic acid, or acid of fat.

Acidum areum, carbonic acid, or fixed air.

Acidum æthereum, } vitriolic acid
aluminosum, } or acid of alum.

Acidum animale, acid of animals; as, ants, silkworms, or fat.

Acidum arsenicum, acid of arsenic, oxygenated calx, or oxyd of arsenic.

Acidum atmosphericum, fixed air.

benzoicum, } acid, or flowers
benzoini, } of gum benzoin.

Acidum berberium, acid of barberries.

bezoardicum, bezoardic acid.

bombicum, bombic acid, or acid of silkworms.

Acidum boracicum, } boracic acid, or
boracis, } acid of borax; sedative salt.

Acidum catholicum, vitriolic, or sulphuric acid.

Acidum carbonicum, fixed air, carbonic acid, or acid of charcoal.

Acidum citricum, citric acid, or acid of lemons; citronian acid.

Acidum concretum, concrete acid, as crystals of tartar, flowers of benjamin.

Acidum cretaceum, cretaceous, or carbonic acid.

Acidum fluoricum, } fluoric acid, or
fluoris, } acid of fluor spar; spathose acid.

Acidum formicarum, formic acid, or acid of ants.

Acidum fossile, the vitriolic, nitrous, or muriatic acid.

Acidum gallaceum, } gallic acid, or
gallæ, } acid of galls;
gallarum, } formerly called the astringent principle.

Acidum lacticum, } lactic acid, or
lactis, } acid of milk.

lithicum, lithic, or bezoardic acid, or acid of urinary calculus.

Acidum malicum, malic, or malusian acid, or acid of apples.

Acidum marinum, acid of sea or fossil salt, marine acid.

Acidum marinum aeratum, }
dephlogisticatum, } oxygenated muriatic acid.

Acidum mephiticum, carbonic acid.

metallicum, } the vitriolic, ni-
minerale, } trous, and ma-
rine acids.

Acidum molybdeneæ, } molybdic acid;
molybdicum, } acid of wolf-
ram.

Acidum muriaticum, muriatic acid; acid of sea or fossil salt; fuming spirit of salt; marine acid.

Acidum muriaticum oxygenatum, oxygenated muriatic acid, or dephlogisticated marine acid; aerated marine acid; muriatic acid with excess of oxygen.

Acidum nativum, native acid, as lemon juice, &c. the acidifying principle of Lavoisier.

Acidum nitri, acid of nitre.

nitricum, nitric acid; dephlogisticated nitrous acid; white nitrous acid; nitric acid without gas; azot fully combined with oxygen.

Acidum nitri-vinosum, spiritus nitri dulcis.

Acidum nitro-muriaticum, nitro-muriatic acid; aqua regia, or regaline acid.

Acidum nitrosum, nitrous acid; nitric acid with excess of azot; smoking nitrous acid; ruddy nitrous acid; phlogisticated nitrous acid.

Acidum nitrosum album, nitric acid.

dephlogisticatum, }
degazatum, } oxygenated nitrous acid.

Acidum nitrosum fumans, }
phlogisticatum, } nitrous acid.

Acidum nitrosum dilutum, } aqua for-
tenue, } tis, or di-
luted nitrous acid.

Acidum oxalycum, oxalic, or oxaline acid, acid of sorrel, or sugar.

Acidum perlatum, acid of pearls.

phosphoricum, phosphoric acid; acid of urine.

Acidum pingue, acid of fat.

phosphorosum, } volatile phos-
volatile, } phoric acid;
acid of phosphorus with less oxygen.

Acidum pomi, malic acid, or acid of apples.

Acidum pomi citrei, citric acid, or acid of citrons.

Acidum prunigenium, vitriolic acid.

prussicum, prussic acid; colouring matter of Prussian blue.

Acidum pyro-lignosum, pyro-ligneous acid; empyreumatic acid spirit of wood.

Acidum pyro-mucosum, pyro-mucous acid; spirit of honey, sugar, &c.

Acidum pyro-tartarosum, pyro-tartareous acid; spirit of tartar.

Acidum regalinum, aqua regia, or nitro-muriatic acid.

Acidum sacchari, }
saccharinum, } acid of sugar.

saccho-lacticum, saccho-lactic acid, or acid of sugar of milk.

Acidum sebacicum, acid of suet or fat.

septicum, septic acid of Mitchell.

A C I

- Acidum siderum*, acid of the loadstone.
- Acidum silicium*, acid of flints.
sphatosum, fluoric acid.
- Acidum succini*, } succinic acid, or
succinicum, } volatile salt of
 amber.
- Acidum sueceanum*, Swedish acid of Scheele, fluoric acid.
- Acidum sulphureum*, volatile acid of sulphur; sulphureous acid; phlogisticated vitriolic acid; spirit of sulphur.
- Acidum sulphuricum*, vitriolic acid; oil of vitriol; spirit of vitriol; spirit of sulphur; acid of sulphur; a combination of a full portion of oxygen with its basis; the vapour of sulphur imbibed by water.
- Acidum sulphuris*, vitriolic acid
sulphurosum, sulphureous acid; vitriolic acid, with less oxygen.
- Acidum tartari*, } acid of tartar.
tar-arosum, }
- terra ponderosa*, acid of barytes, or heavy spar.
- Acidum tungsticum*, acid of tungstein, or wolfram.
- Acidum urinæ*, phosphoric acid.
vagum, vitriolic acid.
vegetabile, native acid of vegetables, always mixed with mucilage, &c. vinegar.
- Acidum vegetabile essentielle*, concentrated vegetable acid.
- Acidum vitrioli aromaticum*, P. E. acid elixir of vitriol; vitriolic æther.
- Acidum vitriolicum*, vitriolic or sulphuric acid.
- Acidum vitriolicum aëratum*, fluoric acid.
- Acidum vitriolicum phlogisticatum*, sulphureous acid.
- Acidum vitriolicum tenue*, weak spirit of vitriol, or diluted vitriolic acid.
- Acidum vitriolicum vinosum*, sweet spirit of vitriol.
- Acies*, chalybs, or steel.
- Acinaciformis*, a term of a leaf with one edge sharp and rounded, the other straight and thick.
- Acinesia*, immobility, or loss of motion in the whole or any part of the

A C O

- body, as in palsy, apoplexy, syncope, &c.
- Acini*, clusters of grapes, or berries.
- Acini biliosi*, the small glands of the liver separating the bile from the blood, now called penicilli.
- Acini glandulosi*, conglomerate glands.
- Aciniformis*, having the form of kernels.
- Aciniformis tunica*, the uvea of the eye.
- Acinosa tunica*, the coat of the eye, called uvea.
- Acinosus*, full of kernels.
- Acinos*, stone, or wild basil.
- Acinus*, a cluster of berries; staphyloma; a grape stone; a grape; a kernel, or grain.
- Acipenser*, the sturgeon fish.
- Acmastica*, } an ardent fever; syno-
- Acmasticos*, } chus.
- Acme*, the height of disease; full growth, or perfection.
- Acmella*, a native plant of Ceylon.
- Acmo*, red coral.
- Acna*, } a small pimple, or hard pur-
- Acne*, } plish tubercle in the face, covered with a scale.
- Acnestis*, the lower part of the back, between the shoulder blades and the loins.
- Aco*, a Mediterranean fish; sarachus.
- Acoe*, the faculty of hearing.
- Acælius*, thin, emaciated, bellyless.
- Acætus*, } pure, or virgin honey with-
- Acoitus*, } out sediment.
- Acolastus*, intemperate, lascivious.
- Acolos*, maimed.
- Acon*, a coil for exercise.
- Acondylas*, a stalk without joints.
- Acone*, a whet stone, or painter's mortar.
- Aconion*, medicine prepared by levi-gation.
- Aconitifolia*, ducksfoot.
- Aconilon*, any vessel wanting an inner coating.
- Aconitum*, wolfsbane, monkshood, or helmet flower; nineteen species are enumerated by botanists, of which
- Aconitum napellus*, large blue wolfsbane, or monkshood, is the only

A C O

one employed in medicine, in form of an extract.

Aconitum anthora, anthora, or whole-some wolfsbane.

Aconitum canadense, a species of sun-flower.

Aconitum caeruleum, } the hairy
flore delphinii, } larkspur
folio platini, } aconitum pon-
 ticum, or yellow wolfsbane.

Aconitum hyemale, } a poisonous
luteum minus, } plant like
 black hellebore.

Aconitum lycoctonum caeruleum, the blue larkspur.

Aconitum lycoctonum luteum, aconitum ponticum.

Aconitum pardalianches primum, }
minus, }
 common, or broad-leaved leopard's bane.

Aconitum ponticum yellow wolfsbane ;

Aconitum racemosum, a species of the herb christopher.

Aconitum salustifolium, anthora, or wholesome wolfsbane.

Aconitum urens, staphisagria, or stavesacre.

Aconium, a little mortar.

Acontias, the poisonous dart snake.

Acofa, } medicines to relieve the
Acofon, } ill effects of excessive fa
Acofios, } tigue ; discutient plasters ;
Acofum, } water trefoil.

Acor, } sourness ; acrimonious aci-
Acores, } dity in the stomach, from
 indigestion. Sometimes used syn-
 onymous with acid ; achor.

Acordina, Indian tutty.

Acoria, ravenous appetite.

Acorites, acorns, and liquorice root infused in wine.

Acoria, fish thistle.

Acorinus, lupinus, or lupine.

Acorum, }
Acorus, } calamus or sweet flag.
Asiaticus, Asiatic sweet flag.
palustris, yellow water flag.
calamus, }
verus, } calamus aromati-
vulgaris, } cus or sweet flag.

Acoryphus, any vegetable ending in a point.

Acos, a remedy, cure.

A C R

Acosmia, } baldness, depraved health,
Acosmus, } ugliness, pale, thin, loss of
 colour ; irregularity in the crisis
 and critical days of fever.

Acoste, barley food.

Acoteledon, seeds without coteledons.

Acoustica, remedies, or instruments for deafness ; the portio mollis of the seventh pair of nerves.

Acquisitus, acquired, accidental.

Aera, } nymphomania ; satyriasis,
Acras, } furor uterinus, or excessive
 venereal appetite.

Acrasipala, } remedies for the effects
Acrasipalos, } of debauch ; a surfeit.

Acras, achras, or Grecian wild pear.

Acrasia, } excess ; debility ; imbeci-
Acratia, } lity ; intemperance ; pre-
 dominance of one quality above
 another, either in artificial mix-
 tures, or the humours of the body.

Acratism, a Grecian breakfast of bread and wine.

Acratocothon, a drunkard.

Acratomeli, a mixture of wine and honey.

Acraton, vehement, excessive, intemperate.

Acratos, simple, unmixed.

Acre, } any extremity, as the nose,
Aerca, } ear, leg, &c.

Acredo, acidity, or sharpness.

Acredula, the nightingale.

Acreton, pure, or undiluted wine.

Aeria, plants which are simply acid, without admixture of aroma or bitterness.

Acribeia, accurate diagnosis.

Acrida, acid, or irritating drugs ; stimulating substances of a penetrating pungency, joined with heat.

Acrifolium, any plant with prickly leaves.

Acrimonia, acrimony, pungency, sharpness ; a quality in substances by which they irritate, corrode, or dissolve others ; applied also to certain states of the humours, as

Acrimonia acida, acid acrimony, productive of heart-burn.

Acrimonia alkalina, alkaline acrimony, a disease indicated by longing for acids, &c.

Acris, any fractured extremity; the locust insect; the top of a mountain.

Acrisia, } uncertainty in disease;
Acritus, } disease without a regular crisis.

Acrivola, nasturtium Indicum, or Indian cress.

Acroasis, the sense of hearing.

Acrobystia, the extremity of the prepuce.

Acrochei, the wrist.

Acrocheiria, } wrestling at arm's

Acrocheiresis, } length.

Acrocheiris, the arm, from the elbow to the ends of the fingers.

Acrochliarus, lukewarm.

Achrocordon, } a wart with a small

Achrocordum, } pedicle.

Acrochorismus, a kind of wrestling dance.

Acrocolia, the extremities of animals; giblets, pettytoes.

Acrodrya, an acorn.

Acrolenion, } olecranon, or upper ex-

Acrolenium, } tremity of the ulna.

Acromania, incurable madness.

Acromion, the humeral extremity of the scapula.

Acromphalion, } the most prominent

Acromphalium, } part of the navel.

Acromphalum, }

Acron, the top of a blossom; in medicine, the best of its kind.

Acronia, the amputation of any extremity.

Acropathos, the acme of disease; ostinæ; cutaneous cancer.

Acroptis, imperfect articulation from a fault in the tongue.

Acroptosthia, the part of the prepuce lost by circumcision.

Acropsilon, the denuded glans penis.

Acros, an extremity.

Acrosapes, digestible food.

Acrosophia, a sound mind.

Acrosphelos, bromus, or wild oat grass.

Acroteria, the extreme parts of the body.

Acroteriasmus, amputation of a limb.

Acrothymia, } a wen, or mole on the

Acrothymion, } skin; a rough wart.

Act. Med. abbreviation of *acta medica*.

Act. Philos. et Transact. Philos. Philosophical Transactions.

Act. Reg. SC. Transactions of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris.

Act. S. R.—*Acta Societatis regie*, Philosophical Transactions, London.

Actæa, aconitum racemosum.

Acte, sambucus, or elder.

Actinabolismus, the operation of the mind on the body.

Actinia, } bunias, or navew.

Actine, }

Actio, action; the function, faculty, or office of any part. In the human body divided into vital, natural and animal.

Actio animalis, actions performed at will, as muscular motion, and all the voluntary acts of the body.

Actio natu alis, those which are instrumental in repairing the losses of the body, as mastication, deglutition, digestion, &c

Actio privata, the peculiar function of particular parts, as of the bladder in retaining the urine.

Actio publica, functions beneficial to the whole system, as of the stomach in digestion, &c.

Actio sexus, the actions peculiar to the sex, as the secretion of semen in the male; the catamenial discharge of the female.

Actio vitalis, those actions absolutely necessary to life, as the action of the heart, lungs and arteries.

Activus, any powerful medicine.

Actualis, actual, or inherent power, the reverse of potential; actual cautery, as red-hot iron.

Actuarius, the title of a physician; an eminent Greek physician of the middle ages.

Actuatio, the change produced on a medicine by the vital functions, necessary to its producing its effect.

Actus, the energy of any applied remedy.

Acuere, to acuate, or sharpen.

Acuitas, acrimony.

Acuitio, increasing the activity of remedies by the addition of more powerful ones.

A D A

- Acula*, any small point.
Aculeato-ciliatus, any vegetable having bristles.
Aculeatus, } bristly.
Aculeosus, }
Aculei, thorns.
Aculeus, the thorn, or prickle which defends vegetables.
Aculon, } the fruit of the ilex, or
Aculos, } scarlet oak.
Acumen, a sharp point; extremity of a bone.
Acuminatus, having a tapering point.
Acuumon, barren.
Acuncula, a needle-like point.
Acupirus, chaste.
Acupunctura, acupuncture, the eastern method of bleeding by striking needles into any pained part.
Acureb, plumbum, or lead.
Acuron, alisma, or German leopard's bane.
Acus, a needle; the tobacco-pipe fish; chaff.
Acus interpunctoria, a needle for the cataract.
Acus pastoris, shepherd's needle, or scandix.
Acus pastoris moschatum, geranium moschatum, or musked crane's bill.
Acusius, involuntary.
Acusticus, the auditory nerve; acoustic; belonging to the sense of hearing; also medicines, or instruments used to assist, preserve, or recover hearing.
Acusto, nitrum, or nitre.
Acutella, ononis or rest-barrow.
Acutangulus, having sharp angles.
Acutenaculum, the handle of a tenaculum, or needle.
Acutitio, increasing the strength of medicine.
Acutus, acute, sharp, recent, barren.
Acutus morbus, an acute, or dangerous disease.
Acyesis, } barrenness in a woman.
Acyisis, }
Acyus, a sweet acorn.
Acyrus, German leopard's bane.
Ad, to.
Adactylus, any animal without claws.

A D D

- Adadunephros*, a precious stone.
Adal, the active parts of plants.
daemonia, anxiety.
Adama, lapis adamas, or diamond.
Adaiges, muriate of ammonia.
Adamitum, urinary calculi; a species of tartar.
Adamus, the philosopher's stone.
Adanonia, the tree producing terra sigillata lemnia; Ethiopian sour gourd, or monkey's bread.
Adarces, a saline concrete, found in marshes, in Galatia.
Adarnech, auripigmentum, or orpiment.
Adariges, ammoniacal salts.
Adarticulatio, articulation admitting extensive motion.
Adaxoma, the bite of any animal.
Adcher, the camel's hay; a species of rush.
Adcorporatio, clustering together.
Adde, add.
Addendo, by adding.
Addendus, to be added.
Addephagia, bulimia, or insatiable appetite, voracity, greediness.
Additamentum, any material mixed with the principal ingredient to fit it for the designed operation; the spongy extremity of a bone; an epiphysis.
Additamentum coli, the appendix of the intestinum cæcum.
Additio, a substitution of artificial members.
Adducens, drawing to; a name given to several muscles which bring forward, or draw together, those parts to which they are annexed, as,
Adducens humeri, the pectoral muscle, &c.
Adductio, drawing together.
Adductor, a drawer to, or contractor; a name of several muscles, as
Adductor ad minimum digitum, a muscle of the little finger.
Adductor auris, a muscle of the ear.
brachii, a muscle of the arm.
Adductor digiti minimi pedis, a muscle of the little toe.

Adductor femoris primus vel longus,
secundus vel brevis,
tertius vel magnus,
quartus,
indicus, a muscle of the fore-

} muscles of
the thigh.

finger.

Adec, butter milk.

Adectos, medicine relieving pain.

Adelphia, the similarity of diseases.

Adelphixis, sympathy or consent.

Adelphos, a brother.

Adelus, insensible, applied to perspiration.

Ademonia, anxiety, or watchfulness.

Aden, a bubo; a gland.

Adedentes, phagædonic, or eating ulcers.

Adenes Canadensis, potatoes.

Adenographia, } any treatise on
Adenologia, } glands.

Adenoides, } glandiform, or like a

Adeniformis, } gland.

Adenosus, glandular.

abscessus, a hard glandular tubercle difficult to resolve.

Adephagia, bulimia, or insatiable appetite; greediness.

Adeps, fat, or grease.

anse inus, goose grease.

Bovis, tallow.

cervi, deers fat.

ovis arietis, mutton suet.

sui'la, hogs-lard.

ursi, bears grease.

Adepta medicina, adept medicine, or that which treats of diseases contracted by celestial operation, or communicated from heaven.

Adepta philosophia, adept philosophy, whose end is the transmutation of metals, and an universal remedy.

Adeptus, a skilful alchemist; an adept or professor of the adept philosophy.

Affatus, a blast; a kind of crysipelas.

Athotoda, Malabar nut.

indica, the sap tree, or willow-leaved Malabar nut.

Athotoda zeylanensium, the common Malabar nut.

Adhæsió, accretion of parts, or growing together.

Adhibendus, to be used, or applied.

Adhibere, to use, to apply.

Adhibitus, used, applied

Adiachytos, frugal, decent in dress and manner.

Adiantum, } maiden hair, an ever-
diatum, } green; several species are mentioned by botanists, but the following alone are in use.

Adiantum verum, } true maiden hair:
foliis coriandri, }
vulga e, } *Adiantum capillis veneris* of Linnæus.

Adiantum canadense, } American,
Americanum, } or Canada maiden hair. *Adiantum pedatum* of Linnæus.

Adiantum nigrum, common, or English black maiden hair. *Asplenium trichomanes* of Linnæus. This last indeed supplies the place of all: it is used in infusion with liquorice root; and also to prepare the syrup of capillaire.

Adiaphoros, } indifferent; neutral;
Adiaphorus, } chiefly meant of some spirits and salts which are neither acid nor alkaline.

Adiaphneustia, suppressed, or diminished perspiration.

Adiaptosis, firmness; an electuary of stone parsley, &c. for colic.

Adiarrhæa, a total suppression of all the necessary evacuations.

Adiarthoea, a suppression of the alvine evacuations.

Adiathorosus, a spirit distilled from tartar.

Adib, mercury; the wolf.

Adibat, mercury.

dice, urtica, or the nettle.

Adipatum, fat meat.

Adilystus, unstrained.

Adiposa membrana, the cellular membrane containing the fat.

Adiposa vena, or vena renalis.

Adipose arteriæ, branches of the phrenic arteries, going to the fat surrounding the kidneys.

Adiposi ductus, passages conveying the fat into the interstices of the

A D O

muscles, &c. or they are the bags or ducts containing the fat.

Adiposus, any thing fat.

Adipsan, } medicines which abate
Adipson, } thirst; liquorice."

Adipsia, absence, or want of thirst.

primaria, constitutional absence of thirst.

Adipsia secundaria, adipsia as a symptom of disease.

Adipsos, the Egyptian palm; its unripe fruit, called myrobalans, like capers, quenches thirst; oxymel; liquorice.

Adrige, ammoniacal salt.

Adjectio, addition.

Adjunctus, any inseparable quality.

Adjungere, to add, or join to.

Adjutorium, the shoulder; an external medicine.

Adjuvantia, whatever obviates disease.

Adnella, a native plant of Ceylon.

Administratio, dissection.

Admirabilis, wonderful; a factitious stone, composed of white vitriol, sugar, nitre, alum, ammoniac, and camphor, baked together.

Admisurab, terra, or earth.

Admotus, applied to.

Admovendus, to be applied to.

Admovere, to apply to.

vim, to use force.

Adnascens, closely adhering; as hair, &c.

Adnata, the albuginea, or exterior coat of the eye; parts of animal or vegetable bodies which are inseparable, as the hair, wool, horns, fruits; or accidental, as fungus, misletoe, and excrescences; also offsets, which proceed from the lily, &c. germinating under the earth, and afterwards grow to true roots.

Adoc, lac or milk.

Adolescens, a youth, or the period of life between childhood and man's full strength; the bars of a chemical furnace.

Adolescentia, youth.

Adonion, abrotanum, or southernwood

Adonis hortensis, common red bird's eye.

Adoptor, an adopter, or round re-

A D U

ceiver with two opposite necks, one to receive the retort, the other joining with another receiver.

Ador, wheat.

Ad pondus omnium, the weight of the whole; implying that the last mentioned ingredient should weigh as much as the others taken together.

Adoreum, spelta, or spelt corn.

Ados, aqua ferrata, or forge water; water in which red hot iron has been extinguished.

Adpressus, the disk of a leaf touching the stem.

Adrachne, the strawberry tree.

dioscoridis, } the straw-
officinarum, } berry bay of
theophrasti, } candy.

Adracla, adrachne.

Adraganthus, gum tragacanth.

Adram, fossil salt.

Adraragi, garden saffron.

Adra-rhiza, aristolochia, or birthwort.

Adrobalon, Indian bdellium.

Adrop, the philosopher's stone.

Adros, plump, adult, of a good habit.

Adroteron, a kind of meal; a prolific grain.

Ad-amar, urine.

Adscens, any stalk growing first horizontally, and then curving upwards.

Adsellare, to go to stool.

Adsellatio, the act of voiding fæces.

Adstantes, the attendants on a sick person.

Adst ictio, styptic, or astringent operation; the retention of the natural evacuations; costiveness.

Adstrictoria, astringents.

Adstrictus, costive.

Adstringens, astringent.

Adstringentia, astringent, or binding medicines.

Adventitious, adventitious; accidental; not in the common course of natural causes; also used in opposition to hereditary.

Adversaria, notes, memorandums, or observations.

Adulteratio, counterfeiting; sophistication; adulterating medicines.

Adulterinus, spurious; bastard.

Adultus, full age; adult.

Adunatos, languor ; impotence.
Aduncus, crooked, or hooked.
Adusta, } burnt, scorched, or parched;
Adustum, } ed; a term applied to a particular temperament or complexion.
Adustio, a phrensy, or inflammation of the brain.
Adustum, burning, or a burn.
Adustus, adust, burnt, scorched, parched.
Ady vel Palma-ady. Vide *Abanga*.
Adynamia, extreme debility, languor, &c. from disease; lassitude, drowsiness, defect or loss of motion in the vital or natural functions.
Adynamum, weak, diluted wine.
Adynatos, weak, feeble, or impotent.
Æzesis, moaning from pain.
Aedes, unsavoury.
Ædoia, the pudenda, or parts of generation.
Ædosophia, } a sonorous emission of
Ædopsophia, } flatus from the genitals.
Ædopsophia urethræ, emission of air from the urethra.
Ædopsophia uterina, emission of air from the uterus.
Ægagrophila, balls found in the stomachs of quadrupeds, ranked by some among the bezoars; a species of conferva; also the rock goat.
Ægeirion, an ointment of black poplar berries digested in sweet oil.
Ægeiros, populus, or the poplar.
Æger, a sick man.
Ægias, a white speck on the eye.
Ægredes, } small cicatrices, or con-
Ægides, } cretions on the eye.
Ægidion, any eye wash, or collyrium.
Ægilops, } goat's eye; great wild
Ægylops, } oat grass, or dank: an abscess in the inner canthus of the eye; the bitter oak; fistula lachrymalis.
Ægineta, *Paulus*, a surgeon of Ægina, of the seventh century.
Ægirinum, an ointment made of the catkins of the poplar.
Ægirus, populus nigra, or black poplar.

Ægis, achlys; a film on the eye.
Æglia, see *Ægias*.
Ægoceros, fanugrecum, or fanugreek.
Ægolethron, a poisonous tree of Pontus, whose juice is like honey: ranunculus.
Ægonychon, lachryma jobi, gromwell, millfoil.
Ægopodium, angelica sylvestris minor; gout weed.
Ægophrosion, an eye wash, or collyrium.
Ægra, a sick woman.
Ægritudo bovina, insects in the skin of black cattle.
Ægrotæ, a sick woman.
Ægrotare, to be sick, or feeble.
Ægrotus, a sick man.
Ægyptia ulcera, Egyptian, or Syrian ulcers.
Ægyptia-muschata, Egyptian muskmallow, or abelmoschus.
Ægyptiaca, papyrus, or paper tree.
Ægyptiacum balsamum, balsam of Gilead.
Ægyptiacum unguentum, or mel ægyptiacum; now supplied by the oxymel of verdigris, as an escharotic.
Ægyption, an ancient topical remedy.
Ægyptium album, oleum Ægyptium album; an ointment of lilies and aromatics.
Ægyptium oleum, cataputia major, or castor oil plant.
Ægyptius pessus, a pessary of honey, turpentine, saffron, oil, verdigris, &c. described by Paulus Ægineta.
Æichryson, sedum majus, or house leek.
Æides, shapeless, deformed.
Æigluces, a sweet wine, or must.
Æipathcia, any disease of long duration.
Æal, }
Ælla, } ale, a malt liquor.
Ælianus Meccius, a Roman physician.
Ælius Promotus, a physician who accompanied Xerxes; also one who wrote on poisons.

Æthales, }
Ætizon, } sedum, or house leek.
Æthales, }
Æmbellæ, the seeds of the lac tree.
Æolipile, a round hollow metallic ball, having a neck with a slender pipe opening to the ball, which being partly filled with water, and laid on the fire, the steam, or vaporous air, is forced out with great noise and violence. It is used to blow the fire, and in Italy as a cure for smoky chimnies.
Ænea, a catheter.
Ænobarbus, red-bearded.
Æon, the spinal marrow; the life of man.
Æonion, a species of house leek.
Æonesis, fomentation; sprinkling.
Æora, gestation, or exercise without muscular action; as swinging; riding in a carriage; sailing.
Æpos, any excrescence, or protuberance.
Æqualis, equal.
Æquans, equal in length.
Æque, equally.
Æquilibrium, equipoise or equal balance; æquilibrium, or just proportion.
Æquinoctium, } equinox, or equal day
Æquinox, } and night.
Æquinox autumnalis, autumnal equinox, the 23d of September.
Æquinox vernalis, vernal equinox, the 21st of March.
Æquipollens, equal force in antagonist muscles.
Ær, } the air, or atmosphere; a
Ær, } permanently elastic fluid, composed of seventy-three parts of nitrogen gas, or azot, and twenty-seven of oxygen gas: besides the common atmospheric air, various other sorts are enumerated, distinguished by their respective characters; as fixed air, vital, inflammable, nitrous, &c.
Ær fixus, fixed air, carbonic acid gas, carbonaceous acid; gas sylvestre, spiritus sylvestris, ærial acid, atmospheric acid, mephitic acid, cretaceous acid.

Ær ingenuus, } innate air, or air in
innatus, } the cavity of the tympanum.
Æra, lolium, cockle, or darnel.
Æreus, ærial, or of the nature of air.
Ærdudi, imaginary, ærial spirits.
Æreolum, }
Æreolus, } two grains weight.
Ærificatio, chemical production of air.
Ærifiuxus, any morbid emission of air.
Æritis, anagallis, or pimpernel.
Æroides, of a sky-blue colour.
Ærologia, a treatise on air; that branch of physical science which treats systematically of the history and phenomena of gases.
Ærologice, medical doctrine of airs.
Æromeli, honey, manna.
Ærophobi, phrenitic patients.
Ærophobia, fear of air or light; a symptom of phrenitis; also a name of the hydrophobia.
Ærosis, the ærial vital spirit of the ancients.
Ærossus, } calaminaris, or calamine
Ærosus, } stone; cadmia.
Ærostatio, ærostation; the science of gases, as applied to the construction and elevation of balloons.
Æruca, ærugo æris, or verdegris.
Æruginosus, like verdegris, green.
Ærugo, the rust of any metal.
æris, verdegris, or green oxide of copper.
Ærugo preparata, prepared verdegris.
Ærugo rasilis, verdegris.
scolecia, verdegris from washing a mortar with vinegar.
Ærumma, labour; grief.
Æs, copper.
ustum, plates of copper burnt in a crucible with sulphur and salt.
Æs pauperum, copper ore divested of silver.
Æschos, deformity.
Æschromythesis, the obscene language of the delirious.
Æschropoiesis, dishonest practice.
Æsecavum, aurichalcum, or brass.

Æschynomene, the sensitive plant.
Æsculus hippocastanum, } hippo-
floribus heptandris, } casta-
pavia, } num, or
horse chesnut.
Æstaphara, } burning any part of the
Æstiphara, } body; destruction of
any living part by fire.
Æsta, summer season.
Æstates, freckles, sunburnings.
Æsthesis, sensation.
Æstrum venereum, the venereal or-
gasm.
Æstuarium, a vapour bath, or stove
for heating all parts of the body at
once.
Æstivatio, fermentation; boiling up.
Æstus, heat.
volaticus, transient intense
heat in the face; a variety of ery-
thematous inflammation.
Ætas, age; any period of human ex-
istence; one life; 100 years; six
stages are reckoned by the ancients.
Ætas continens, staid, or middle age.
decrescens, decreasing, or old
age.
Ætas effata, the period of old age;
past labour.
Ætas pueritiæ, childhood; to 5th year.
adulescentiæ, youth; to 25th
year.
Ætas juventutis, from 25 to 35th year.
virilis, manhood; 35 to 50.
senectutis, old age; 50 to 60.
crepita, decrepitude, ending in
death.
Ætherea herba, eryngo.
Ether, the electric fluid; the sky;
ether, a very volatile liquor obtained
by distilling a mixture of alcohol,
and acid; the name of the product
being designated by the acid em-
ployed; thus
Ether acetosus, a distillation of ace-
tous acid and spirit of wine.
Ether muriaticus, a distillation of mu-
riatic acid and spirit of wine.
Ether nitrosus, a distillation of nitrous
acid and spirit of wine.
Ether sulphuricus, } a distillation of
vit iolicus. } sulphuric acid
and spirit of wine.

Ather sulphuricus cum alcohole, sweet
spirit of vitriol.
Athes, irregular; anomalous.
Athereus, ethereal, or of the nature
of ether.
Æthiopice, a term applied to many
medicines from their black colour.
Æthiopicum cuminum, ammi verum.
Æthiopis, Æthiopian sage, or clary.
Æthiops albus, mercurius alkalizatus.
antimonialis, antimonial æthi-
ops, a preparation of sulphur, anti-
mony and mercury.
Æthiops martialis, steel filings dis-
solved in water.
Æthiops mineralis, æthiops mineral,
or sulphurated mercury.
Æthiops vegetabilis, kelp; unrefined
sal sodæ.
Æthnoides, the ethmoid bone.
Æthna, a chemical furnace; subter-
raneous, invisible, sulphureous fire.
Æthoces, } cutaneous pimples, or
Ætholices, } boils raised by heat.
Æthusa meum, herb spignel.
Æthya, a mortar.
Æthya, the cormorant's skin.
Ætia, any morbid cause.
Ætiologia, ætiology, or the doctrine
of morbid causes.
Ætites, the lapis aquilæ, or eagle
stone, said to prevent miscarriage.
Ætius Amideus, a physician of Amida
of the fourth century.
Ætius Antiochus, a physician of An-
tioch of the fourth century.
Ætius Sicanius, a great medical writer
of the fourth century.
Ætioiphlebes, } the eagle veins, or
Ætoi phlebes, } large ones of the head
passing through the temples.
Ætolion, grana Cnidia, or Cnidian
berries.
Ætoma, the roof of a house.
Ætonychium, the claw of an eagle; li-
thospermum, or gromwell.
Afan, garden saffron.
Affax, ink.
Affectio, any affection, or disease;
the affections, or properties of mat-
ter.
Affectio bovina, disease incident to
cattle.

A C A

Affectio hypochondriaca, hypochondriasis.
Affectio cœliaca, cœliac passion.
colica, colic.
hysterica, hysterics.
nephritica, nephritis.
Affectus, affection, or disease.
Affectus spastico-arthritis, gout, with cramp.
Affenicum, the soul.
Affeos, foam, or froth; aphros.
Affidra, cerussa, or white lead.
Affinatio, affinity, attraction, tending to unite.
Affinatio aggregata, affinity of aggregation, or mechanical affinity; the attraction between the integrant parts of a body.
Affinatio complicata, } compound affinity, or the attraction between dissimilar bodies.
Affinatio simplex, single elective attraction.
Affinitas, affinity; chemical or elective attraction; the power by which bodies of opposite natures unite and form new combinations.
Affinitas synthetica, affinity of composition.
Affion, } Arabic names of opium;
Affium, } also an electuary of the east,
Afiun, } exciting to venery.
Afflatus, a blast, or erysipelas.
Afflictio, affliction, or depression of mind.
Affodilus, asphodelus luteus, or yellow asphodel.
Afformas, glass.
Affrengi, minium, or red lead.
Affrodina, Venus, or copper.
Affronitum, aphronitrum, or natron.
Affusio, the act of pouring a fluid on any body; suffusion; a cataract.
Africus, the south-west wind.
Afrob, crude antimony.
Aga Cretensium, the small, Spanish milk thistle.
Agalactatio, } a defective secretion of
Agalactia, } milk in child-bed.
Agalaxis, }
Agalactor, a lying-in woman having no milk.

A C E

Agallochum, }
ucrem, } aloë wood, or
Agallugun, } aromatic aloë of
Agalugi, } China, or lig-
Agape, an afternoon's meal; desire.
Agaricoides, fungous bodies.
Agaricum, } agaric, or mushroom;
Agaricus, } a vegetable fungus of
the larch; *marga candida*.
Agaricus albus, boletus laricis.
Agaricus auriculæ formæ, Jew's ear.
chirurgorum, agaric.
mineralis, bug agaric, or red
mushroom; poisonous.
Agaricus piperatus, pepper mushroom; poisonous.
Agaricus quercinus, } agaric of the
quercus, } oak; female
agaric, touchwood or spunk.
Agasyllis, the plant producing gum ammoniac.
Agath, a species of amber.
Agatharcides, an Asiatic who wrote on the diseases of the inhabitants of the Red Sea.
Agaty, galega of Malabar.
Agave, American aloë.
Agclaus, coarse, brown bread.
Agen, syringa, or Persian lilac.
Ageneius, beardless.
Agenesia, impotency in males.
Agens, the agent of natural operation.
Ager, the common earth or soil.
chymicus, water, the chemical vehicle.
Ager mineralium, water.
natura, the uterus.
Ageratus lapis, a stone used by Cobblers to polish shoes, of an astringent quality.
Ageratum, sweet maudlin; mandlin tansey; cotton weed.
Ageratum latifolium serratum, balsamita, or costmary.
Agerasia, } youthful vigour in old age.
Agerazia, }
Agēs, the palm of the hand.
Age vita, an antidote for old age; galangal, pepper, sage, ginger, cinnamon, saffron, and cloves, boiled in wine.

A G M

Ageusia, fasting; a want of, or defective taste.

Agglomeration, rolling together into a mass.

Agglutinantia, agglutinants, or adhesive medicines, such as perfect the union of divided parts.

Agglutination, agglutination; sticking together, reunion of parts.

Agglutination pilorum, confining eyelashes that grow inwards by some glutinous matter so as to reduce them to their natural order.

Agglutitio, difficulty of swallowing from obstructions in the œsophagus.

Aggregatæ glandulæ, an assemblage of glands, as in the intestines.

Aggregatio, affinity; a union of atoms by contiguity.

Aggregativa pilulæ, pills supposed by Mesue to collect the humours.

Aggregatum, a collection, or union of bodies; the aggregate or sum total of two or more bodies added together.

Aggregatus, any plant having its parts closely united.

Agheusia, loss of taste, a fast, or fasting.

Agheusia febrilis, loss of taste in fevers.

Agheusia paralytica, loss of taste from palsy.

Agriaholid, lycium, or Indian thorn.

Agis, the thigh.

Agitaculum, a sieve.

Agitatio, shaking; a hurry of spirits.

Agitatorii, tremulous, convulsive, or clonic diseases.

Agglutatio, } deficient secretion of
Agglutis, } milk.
Agglutis, }

Agglutis, ægides; white specks on the eye.

Agglutis, } the segments, or cloves of
Agglutis, } the garlick root.

Aglossotomographia, a description of a head born without a tongue.

Agglutitio, obstructed, or difficult swallowing.

Agma, } a fracture.
Agme, }

A G R

Agnicul, an American fruit promoting the venereal appetite.

Agmata, } the exterior coat of
tunica, } the eye.

Agmatos, having any superfluous part, as a sixth finger.

Agmina membrana, } the amnion, one
tunica, } of the membranes of the fœtus.

Agnil, Indicum, or indigo plant.

Agnolia, the loss of memory in fever.

Agnus, a lamb.

Agnus castus, the chaste, or hemp tree of Italy; a willow called Abraham's balm; the palma christi.

Agnus Scythicus, the Scythian lamb; a styptic plant of Russia and Tartary.

Agoge, the progress of life, or disease; the state of the air.

Agomphiasis, } looseness of the teeth
Agomphyasis, } with pain.

Agon, extreme danger, agony, a shivering.

Agone, hyoscyamus, or henbane.

Agonia, sterility, impotence, agony, fear and sadness of mind.

Agonisticum, very cold spring water.

Agoreus, coarse bread.

Agostus, the forearm; palm of the hand.

Agouti treva, a pomegranate-like fruit.

Agredula, the frog.

Agresta, verjuice; the juice of the sour grape or apple; the oil of unripe olives.

Agresten, common tartar.

Agrestis, wild; malignity in disease.

Agria, agrifolium, or holly; a malignant pustule.

Agriamphelos, wild vine; black bryony.

Agriantha, carduus sylvestris, or wild thistle.

Agricoltura, agriculture, or the art of cultivating the ground.

Agonos, barrenness; so Hippocrates calls those women who have no children, though they might have if the impediment was removed.

Agriela, oleaster, or wild olive.

Agrifolium, the holly tree, or aquifolium.
Agrimonia, *eupatoria*, } agrimony.
minor flore albo, lesser agrimony, with a white flower.
Agrimonia odorata, the sweet smelling agrimony.
Agrimonia officinarum, common, or medicinal agrimony.
Agrimonia orientalis humilis, dwarf, or eastern agrimony.
Agrimonoides, pimpinella of Italy.
Agriocardamum, the sciatica cress, or iberis.
Agriocastanum, the earth or pig nut, or bulbocastanum
Agriocinara, wild artichoke.
Agriococcomelea, *prunus sylvestris*, or sloe bush.
Agriomelca, *malus sylvestris*, or crab tree.
Ag ion, } peucedanum, or hog's
Agriophyllum, } fennel; sulphur wort.
Agrioriganum, wild origanum, or wild marjoram.
Agrioselinum, hipposelinum, or wild parsley.
Agriostari, *triticum Creticum*, or Cretan wheat.
Agripalma, } *cardiaca*, or the
gallis, } herb motherwort.
Agripplæ, children born with the feet foremost.
Agrium, an impure mineral alkali.
Agrom, a disease of the tongue peculiar to the Indians.
Agronomos, any wild animal.
Agrophon, mountainous.
Agrostis, *gramen caninum*, or dog's grass; bent grass.
Agrumina, onions, leeks.
Agrypnia, coma-vigil; watchfulness, with loss of strength; anxiety; head-ach.
Agrypnia arthritica, watchfulness accompanying gout.
Agrypnia cephalalgica, watchfulness with disease of the head.
Agrypnia critica, watchfulness preceding any critical discharge.
Agrypnia a dolore, watchfulness from pain.

Agrypnia febrilis, watchfulness accompanying fever.
Agrypnia hysterica, watchfulness accompanying hysteria.
Agrypnia ab indigestione, watchfulness from indigestion.
Agrypnia ab insectis, watchfulness from troublesome insects.
Agrypnia ex pancreate, watchfulness from diseased pancreas.
Agrypnia a pathematis, watchfulness from diseased affections of the mind.
Agrypnia ructationi succedens, watchfulness from indigestion.
Agrypnia senilis, watchfulness accompanying old age.
Agrypnia a vermibus, watchfulness from worms in the first passages.
Agrypnocoma, coma-vigil, or a disposition without ability to sleep.
Aguape, the white water lily, or leuco nymphæa.
Aguara quiya, *solanum vulgare*, or night shade.
Aguia, paralytic debility.
Agul, alhagi, or the Syrian broom.
Augustina, Augustine, the pure earth of the beryl.
Agutiquefoobi Brasiliensis, Indian arrow root, dart wort.
Aguti treva, a pomegranate-like fruit.
Agy, a species of pepper.
Agyion, the weakness of a fœtus.
Agynos, *agnus castus*, or chaste tree.
Agurtæ, quacks, mountebanks.
Ahaloth, aloes wood.
Ahenum, a brass kettle, or pot.
Ahmella, *acmella*.
Ahuis, rock salt, or sal gemmæ.
Ahovai theveticusii, a chesnut-like fruit of Brasil; poisonous.
Ahusal, arsenical sulphur.
Ajurazat, *plumbum*, or lead.
Aidris, unskilful, ignorant.
Aies, *battatas*, or common potatoe.
Aigine, honeysuckle, or woodbine.
Aigre di cedre, citron juice sweetened with sugar.
Aigiros, the aspen, or shaking poplar.
Aiiovai, ahovai.
Ailmad, antimony

Amac'cia, hæpatirrhæa, or diarrhæa from acrid bile.

Amatmos, hæmorrhage.

Amatos eccrisis, a vomiting of blood.

Amorrhæis, hæmorrhæis, or piles.

Amorrhœia, menorrhagia.

Apathia, passion of long duration.

Aphi,

Aphuma coxera, } cassada.

Aphipoca,

Air, see *Aër*.

Aira, lolium, or darnel.

Airi, ebenus æthiopica, macaw, or ebony tree.

Aisthesis, sensation ; the senses.

Aistheterium, sensorium commune, or brain ; the pincal gland.

Aitmad, antimony

Aitiologoumena, a treatise on causes.

Aizoon,

Aizoum, } an aquatic plant ;
sedum.

palustris,

Ajava, an East Indian seed, celebrated in the gout and colic.

Ajubatipita Brasiliensium, an almond-like fruit ; it contains much oil.

Ajuga, the ground pine, or chamæpitys.

Ajuga pyramidalis, the consolida media, or upright bugloss.

Ajuga cephans, bugula, or bugle ; middle consound.

Akibot, sulphur.

Akmella, acmella.

Akon, a whetstone.

Al, Arabic for the article The.

Ala, a wing ; the armpit ; nymphæ ; the two side petals in a papilionaceous corolla ; the angle formed by a branch with its stem ; the slender membranaceous parts of some seeds, as in those of the maple.

Alabari, plumbum, or lead.

Alabastra, the green leaves, exterior to the flower.

Alabastron, } an ointment of savine,
Alabostrites, } turpentine, rosemary,
sage, gums, and oil of balsam.

Alabastrum, } gypsum, or plaster of
Alabastritis, } Paris ; alabaster.

Alabastrum citrinum, yellow alabaster.

Alabes, a nutritive fish.

Alacab, muriate of ammonia.

Alacnoth, alvine evacuation in coition.

Alæ, the nymphæ ; wings ; lobes of the liver, or lungs.

Ala auris, the upper part of the outer ear.

Alæ magnæ } *ossis sphenoidis*, } pro-
parvæ, } cesses
of the os sphenoides.

Alæ na-i, or pinnæ nasi, the lateral moveable parts of the nose, the nostrils.

Alæ vespertilionum, those parts of the ligaments of the uterus, lying between the tubes and the ovaria.

Alæformis, any leaf like a wing.

Alænus, invincible ; the diamond.

Alafi,

Alafor, } alkaline salt.

Alafo-t,

Alahabar, plumbum, or lead

Alahatib, lapis rubens, or the red stone.

Alaia phthisis, a wasting, from a flux of humours from the head.

Alalia, loss of speech

Alamandina, lapis alabandinus.

Alambic, the alembic, or copper head of the cucurbit ; quicksilver.

Alambic terra, the matter of the philosophers stone.

Alamad, antimony.

Alana terra, tripoli.

Alanabolus, terra alana, English ochre.

Alandahal, bitter apple, or colocynth.

Alanfuta, a vein between the chin and lower lip.

Ala pouli, Indian apple, or billimbi.

Alaphæ, strokes with the flat hand.

Alaqueca, a styptic stone from the Indies.

Alare externum, pterigoid process, a part of the os sphenoides.

Alaris, winged, having the form of a wing.

Alaris vena, the inner of the three veins in the bend of the arm.

Alartar, burnt brass.

Alasalet, } muriate of ammonia, or
Alaset, } sal ammoniac.

Alastrob, plumbum, or lead.

Alatan, litharge of gold.

A L B

Alaternoides, alaternus, or evergreen privet.
Alaternoides Africana, cassiana, or cassiny, an American plant.
Alaternus, evergreen privet.
Alathar, an adhesive mineral.
Alati, persons with projecting scapulae.
Alati processus, the wing-like processes of the os sphenoides.
Alatum folium, a winged leaf.
Alatus veridissimus nitens, cantharis, or Spanish fly.
Alauda, the sky-lark.
 cristata, the crested lark.
 non-cristata, the sky lark.
Alaurat, nitre.
Alba simplex, ocimastrum, or white campion.
Alba sitivita, leucophlegmasia.
 terra, the matter of the philosophers stone.
Albadura, the sesamoid bone of the great toe.
Albageuzi, } os sacrum.
Albagiazi, }
Albanum, salt of urine.
Albamentum, the white of an egg.
Albara, white poplar; a species of white leprosy.
Albaras, arsenic; white pustules.
Albaras nigra, Lepra Græcorum.
Albatio, the blanching, or whitening of metal.
Albedo, whiteness.
Alberas, stavesacre; white pustules upon the face.
Albeston, calx viva, or quick lime.
Albetad, gum galbanum.
Albi, sublimate, or muriated mercury.
Albicantia, a name of Willis's glands in the brain.
Albificatio, albatio, or whitening.
Albimcc, orpiment.
Albino, persons so called, having a peculiarity of formation of the eyes, &c. which are usually of a reddish hue, and the skin approaches to a pink colour.
Albinum, gnaphalium maritimum, or cudweed.
Albir, pitch from the bark of the yew tree.

A L B

Albor, urine, whiteness.
 ovi, the white of the egg.
Albora, a species of itch, or leprosy.
Alborca, quicksilver.
Albot, a crucible.
Albotim, }
Albotai, } turpentine.
Albotar, }
Albotat, cerussa, or white lead.
Albotis, a cutaneous phlegmon, or boil.
Albucasis, } an Arabian physician
Albucasius, } of the eleventh cen-
Albuchasius, } tury.
Albucis, the white grape.
Albuginea oculi, the exterior coat of the eye, or adnata.
Albuginea testis, the internal coat of the testicle.
Albugines, cicatrices, or white specks on the eye.
Albugineus, transparently white.
Albuginosa humor, the aqueous humour of the eye.
Albugo, whiteness, a white speck.
 corallii, a precipitate, or magisteriy of coral.
Albugo oculi, a white shining speck, or opacity on the eye, called onyx, &c. &c.
Albugo ovi, the white of the egg.
Albula, albugo; a fish of the lake of Zurich.
Albuhar, cerussa, or white lead.
Album balsamum, balsam copaivi, lead water and oil of roses.
Album alvi profluvium, the mucous diarrhæa.
Album canis, }
 græcorum, } white dung of
 græcum, } dogs.
 Hispanicum, Spanish white, an oxyd of tin.
Album Rhasis, a white ointment invented by Rhasis.
Album jus, white broth, or fish broth.
Album nigrum, mouse dung.
 oculi, the white of the eye.
 olus, corn salad, or lambs lettuce.
Albumen, albuminous matter, or coagulable lymph.
Albumen oculi, album oculi.

Albumen ovi, } the white, or glaire
Albumor, } of an egg.
Alburnum, the white wood next to the bark, called by artificers, the sap.
Alburnus ausonii, a fish like an anchovy.
Albus, white ; the name of a fish.
Albus liquor, white of an egg.
Albus Romanus pulvis, magnesia alba.
Alca, the bird called razor-bill.
Alcahest, } the universal dissolvent ;
Alkahest, } liquor of flints.
 glauberi, fixed veg. alkali.
Alkali, see Alkali.
Alcalinus, of an alkaline nature.
Alcalizatio, impregnating with alkali.
Alcalizatus, impregnated with alkali.
Alcancali, an antidote of citrine, mastic, violets, &c.
Alcanna, isinglass ; eastern privet ; alkanet.
Alcaol, the philosophers mercury or solvent.
Alcar, a remedy, a cure.
Alcara, a chymical cucurbit.
Alcarith, mercury.
Alcarnes, confection of kermes berries.
Alcarni, an eastern confection.
Alce, the elk ; a native of cold countries,
Alcea, German leopard's bane ; vervain mallow.
Alcea Ægyptia, }
 Indica, } musk mallow.
 rosia }
 vulgaris, vervain mallow.
Alcebar, the aromatic aloe.
Alcebris vivum, sulphur vivum.
Alcedo, the king's fisher.
Alcerva, the berry of the ricinus.
Alchabris, sulphur vivum.
Alchachil, rosemary.
Alcharith, quicksilver.
Alchemia, } alchemy, the transmuta-
Alchimia, } tion of metals, or making
Alchymia, } of gold ; that branch of
 Alkimia, } chemistry relating particu-
 larly to the transmutation of metals.
Alchemista, an alchemist, or one who studies alchemy.

Alcheron lapis, bezoar bovinus, or biliary concretions in the bull, cow, or ox.
Alchibris, } sulphur vivum.
Alchibert, }
Alchicn, the inherent power of production and disunion.
Alchieram, alchitran.
Alchimelech, melilotus Ægyptiaca, or melilot plant.
Alchimilla, lion's foot, lady's mantle.
Alchitran, juniper oil ; prepared arsenic ; a dentifrice of Mesue's.
Alchitura, tar.
Alchollea, potted flesh.
Alchute, a mulberry-like cutaneous excrescence.
Alchymy, a composition resembling silver, of copper and a small quantity of arsenic.
Alchys, a speck on the corner of the eye obscuring vision.
Alcibion, } anchusa, or alkanet
Alcibiadium, } root.
Alcimad, antimony.
Alcob, calcined brass ; muriated ammonia.
Alcocalum, artichoke.
Alcoel, the solvent preparation of the philosophers stone.
Alcosol, antimony.
Alchool, } alcohol ; rectified spirit of
Alcohol, } wine, digested with kali
Alcol, } and re-distilled ; an im-
Alcool, } palpable powder of lead
Alchahol, } ore or antimony, used to
Alkahol, } tinge hair ; any thing ex-
Alkohol, }alted to the highest per-
Alkol, } section ; the most subtle
 part of any thing.
Alcohol ammoniatum, spirit of ammonia, or volatile alkali.
Alcohol ammoniatum aromaticum, compound spirit of ammonia, or aromatic spirit of volatile salt.
Alcohol ammoniatum fetidum, fætid spirit of ammonia, or volatile alkali.
Alcohol dilutum, equal parts of alcohol and water.
Alcohol martis, iron rusted by wine, washed with water, dried and powdered.

A L E

Alcohol nitricum, spiritus nitri dulcis.
Alcohol potassæ, rectified spirit of wine and kali; acrid tincture of tartar; lily of Paracelsus.
Alcol, vinegar; spirit of wine.
Alcola, aphtha or thrush; urinous salt, or tartar.
Alcolismus, reduction to powder by corrosion.
Alcolita, urine.
Alcone, brass.
Alcoolizatio, the rectification of vinous spirits.
Alcor, calcined copper.
Alcore, a sort of stone with spots resembling silver.
Alcotol, antimony.
Alcte, sambucus, or elder.
Alcubrith, sulphur.
Alcyon fluviatilis, alcedo, or king's fisher.
Alcyonium, bastard sponge; a spongy plant-like substance on the sea shore: five sorts are mentioned by Dioscorides.
Alcyonium durum, hard bastard sponge.
Alcyonium farrago, } black
farrago Australis, } marine bastard sponge.
Alcyonium foraminosum, } tuberoso
tuberosum, } bastard sponge.
Alcyonium molle, thready bastard sponge.
Alcyonium vermiculatum, vermiculate bastard sponge.
Aldabaram, the sesamoid bone of the great toe.
Aldebac, birdlime.
Alebria, nourishing meats.
Aleç, } vitriol; a herring.
Alech, }
Alecharith, mercury.
Alectorius, a stone found in the gizzard of cocks.
Alectorolophus, cocks-comb, yellow rattle, or rattle grass.
Alegar, } vinegar made from malt.
Allegai, }
Alcimma, any ointment without wax.
Alcion, water; copious.

A L E

Aleipha, oil of vegetables; fat; any medicated oil.
Alelaion, } an embrocation of salt
Alelaum, } and oil.
Alema, meal, food.
Alembaic, } calcined lead.
Alembaci, }
Alembic, mercury.
Alembicus, } an alembic, moors-
Alembicum, } head, or still; quicksilver.
Alembicus rostratus, an alembic with a beak, or canal.
Alembicus cecus, the blind alembic without a beak, used for subliming.
Alembroth, alkaline salt; the philosophical, or general solvent; the key of art.
Alembroth desiccatum, sal tartari.
Alemzadar, } crude sal ammoniac.
Alemzadat, }
Alenon, oil of almonds.
Aleore, intermission of pain.
Alcos, heat, or warmth.
Alephensis, a species of ash producing manna.
Ales, condensed; heaped, crowded, contracted; a saline compound.
Ales crudum, crude ales, or those drops which often fall in the night in June.
Alesch, alumen plumosum, or plumose alum.
Aleton, meal.
Alctudo, fatness.
Aleurites, wheaten bread.
Aleuron, the meal of wheat; lentils, or the seeds of darnels.
Alexander Trallianus, a physician of Lydia, of the 6th century.
Alexandria, daphne, or bay tree.
Alexandrina, laurus Alexandrina.
Alexanthus, flos æris, or flowers of copper.
Alexicaca, } any amulet or antidote
Alexicacon, } to poison.
Alexipha maca, antidotes to poison; sudorifics; amulets.
Alexiphysus, a physician to Alexander the great.
Alexiphyreticum, } any remedy for fe-
Alexiphyretos, } ver.
Alexiphyretum, }

Alecsir, }
Aleksir, } an elixir.
Alexir, }
Alexiteria, preservatives from contagion or poison; helps, or remedies.
Alfacta, distillation.
Alfididom, } certain metallic scoria;
Alfatida, } also burnt copper, or
Alfatidam, } scales of copper.
Alfan, }
Alfar, } garden saffron.
Alfantes, flower of salt.
Alfasara, } Arabian terms of the
Alphesara, } vine; an Arabian preparation of the root of the vine.
Alfasit, an earthen pot.
Alfatide, sal ammoniac.
Alfesera, a confection of bryonia alba.
Alfides, cerussa. or white lead.
Alfoi, } sal ammoniac, or muriated
Alfol, } ammonia.
Alfusa, tutia, or tutty stone.
Alga, the sea weed, sea-oak, or seawrack.
Alga marina, kali.
 porosa, net-like seaweed.
Alga marina tinctoria, the purple seaweed.
Algæ, a botanical tribe, having the root, leaf, and caudex in one; comprehending sea weed, and some other aquatic plants.
Algala, a hollow lead probe; a catheter.
Algali, nitre.
Algamea, common coal.
Algarah, ægylops; goat's eye.
Algarot, } mercurius vitæ, or butter
Algaroth, } of antimony deprived of
Algerot, } its acid by washing.
Algeroth, the name of a physician of Verona.
Algatia, }
Algata, } civet, an animal perfume.
Algedo, suppressed gonorrhœa, attended with pain about the anus, perinæum, bladder, &c.
Algema, } uneasiness, pain;
Algematodes, } any painful disease.
Algeria, }
Algeria, } calx, or lime.

Algia, absence of sensibility, and irritability.
Algibic, sulphur vivum.
Algida, benumbed, chilled, withered.
Algidus, chilled. numbed.
Algoides, like seaweed.
Algola arabum, aptha, or thrush.
Algor, a sudden chilliness, or rigor in a part.
Algos, algema.
Alguada, a white, leprous eruption.
Alhagi, }
Alhigi, } the pliant thorny broom of Syria.
Alhandal, colocynthis, or bitter apple.
Alhanna, terra alana, or Tripoline earth.
Alhara, }
Alhasa, } hidroa, or pustulary eruption.
Alhasef, }
Alia squilla, the sea shrimp or prawn.
Alibantes, dead persons.
Alibilis, nourishing.
Alica, a food of wheaten meal; flummery; ale.
Alicastrum, bread corn.
Alices, cutaneous red spots preceding the small pox.
Alicornu, unicornu, a horny fossil substance.
Alienatio mentis, delirium.
Alienatus, estranged, deranged.
 mente, insane, delirious.
Alienus, *a*, or *um*, extraneous matter; corruption.
Aliformes, winged, or having the shape of a wing.
Aliformes musculi, pterigoid muscles.
 processus, pterigoid processes.
Aligulus, a confection.
Alilat, Lucina, the fabled deity of childbirth.
Alima, lead ore found with gold.
Alimentarius, nutritive.
Alimentum, all kinds of food and drink.
Alimonia, food.
Alinum, arum, or wake robin.
Alindesis, exercise by smearing with oil and rolling in dust.
Alinthisar, relaxed uvula.

Aliocub, muriated ammonia.
Aliphanosum, } external, dry remedies,
Aliphantos, } without grease.
Alipasma, an ointment to prevent sweating.
Alipili, attendants on the baths to eradicate superfluous hair.
Aliptæ, attendants who anointed the bathers.
Aliquot, such parts of a number or quantity as will exactly measure it without any remainder.
Alisma, German's leopard's bane ; water plantain.
Alisma mathioli, doria, or groundwort.
Alistelis, muriated ammonia.
Alites, birds.
Alith, gummi assafœtida.
Alitura, nutrition or nourishment ; food.
Alkafial, antimony.
Alkahest, the imaginary universal solvent.
Alkahest glauveri, alcali.
Alkahesticus, any powerful solvent.
Alkahol, subtile spirit ; rectified spirit of wine. See Alcohol.
Alkale, hen's fat.
Alkalescens, the commencement of the alkaline, or putrid fermentation.
Alkali, a saline substance of an acrid, burning, urinous taste ; uniting with acids ; turning purple or blue vegetable infusions green.
Alkali fixum, fixed alkali ; an epithet of the vegetable and fossil alkalies.
Alkali causticum, pure potash, or soda ; alkali fixum, rendered corrosive by depriving it of carbonic acid, by the addition of quick lime.
Alkali vegetabile, vegetable alkali, kali, or potash, procured from the ashes of vegetables.
Alkali fossile, } soda, or natron ;
minerale, } alkali extracted
marinum, } from fossils, sea salt, and kelp ; not deliquescent ; crystals, rhomboidal octohedrons.
Alkali volatile, ammonia ; a volatile salt having all the properties of an alkali.
Alkalina, substances possessing properties opposite to acids.

Alkalinus, alkaline, having the qualities of an alkali.
Alkalia, a vessel.
Alkalid, æs ustum, or burnt brass.
Alkalizatio, impregnating any thing with alkali.
Alkana, radix anchusæ, or alkanet.
vera, Lawsonia inermis of Linnæus ; a substitute for the anchusa.
Alkanthum, æs ustum ; arsenic.
Alkara, a cucurbit.
Alkaranum, antimony.
Alkara, ricinus, or castor oil plant.
Alkasa, } a crucible.
Alkazoal, }
Alkaut, mercury.
Alkekengi, } the winter
Halicacabum, } cherry.
Alkermes, confectio alkermes ; a wine.
Alkerva, palma christi, or castor oil.
Alkes, æs ustum, or calcined brass.
Alketran, oleum cedri, or cedar oil.
Alkhali, alkali.
Alkian, the animal digesting and supporting spirit.
Alkibric, sulphur vivum.
Alkimia, transmutation of metals.
Alkin, } alcali fixum, or potash ;
Alkir, } smoke of coal.
Alkitram, pix liquida, or tar.
Alkoel, a fine kind of lead ore.
Alkohol. See Alcohol.
Alkosor, camphor.
Alky-plumbi, cerussa acetata.
Alkymia, powder of basilisc.
Alla, ale, a fermented infusion of malt.
Allabor, plumbum, or lead.
Allabrot, a sort of fictitious salt.
Allantoides, } a sausage or hog's pud-
Allantois } ding ; a membrane in
brutes, receiving the urine from the fœtus ; the great toe.
Allarinoch, plumbum, or lead.
Alleluja, acetosa, or wood sorrel.
Allence, stannum, or tin.
Allentois, }
Allexis, } the great toe.
Allesis, recovery.
Alliaciæ, plants of the garlic kind.
Alliar æris, philosophical copper as used in alchemy.

Aliaria, jack by the hedge, or sauce alone; stinking hedge mustard.
Alicar, acetum, or vinegar.
Alicola, petroleum, or liquid pitch.
Alligatura, a ligature or bandage.
Alliotica, an alterative medicine.
Allium, common garlic.
 alpinum, } ophioscorodon,
 agninum, } or spotted ran-
 montanum, } soms; vipers
 ursinum, } garlic, crow gar-
 victorialis, } lic or rocambole.
 cepa, cepa, or onion.
 cyprum, great garlic.
 gallicum, portulaca, or garden purslane.
Allium latifolium liliflorum, moly.
Allium porrum, leek.
 sativum, common garlic.
 scorodoprasum, wild leeks.
 sylvestre, wild garlic, or cepastrum; crow garlic.
Allochoos, a delirious person.
Alloeosis, } the change
Alloeoticos, us, on, um, } from disease to health effected by any medicine; an alterative potion compounded of dandelion, succory, &c.
Allognos, } a delirious or insane person.
Allognoon, } son.
Allognosis, delirium.
Allogotrophia, partial nutrition of the body.
Allophasia, mental derangement.
Alotriophagia, pica, depraved appetite, or appetite for improper substances.
Alloy, any portion of base metal, or metallic mixture added to those of superior value.
Allus, the great toe.
Alma, water; the first motion of the foetus towards birth.
Alma alcalizata, aqua calcis or lime water.
Almabati, the carob tree.
Almabri, a stone like amber.
Almager, } Red bolar earth; the
Almagra, } white sulphur of alchymists.
Almagi, alhagi, or Syrian broom.

Almakanda, } litharge.
Almakis, }
Alman, a brick furnace used by refiners of silver.
Almandina, a species of garnet.
Almarago, } coral.
Almargen, }
Almarcab, } litharge of silver.
Almarcarida, }
Almarcat, the dross of gold.
Almarkasita, quicksilver.
Almartak, powder of litharge.
Almatutica, }
Almecasite, } copper.
Almechasite, }
Almeliletu, preternatural heat less than fever.
Almcne, a natural salt; sal gem.
Almetat, scoria of gold.
Imisa, musk.
Almisadar, } verdigris; sal ammo-
Almizadir, } niac.
Almisarub, earth.
Almizinthra, }
Almya, } quick lime.
Almya, }
Alnach, } tin.
Alnec, }
Alneric, sulphur vivum.
Alnus, the alder tree.
 baccifera, } the black, or berry
 nigra, } bearing alder.
 rotundifolia glutinosa viridis, the common alder.
Alnus vulgaris, the common alder.
Aloe, the aloë plant of warm countries; also the gum so called.
Aloe Ameicana, agave, or the American flowering aloë.
Aloe aromatica agallochum, or aromatic aloë of China.
Aloe Asiatica, the Asiatic, or drug aloë.
Aloe Barbadosensis, the hepatic, or liver-coloured aloë.
Aloe Brasiliensis, the common aloë of Brasil.
Aloe cabellina, caballine, or horse aloë of Barbadoes.
Aloe capensis, cape aloës.
 fossile, a mineral bitumen of Judea.

Aloe Guinensis, horse aloe.
Aloe hepatica, hepatic, or liver-coloured aloe.
Aloe insuccata, } aloes dissolved in
rosata, } rose water, &c.
lignosa, agallochum, or the
 woody, or aromatic aloe of China.
Aloe metallina, } a mineral bitumen of
mineralis, } Judea.
officinalis, aloe Barbadosensis.
palustris, water aloes, or fresh
 water soldiers.
Aloe perfoliata, aloe hepatica.
purgans, the common purging
 aloe.
Aloe soccotorina, } aloes from Socoto-
zocotorina, } ra.
tarta izata, aloes dissolved with
 cream of tartar.
Aloe vera, } aloe Barbadosensis.
vulgaris, }
violata, aloes dissolved in violet
 water.
Aloe tartarea, aloes dissolved in violet
 water, and mixed with cream of
 tartar.
Aloedaria, } compound aloetic medi-
aloetica, } cines.
Alohar, }
Alohoc, } mercury.
Alogar, }
Alogotrophia, partial nourishment of
 the body as in rickets.
Aloides, aloe palustris, or water aloe.
Alomba, } lead.
Aloloc, }
Alopeces, psœæ muscles.
Alopecia, baldness; change of hair as
 to colour.
Alopecia arcata, hair falling off in de-
 tached places.
Alopecia porriginosa, loss of hair and
 scarf-skin.
Alopecia simplex, alopecia from gene-
 ral emaciation.
Alopecia siphilitica, alopecia from ve-
 nereal disease.
Alopecia volatiliun, molting of birds.
Alopecuroides, } foxtail grass.
Alopecurus, }
Alohex, a fox.
Alos, salt.
Alosa, the shad-fish.

Alosanthum, flowers of salt.
Alosut, }
Alosohoc, } mercury.
Alouchi, a sweet scented gum from
 the white cinnamon tree.
Alpam, siliquosa Indica.
Alephangina, } *psilula*; pills com-
Alcephangina, } posed of aloes and
 various aromatics.
Alphabeticum chymicum, the chemi-
 cal alphabet of Raymond Lully,
 viz.
A. significat, *Deum*.
B. *mercurium*.
C. *salis pietram*.
D. *vitriolum*.
E. *menstruale*.
F. *lunam claram*.
G. *mercurium nostrum*.
H. *salem purum*.
I. *compositum lunæ*.
K. *solis*.
L. *terram compositi lunæ*.
M. *aquam compositi lunæ*.
N. *æram compositi lunæ*.
O. *terram compositi solis*.
P. *aquam compositi solis*.
Q. *ærem compositi solis*.
R. *ignem compositi solis*.
S. *lapidem album*.
T. *medicinam corporis hu-*
bei.
U. *calorem fumi secreti*.
X. *ignem siccum cineris*.
Y. *calorem balnei*.
Z. *separationem liquorum*.
z. *alembicum cum cucurbi-*
ta.
Alphanic, } a condiment; white sugar
Alphenic, } candy; barley sugar.
Alphesera, white bryony.
Alphini, balm of Gilead.
Alphita, meal of barley hulled and
 parched.
Alphitedon, *tidon*, *tidum*, a fracture
 with splinters.
Alphiton, *um*, hasty pudding of barley
 meal.
Alphus, a species of leprosy called vi-
 tiligo, in which white specks ap-
 pear on the skin.
Alpina filicis folio major, crista galli,
 or yellow rattle.

Alquifou, potters ore; a lead ore like antimony.
Abrachus, plumbum, or lead.
Atratica, an imperforated hymen.
Alrukak, the fragments of frankincense.
Alsamach, } the great foramen of the
Alsemach, } os petrosum.
Alschaveur, the skenk, a species of lizard.
Alsebon, sea salt.
Alsech, alumen plumosum, or feathered alum.
Alselat, burnt copper.
Alsimbel, Indian spikenard.
Alinastrum, } chickweed, hen-bit, or
Alsine, } mouse ear; whitlow
 media, } grass.
Alsineformis, small water chickweed, or purslane.
Alsiracostum, a purging medicine of Messuc.
Alsinicium, the marsh carrot.
Alsuringiam, hermodactyls.
Altafor, camphor.
Altambus, human blood; blood stone.
Altamus, the south-west wind.
Altaris, } quicksilver.
Alta; it, }
Alterantia, alteratives, or medicines supposed to alter and amend the animal fluids without any immediate sensible operation.
Alteratio, change without destruction or disunion; concoction.
Alteratio sanguinis, purifying of the blood.
Altercangenon, } hyoscyamus, or black
Altercum, } henbane.
Alternativus, } alternate; in botany,
Alternus, } not opposite.
Alteronga, baum.
Altey, or alky plumbi, cerussa acetata.
Althea, marshmallow.
 arborea maritima gallica, the sea mallow tree.
Althea foliis cannabinis, bangué or hemp mallow.
Althea frutex, Hibiscus.
Althea officinalis, althæa, or common mallow.
Althea theophrasti flore luteo, yellow marsh mallow.

Althanaca, auripigmentum, or orpiment.
Althebegium, anasarcous, or œdematous swellings.
Althexis, the cure of disease.
Althith, } laserpitium, or lesser frank-
Aluhit, } incense.
Altilia, fatted animals.
Altimar, calcined copper.
Altinio, the dross of lead.
Altincar, a factitious salt used in the separation of metals.
Altingat, rust of copper, or flowers of copper.
Altinuraum, vitriol.
Altich, the galbanum plant; assasœtida.
Altolizol, or zoim, a lute of Paracelsus.
Altus, high, excellent, sound or deep sleep, health.
Alu the Indian fig.
Aluach, }
Aluech, } pure, or refined tin.
Aluco, a species of owl.
Al-ud, agallochum, or aromatic aloe.
Aludel, } an aludel, or subliming
Aludelli, } vessel.
Aludit, quicksilver.
Alufir, efflorescence, or redness.
Aluis, alcali.
Alum, symphytum, or comfrey.
Alumhair, butter.
Alumboti, calcined lead.
Alumen, alum, a compound salt of alumine and sulphuric acid; powerfully styptic and astringent.
Alumen artificiale, alum prepared by art.
Alumen catenum, }
 catini, } kali, or common
 catinum, } potash.
 commune, common English alum.
Alumen concretum, native solid English alum.
Alumen crudum, crude, or unpurified alum.
Alumen crystallinum, common alum.
 dulce, alum purified by repeated solution.
Alumen factitium, alum prepared by art.

A L U

Alumen febrifugum, alum dissolved and united with dragon's blood.
Alumen facis, the lees of wine dried in cakes.
Alumen fossile, a species of alum resembling talc.
Alumen frichtes, feathered, or hairy alum.
Alumen glaciale, a species of alum resembling ice; rock alum.
Alumen jamenum, the feathered or hairy alum.
Alumen liquidum, native liquid English alum.
Alumen nativum, native alum, concrete, or liquid.
Alumen plumæ, } the feathered, or
plumeum, } hairy alum.
plumosum, the feathered alum; a sublimate of mercury; a compound of arsenic and vitriolic acid.
Alumen plumosum officinarum, amianthus; asbestos.
Alumen plumosum verum, the feathered or hairy alum.
Alumen preparatum, } alum purified
purificatum, } by repeated solution.
Alumen rochi gallis, roch alum }
Romannum, Roman alum }
rotundum, round alum }
rubrum, } red alum.
rutilum, }
ruphenum, } rock, or
rusheum, } roch alum } made from pyrite as
Alumen saccharinum, } a stone made taken from the rock.
zuccarinum, } by boiling alum, rose-water, and white of egg.
Alumen saxatile, rock, or stone alum.
scagliola, } a schistus, or flas-
scalola, } key fossil.
scissile, the feathered, or hairy alum.
Alumen solidum, the native, solid English alum.
Alumen ustum, burnt, or calcined alum.
Alumina, alumine, earth of alum; pure argillaceous earth or clay.
Aluminatum, alum boiled in lemon juice.

A L Y

Aluminatus, } aluminous; of the na-
Aluminosus, } ture of alum.
Alumbur, the moon, or silver.
Alunsel, a drop.
Alus, } consolida major, or
gallica, } comfrey.
Alusar, manna.
Alusia, a neglect of washing; uncleanness.
Alusmos, } anxiety in fe-
Alysmos, mus, mon, } brile diseases.
Aluta, } tanned, prepared, or
Ægyptia, } softened leather.
montana, a species of leather-stone.
Alutareus, a tanner; a currier.
Alvearium, the hollow of the external ear, or concha, which contains the wax.
Alveolarii processus, processes of the maxillary bones.
Alveoli, the sockets of the teeth.
Alveolus, a socket; a tray, or trough.
Alveus, a tube, or canal.
amfullascens, part of the duct conveying the chyle to the subclavian.
Alveus communis, the common duct of the ampullæ of the membranaceous semicircular canals.
Alviduca, purging, or laxative medicines.
Alvi-fluxus, a diarrhœa, or purging.
Alvum astringere, to bind the belly.
ducere, }
liquare, } to loosen the belly.
solvere, }
sufprimere, to bind the belly.
Alvus, the belly; paunch; or abdominal cavity; the excrement.
Alvus adstricta, } extreme costive-
compacta, } ness.
constipata, }
sufpressa, } costiveness.
tenax, }
fusa, }
fluida, } purging, or loose-
liquida, } ness.
soluta, }
Alyce, febrile anxiety.
Alyfia, }
Alyfias, } purging without pain.

Alyfion, } the herb terrible, gutwort,
Alyfium, } or spurge; white tur-
 bith.

Aly-oides, madwort.

Alyson, } a species of veronica, or
Alyssum, } male speedwell.

Alyssoides incanum, lesser hoary mad-
 wort.

Alyssoides siliqua lata aspera, a species
 of lunaria, or moon wort.

Alzarac, a coarse kind of camphor.

Alzegi, ink.

Alzemafor, cinnabaris, or cinnabar.

Alzilal, three grains weight.

Alzima, green.

Alzofar, burnt copper.

Ama, a small cask; a dose of helle-
 bore.

Amalago, long pepper tree.

Amalgama, amalgamation, or an
 union of mercury with some metal.

Amalgama auri, an union of mercury
 and gold.

Amalgama argenti, an union of mer-
 cury and silver.

Amalgama filumbi, an union of mercu-
 ry and lead.

Amalgama stanni, an union of mer-
 cury and tin.

Amalgama cupri, an union of mercury
 and copper.

Amalgamati, softening of metals;
 amalgamation, the act of uniting
 mercury with various metals.

Amamelis, the small bastard medlar.

Amandinus, a gem.

Amanita, a mushroom, a truffle.

Amanita campestris, champignon, or
 esculent mushroom.

Amanita piperata, the pepper mush-
 room.

Anara, bitter medicines.

dulcis, solanum lignosum, bit-
 ter sweet, or woody nightshade.

Amaracinum, an ointment containing
 marjoram.

Amaracus samisuchus, majorama ma-
 jori folio, or sweet marjoram.

Amaranthus, amaranth; flower gen-
 tle.

Amaranthus luteus, } ely-
latifolius, } chry-
 sum, or goldilocks.

Amaranthus maximus, amaranthus, or
 flower gentle.

Amaranthus oleraceus, esculent ama-
 ranth.

Amarantoides, globe amaranth, or
 everlasting flower
marcella, polygala, or blue milk-wort,
 a species of gentian.

Amarena, red subacid cherries.

Amarus, a, um, &c. bitter.

dulcis orientalis, the root of
 the costos.

Amaryga, the eye.

Amaryllis, lily daffodil.

Amatoria veneficia, love powders;
 philters.

Amatoria febris, the fever of lovers;
 chlorosis.

Amatorius, the superior and inferior
 oblique muscles of the eye, used
 in ogling.

Amatzquill, unedo, or strawberry tree.

Amaurosis, gutta serena; decay, or
 loss of sight without other appa-
 rent defect than an immoveable
 pupil.

Amaurosis atonica, loss of sight from
 debility.

Amaurosis congenita, blindness from
 the birth.

Amaurosis exanthematica, blindness
 from eruptive diseases.

Amaurosis fericariorum, blindness
 from the fumes of metals.

Amaurosis hysterica, blindness accom-
 panying hysteria.

Amaurosis intermittens, intermitting
 blindness.

Amaurosis a myosi, blindness from de-
 ranged humours.

Amaurosis a narcoticis, blindness from
 narcotic drugs.

Amaurosis phlethorica, blindness from
 too much blood.

Amaurosis spasmodica, } blindness
a spasma, } from spasm.
a synchysi, blindness from
 deranged humours.

Amaurosis traumatica, blindness from
 wounds.

Amaurosis venenata, blindness from
 poison.

Amaurosis venerea, blindness from the
 venereal disease.

A M B

Amazonum fastillus, the amazon's troche.
Amba, manga, or inango tree.
Ambaiba, the tapioca tree of Brasil; tapiochia.
Ambalam, manga, the root is used as a pessary.
Ambaiaia, male papa tree.
Ambare, } an Indian tree, so
Indica, } called because am-
ber was supposed to exude from it.
Ambarvalis, polygala, or milkwort.
Ambarum, ambergris.
Ambe, } a lip; a border; an edge;
Ambi, } an instrument for reducing
dislocated shoulders; manga tree.
Ambeger, myrobalans.
Ambela, purging cornered hazel-nut tree.
Amberboi, cyanus orientalis, or sweet sultan.
Ambia monard, a yellow liquid pitch of India, smelling like Tacamahaca
Ambidexter, one using either hand with equal facility; ready at all points.
Amblosis, abortion, or miscarriage.
Amblotica, medicines causing abortion.
Amblyogmos, impaired vision; amaurosis.
Amblyopia, incipient amaurosis; debility, obscurity, or dulness of sight without any apparent defect in the organ; or sight so depraved that objects can only be seen in a certain light, distance, and position.
Amblyopia absoluta, amblyopia from weakness of the eye.
Amblyopia crepuscularis, amblyopia from excessive light.
Amblyopia dissitorum, near-sighted persons.
Amblyopia hydrophthalmica, amblyopia from diseased humours.
Amblyopia luscorum, when objects can only be seen sideways.
Amblyopia meridiana, amblyopia crepuscularis.
Amblyopia proximorum, amblyopia from objects being too near.

A M E

Amblyosmus, } impaired vision.
Amblytes, }
Ambo, inanga tree.
Ambon, the margin of sockets for articulation of bones.
Ambona, } ambe.
Ambone, }
Ambonensis, a species of Rumphia.
Ambra, } amber, a yellow, transparent, bituminous substance, mostly found on the shores of the Baltic sea.
Ambram, }
Ambra arabum, } ambergris, a
cineracea, } grey kind of bi-
grisea, } tumen, the ex-
grysea, } crement of a spe-
cies of whale, a perfume.
Ambragrisea, ambergris.
Ambrette, abelmoschus, or musk mallow.
Ambrosia, the oak of Cappadocia, or Jerusalem; medicines supposed of great efficacy in supporting the vital principle; the meat of the gods.
Ambrosia campestris, swine's cresses.
Ambula, a reed.
Ambulatio, the exercise of walking; a spreading gangrene.
Ambulativa, herpes zoster, or shingles.
Ambulo, a painful, shooting swelling in various parts of the body.
Ambulon, a tree producing sugar.
Ambusta, burns, or scalds.
Ambustio, burning; scalding; calcination.
Ambustum, a scald, or burn.
Ambutua, the wild vine, or pareira brava.
Amendanus, alnus vulgaris, or alder tree.
Amelanchier, vitis idæa, or French honey sweetworts; bilberry; medlar; quince.
Amella, } aster atticus, or golden
Amellus, } starwort.
Amelphodi, a tree of Malabar.
Amene, sal marinus, or common salt.
Amenenos, weak; feeble.
Amenorrhæa, defective, or suppressed menses without pregnancy.
Amenorrhæa difficilis, menses in small quantity, and with pain.

Amenorrhœa emansiois, disease from the menstrual hæmorrhage not happening at the usual age.
Amenorrhœa suppressionis, suppression of the menstrual discharge.
Amentaceæ, an order of plants with catkin blossoms.
Amentacei flores, amentaceous flowers, or flowers hanging down in form of a rope or of a cat's-tail, called catkins, as in the mulberry, hazel, birch, &c.
Amentia, foolishness; idiotism; fatuity; madness; insanity; such weakness of mind as incapacitates from perceiving, or remembering the relations of things.
Amentia acquisita, fatuity from external and evident causes, or injuries.
Amentia calculosa, fatuity from calculus matter in the brain.
Amentia congenita, fatuity from the birth.
Amentia ab hydatidibus, fatuity from the dropsy of the brain.
Amentia microcephala, fatuity from defective size of the brain.
Amentia morosis, fatuity from loss of imagination.
Amentia a quartana, fatuity arising from a quartan ague.
Amentia rachialgica, fatuity from rachitis, or rickets.
Amentia senilis, dotage fatuity from old age.
Amentia serosa, fatuity from serum effused in the brain.
Amentia a siccitate, fatuity from a want of moisture in the brain.
Amentia a temulentia, fatuity from excessive use of strong liquors.
Amentia traumatica, fatuity from wounds in the head.
Amentia a tumore, fatuity from tumours pressing on the brain.
Amentia a venenis, fatuity from the action of poisons.
Amentum, a loop; a bond; a thong; a catkin blossom; the feathered alum.
Ameri, indigo.

Americanum balsamum, Peruvian balsam.
Americanum tuberosum, the potatoe; Jerusalem artichoke.
Amethodia, } irregular practice.
Amethoia, }
Amethysta pharmaca, medicines preventing, or taking away the inebriating effects of wine.
Amethystus, the amethyst, a precious stone of India and Arabia.
Amia, a sea fish.
Amianthus, } asbestos, or earth flax;
Amiantus, } salamander's wool.
Amictus, clothing.
Amiculum, a covering for the privities; amnion; a little short cloak.
Amidum, amylum, or starch.
Aminæa, gum anise.
Aminæum vinum, Falernian wine.
acetum, white wine vinegar.
Aminia, a species of cotton tree.
Anisa, musk.
Amisadu, prepared sal ammoniac.
Amma, a truss for a hernia.
alcalizata, water impregnated with lime, by running through calcareous earth.
Ammi, } bishop's weed.
Ammi, }
Ammi C. eticum, }
majus, } royal cummin, or
verum, } true bishop's weed.
vulgare, }
Ammon, cinnabar.
Ammites, } small sand stones of
Ammitos, } Switzerland; bezoar mineral.
Amnochosis, drying the body by covering it with heated sand, or salt.
Amnochrysus, a brittle stone of various colours.
Ammodites, a poisonous serpent.
Ammoides, a species of seseli.
Ammogabriel, cinnabar.
Ammonia, ammonia; volatile alkali; ammonia freed from the marine acid; a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen.
Ammoniaca, ammoniacal gas.
Ammonia acetata, acetated ammonia, or spirit of Mindererus.

A M O

Ammonia muriata, common sal ammoniac.
Ammonia preparata, crystallized, or concrete carbonate of ammonia; ammonia procured by subliming sal ammoniac with chalk.
Ammoniacum, gum ammoniac.
Ammoniacus, ammoniacal, or of the nature of ammonia.
Ammoniacus sal, sal ammoniac.
vegetabilis, spiritus Mindereri.
Ammoniaretum cupri, ammoniacal copper.
Ammonites, ammites.
Ammonitrum, frit; coarse potash.
Ammonium, an eye-wash of cadmia, ceruss, castor, &c.
Ammonis cornu, ammon's horn, a fossil resembling in shape the horn of a ram; the hippocampus major of the brain.
Ammonius, a surgeon famous in lithotomy.
Amna alcalizata, amnis alcalizatus.
Amnesia, } loss of memory; forget-
Amnestia, } fulness
cephalalgica, loss of memory from continued head-ach.
Amnesia febrisæqua, loss of memory following fever.
Amnestia a pathemate, loss of memory from passion.
Amnestia plethorica, loss of memory from plethora.
Amnestia senilis, loss of memory from old age.
Amnestia traumatica, loss of memory from wounds in the head.
Amnestia a venere, loss of memory from venereal disease.
Amnion, } the inner of the mem-
Amnios, } branes inclosing the fœ-
Amnium, } tus in the womb.
Amnis alcalizatus, water impregnated with lime.
Amolynthum, any medicine whose preparation does not stain the hand.
Amomi, Jamaica pepper.
Amomis, a species of amomum.
Amomum, stone parsley.
Amomum cardamomum, lesser carda-

A M P

Amomum commine, zingiber, or common ginger.
Amomum Germanicum, German, or bastard stone parsley.
Amomum granum Paradisi, cardamomum majus; grains of Paradise.
Amomum occidentale, West Indian ginger.
Amomum orientale, East Indian ginger.
Amomum plinii, a species of solanum, or nightshade.
Amomum racemosum, amomum, or true stone parsley.
Amomum repens, lesser cardamum.
Amomum scapo nudo, zedoary.
zingiber, ginger.
Amomum verum, amomum, or true stone parsley.
Amomum vulgare, amomis, or bastard stone parsley.
Amomum zedoaria, long zedoary.
Amongeaba, a species of grass used in tenesmus.
Amor, love; affection.
insanus, erotomania, or love melancholy.
Amoris foma, solanum pomiferum, or love apple.
Amorge, a small herb; the fœculent part of oil.
Amorphia, bastard indigo.
Amosteus, osteocolla, or glue bone.
Amotes, potatoes.
Ampana, a palm tree.
Amphar, ambra, or amber.
Amphelion, vine leaves, or tendrils.
Amphelites, a black bitumen; canal coal.
Amphelocarpus, aparine, or goose grass; clivers.
Amphelodesmus, a small Sicilian plant.
Ampheloprason, } leek vine; bears-
Ampheloprassum, } garlic.
Amphelos, us, briony.
Ampharisteros, us, the reverse of ambidexter; unfortunate; unlucky.
Amphemerina, } a quotidian remit-
Amphemerinos, } tent, or intermittent fever.
Amphiarthrosis, a mixed kind of articulation, as the first rib with the sternum, and in the vertebræ.

- Amphibia*, the name of Linnæus's third class of animals.
- Amphibius*, any animal capable of living both on land and in water.
- Amphiblestroides*, the retina or net-like coat of the eye ; the expansion of the optic nerve.
- Amphibranchia*, the fauces, or parts about the throat ; tonsils.
- Amphicaustis*, wild barley ; the pudenda in women.
- Amphideon*, *dæum*, os tincæ, or mouth of the womb.
- Amphidexios*, *ambidexter*, or either handed.
- Amphidiarthrosis*, the articulation of the lower jaw.
- Amphimerina*, a quotidian, or remittent fever.
- Amphimerina anginosa*, the mucous or erysipelatous quinzy ; a remitting fever with sore throat.
- Amphimerina arthritica*, *amphimerina* with slight gouty pain.
- Amphimerina biliosa*, *amphimerina* with bilious vomiting.
- Amphimerina cardiaca*, *amphimerina* with fainting.
- Amphimerina catarrhalis*, *amphimerina* with cough and other catarrhal symptoms.
- Amphimerina efiala*, *amphimerina* with unequal sense of heat.
- Amphimerina hæmitritæus*, *amphimerina* with an exacerbation every other day.
- Amphimerina humorosa*, *amphimerina* with vomiting and heartburn.
- Amphimerina hungarica*, *amphimerina* with malignancy ; Hungarian fever.
- Amphimerina latica*, *amphimerina* with long protracted paroxysms.
- Amphimerina miliaris*, *amphimerina* with miliary eruption.
- Amphimerina mimosa*, *amphimerina* with putridity and delirium.
- Amphimerina paludosa*, *amphimerina* from marsh effluvia.
- Amphimerina peripneumonica*, *amphimerina* with peripneumony.
- Amphimerina phrenitica*, *amphimerina* with vomiting and delirium.
- Amphimerina phricodes*, *amphimerina* with long continued cold.
- Amphimerina pseudohæmitritæus*, *amphimerina* with a long continued, but not intense, exacerbation every other day.
- Amphimerina scorbutica*, *amphimerina* paludosa.
- Amphimerina semiquartana*, *amphimerina* with an exacerbation every fourth day.
- Amphimerina semiquintana*, *amphimerina* with an exacerbation every fifth day.
- Amphimerina singultuosa*, *amphimerina* with hiccup and nausea.
- Amphimerina spasmodica*, *amphimerina* with general spasm.
- Amphimerina syncopalis*, *amphimerina* with fainting and slow pulse.
- Amphimerina tussiculosa*, *amphimerina* with cough and worms, attacking infants ; whooping cough.
- Amphimerina variolosa*, *amphimerina* of the latter stages of confluent small-pox.
- Amphimetrium*, the parts about the womb.
- Amphiplelex*, the perinæum.
- Amphipneuma*, difficult breathing.
- Amphipolus*, an attendant on the sick chamber.
- Amphisbæna*, } a serpent of
alba fuliginosa, }
 Lybia and America, said to move with either end foremost.
- Amphisnaila*, a two edged dissecting knife ; a catline.
- Amphisphalsis*, sitting cross-legged.
- Amphitane*, borax.
- Amphodontia*, animals with teeth in both jaws.
- Amphora*, a Roman measure for liquids of about 8 gallons.
- Amplexicaulis*, the base of a leaf surrounding the stem.
- Amptis*, ebb of the tide ; repulsion of fluids from the surface.
- Amphulla*, a vial ; a glass bottle ; a general name for chemical vessels with a belly ; the dilated portions of the membranaceous semicircular canals within the vestibulum.

Amphullaceus, swelling out.
Amphullascens, the most tumid part of Picquet's duct.
Amputare vires, } to reduce the
nervos, } strength ; to
 weaken.
Amputatio, amputation ; the cutting off a limb, or other part of the body, as the breast, penis, &c.
Amputatio vocis, loss of voice ; hoarseness.
Amputatura, any wound entirely separating a part.
Amputatus, amputated, or cut off.
Amuletica, styptics.
Amuletum, antidote to the plague ; a charm, amulet, or talisman.
Amurca, the scum, or residuum of new olive oil.
Amutica, } medicines exciting ex-
Amutica, } pectoration.
Amyche, a superficial scratch, or excoriation.
Amyctica, medicines stimulating or vellicating the skin.
Amydrus, humid or moist.
Amygdala, the almond ; the tonsils, or almonds of the ear.
Amygdala amara, the bitter almond.
dulcis, } common or sweet
sativa, } almond.
Amygdalatum, almond emulsion, or lac amygdalæ.
Amygdalia, the tonsils.
Amygdalites, a species of spurge.
Amygdaloides, spurge ; a species of gum benzoin ; a fossil ; the gudgeon.
Amygdalopersicum, the almond peach.
Amygdalum, amygdala, or almond.
Amygdalus, the almond tree.
Amygdalus Æthiopica, the African almond tree.
Amygdalus Persica, the plum tree, the peach-bearing almond tree.
Amygdalus similis guatimalensis, cocoa ; chocolate.
Amyl., chemical residua, or fœcula.
Amylon, }
Amylion, } starch, or the pure farina
Amylon, } of wheat.
Amylum, }
Amynterium, an amulet, or charm.
Amyon, um, a limb so emaciated as scarcely to shew the muscles.

Amyris, the poison tree.
Amyris Elemifera, the systematic name of an American tree, from whence is procured the resin called Gum Elemi.
Amyris Gileadensis, } the systematic
opobals mum, } name of the
 tree yielding the resin called Balsam of Gilead.
Amyris Zeylanica, a tree of the East Indies, yielding Gum Elemi.
Amyteria, an amulet, or charm.
Ana, ā, or āā, vide *A*, in prescriptions implying an equal quantity of each, or every one.
Anabasis, a continued increase of fever ; equisetum or horsetail.
Anabatica, synochus ; growing worse.
Anabexis, ptyalism or salivation ; expectoration by coughing.
Anablepsis, the recovery of sight.
Anabysis, effervescence.
Anabole, vomiting.
Anabrochesis, absorption of matter.
Anabrochismos, us, an operation on the hair of the eye-lids.
Anabrosis, a corrosion of parts by acrid humours or medicine
Anacamproscros, rosewort ; common or pine.
Anacardios antidotus Theodoreti, antidote of Theodorus, made of spices, mastich, agaric, &c.
Anacardium, }
Anacardus, } the Malacca bean tree.
Anacardium occidentale, the cajou, cassu, or cashew nut tree
Anacardium orientale, the anacardium, or Malacca bean tree.
Anacardium pruniferum Indicum, anacardium occidentale.
Anacatharsis, expectoration of pus, mucus, lymph, or other secretion ; vomiting.
Anacatharsis asthmatica, moist, or humid asthma.
Anacatharsis biliosa, expectorated matter of a yellow colour.
Anacatharsis phthisica, } expectorati-
puriformis, } on of pus,
a vomica, } or matter, in
 large quantities.
Anacathartica, expectorants, emetics, sternutatories, masticatories.

Anacestus, incurable.
Anachite, a precious stone; removing pain.
Anachremphsis, expectoration, or hawking up any thing from the lungs.
Anachron, mineral alkali.
Anacinema, any motion of the body.
Anaclasis, } the reclined, or bent posture of the sick; a couch.
Anaclismus, }
Anacoche, } *mos*, a chair for the sick.
Anacochesis, } the slow progress of disease.
Anacaliasmus, any gentle laxative.
Anacollema, } cataplasm for
frontale, } the head, of bole and vinegar, or albumen ovi; a medicine to stop bleeding at the nose.
Anacolutpha, crowsfoot.
Anacomide, any assistance to convalescence.
Anacondhizesis, anacoche.
Anacondhylismos, a gargle.
Anactesis, recovery of health.
Anactorion, the cornflag, or gladiolus.
Anactorium, artemisia, or mugwort.
Anacuphisma, an exercise by lifting the body up and down.
Anacycesis, mixture by pouring one substance on another.
Anacycleon, *us*, a mountebank.
Anacyntesis, an exercise by lifting one part towards the other.
Anacyriosis, medical dignity, or authority.
Anadendromalache, } althæa, or marsh-mallow.
Anadendron, }
Anadilholosis, a frequent reduplication of fevers.
Anadosis, due diffusion of aliment.
Anadrome, wandering pain, to all parts of the body.
Anædes, copious; shameless.
Anadromos, fish migrating from the sea into rivers; ascent.
Ananoma, inability of some members.
Anæsthesia melancholica, loss of feeling with melancholy.
Anæsthesia, } insensibility; loss of
Anæsthesia, } feeling by the touch;
Anæsthesia, } defect of sensation.
Anæsthesis, }

Anæsthesia nascentium, still birth.
plethorica, loss of feeling from great fullness.
Anæsthesia a spina bifida, loss of feeling from a tumour on the spine.
Anagallis, pimpernel, a low, creeping plant.
Anagallis aquatica, brook lime.
arvensis, pimpernel.
ærulea, } female pimpernel.
feminea, } nel.
lutea, yellow pimpernel.
mas, } male pimpernel.
terrestris, }
Anagargalicta, }
Anagargalicton, } a gargle.
Anagargariston, }
Anaglyphæ, calamus scriptorius, a part of the fourth ventricle of the brain.
Anagnosis, the certainty of medical judgment.
Anagoge, } rejection by vomiting.
Anagogia, }
Anagrapha, a prescription, or receipt.
Anagyris, } stinking bean trefoil; cy-
Anagyros, } *tisus alpinus*.
Anaixesis, the return of disease.
Analces, Asiatics; weak; effeminate.
Analdes, a want of nourishment, or strength.
Analectides, cushions to conceal deformities.
Analentia, a species of epilepsy.
Analepsia, epilepsy depending on the state of the stomach.
Analepsis, recovery of strength after disease.
Analeptica, restorative or invigorating medicines.
Analgesia, indolence; a state of ease, or absence from pain or grief.
Analmyros, unsalted; insipid.
Anallis, a sea plant.
Analogia, } reasoning from com-
Analogismus, } parison; judging of
diseases, &c. by similar appearances; dissection of the human body; proportion; analogy.
Analosis, a consuming, or wasting.
Analthes, incurable.
Analthesus, not salted; insipid.

Analysis, analysis or the demonstration of the parts of the human body when separated by dissection; separation of the elements of a compound.

Ananallu, a Brasil carminative shrub.

Anamix, confusedly mixed.

Anamnesis, recollection or remembrance.

Anamnestica, remedies for defective memory.

Anamnestic signa, commemorative signs evincing the preceding state of the body; signs from memory.

Ananas, the egg-shaped pine apple.

Anance, the force necessary to reduce a limb; any desperate surgical operation.

Anandreis, impotent; pure.

Anandroi, virgins.

Anandrus, unmanly.

Ananthocyclus, a plant with a crown-like flower.

Anaphalin, on the opposite side.

Anaphalindromesis, a disease returning on the opposite side.

Anapausis, rest from labour or disorder.

Anapetia, an expansion of vessels.

Anaphalantiasis, baldness of the eyebrows.

Anaphonesis, the exercise of loud talking; vociferation.

Anaphora, spitting of blood.

Anaphoricoi, patients who spit blood; those who spit with difficulty.

Anaphoryxis, pulverizing.

Anaphra, discharges by stool that are not frothy.

Anaphrodisia, venereal impotence.

gonorrhoeica, venereal impotence from an involuntary discharge of semen.

Anaphrodisia magica, venereal impotence from magical incantation.

Anaphrodisia a maricis, venereal impotence from internal piles.

Anaphrodisia, a paralyti, venereal impotence from palsy.

Anaphrodisia, ab urethræ vitiis, venereal impotence from a diseased urethra.

Anaphromei, clarified honey that does not froth.

Anaphrus, not frothy.

Anaphyresis, a mixture.

Anaphinomia, absorption, or sucking up.

Anaplasia, replacing a fractured bone; a restoration of flesh.

Anahlerosis, renovation of wasted parts.

Anaphlerotica, medicines renewing flesh.

Anapleusis, exfoliation; or separation of a carious bone.

Anapneusis, } respiration; perspiration; a truce from pain.

Anapnoe, }
Anapodophyllon, the herb duck's foot, or May apple; black snake root.

Anapsyxis, cooling; refrigeration.

Anaptosis, a relapse.

Anaptyxis, anacatharsis.

Anaptyssomia, extension.

Anaristesis, the loss of a dinner.

Anarma, the smallest particles of matter.

Anarrhegnimia, } a fracture; the fresh opening of a wound.

Anarrhexis, }
Anarrhinum, snapdragon; returning by the nostrils.

Anarrhæa, } a discharge of humours from below upwards; inverted peristaltic motion.

Anarthos, bloated with fat.

Anas, a duck, or drake.

domestica, the tame duck.

sylvestris, the wild duck and mallard.

Anas moschata, the muscovy duck.

Anasarca, a soft, pale, inelastic, dropsical swelling of the skin, or cellular membrane; a general accumulation of lymph in the cellular membrane. Cullen enumerates the following species—

Anasarca serosa, anasarca from suppression of a due discharge of serum.

Anasarca ophilata, anasarca from pressure on the blood vessels, as in pregnancy

Anasarca exanthematica, anasarca from suppressed eruption; after

A N A

ulcers, and especially after erysipelas.

Anasarca analmia, anasarca from impoverishment of the blood by hæmorrhage.

Anasarca debiliūm, anasarca from the debility caused by long sickness.

Anascomia, the restoring the equilibrium of the constitution.

Anasphasis, a contraction of the stomach.

Anaspongizatio, cleansing with a sponge.

Anassutos, } the peculiar suffocating
Anassytus, } breathing observed in hysteria.

Anastaltica, styptic, or astringent medicines.

Anastasis, flying humour; convalescence; rising up to go to stool.

Anastoicheiosis, any elementary part of a body; colliquation, resolution, or dissolution of the solids or fluids of the body.

Anastomasis, } relaxation or dilatation
Anastomosis, } of the mouths of vessels; the inosculation, or union of vessels.

Anastomotica, aperient, or deobstruent remedies; or such as are suited to open the mouths of the extreme blood vessels.

Anat. abbreviation of anatomica.

Anatasis, an extension of the body upwards; stretching out.

Anates, a disease of the anus.

Anathermanomia, the recovery of heat.

Anathlasis, pressing out the moisture of a substance.

Anatholosis, confusion of symptoms.

Anathrepisis, renutrition after sickness.

Anathron, anatron; a salt found on rocks.

Anathymiasis, perfuming; fumigation; evaporation.

Anatome, } anatomy; dissection with
Anatomia, } a view to discover the uses of the parts of the body.

Anatica proportionalis, equal parts.

Anatomia brutorum, } zootomy, or
comparativa, } comparative

A N C

anatomy; dissection of birds, and beasts.

Anatomia humana, dissection of the human body.

Anatomia medica, dissection to discover disease.

Anatomicus, an anatomist, one who practises anatomy.

Anatresis, trepanning.

Anatrise, general friction.

Anatristis, friction, or rubbing; bruising; comminution.

Anatris, mercury.

Anatron, soda, or mineral fixed alkali; the Egyptian natron; spume or glass gall; a name of the terra sacracenica.

Anatrophia, } vomiting; indigestion;
natrope, } loss of appetite.

Anatrum, anatron.

Anatum, an egg shell.

Anaudia, } catalepsia; dumbness;
Anaudos, } loss of speech, but not of voice.

Anaxyris, lapathum vulgare, or common broad leaved dock.

Anbar, amber.

Anblatum, orobanche, or the great tooth wort.

Anca, } the thigh.
Ancha, }

Anceps, doubtful; a botanical term; two angled.

Anche, the thigh bone.

Anchia, the hip or huckle bone.

Anchilops, ægylops, or goat's eye; an abscess in the greater angle of the eye; incipient fistula lachrymalis.

Anchoas, male ginger.

Anchalos, the thigh bone.

Anchoia, the anchovy.

Anchoralis, the coracoid process of the scapula.

Anchusa, alkanet root, or dyer's bugloss.

Anchusa lutea, yellow alkanet root.

Anchyle, a contracted, or stiffened joint.

Anchyloblepharon, a growing together of the eye-lids from bony concretion.

Anchyloglossum, an accretion of the tongue to the surrounding parts.

A N D

A N E

Anchylomerisma, an accretion, or growing together of soft parts.
Anchylophs, an incipient fistula lachrymalis.
Anchylosis, a contracted, or stiffened joint from bony concretion, or rigidity of the ligaments.
Anchyropsis, the ray grass.
Anchyroides, anchoralis.
Anci, those who have a distorted elbow; weasel-elbowed.
Ancinar, borax.
Anciromele, a hook formerly used by surgeons.
Ancistrum, anciromele.
Ancon, the olecranon; upper end of the ulna; the elbow.
Anconeus externus,
internus, } muscles of the
major, } arm and elbow.
minor, }
Ancora, calx, or lime.
Ancoralis, anchoralis.
Ancosa, gum lac.
Ancter, } a button to keep the edges
Ancteras, } of wounds together.
Anceriasmos, us, the operation of the button in keeping wounds closed.
Ancubitus, a disease of the eyes attended with a sensation of sand.
Ancunulenta, a menstruating woman
Ancus, stiff elbowed;
Ancyle, an immovable and contracted joint; anchylosis.
Ancyloblepharon, a disease of the eye by which the lids are closed together.
Ancyloglossum, tongue tied; a contraction of the frenum of the tongue.
Ancylomele, a crooked probe.
Ancylosis, anchylosis.
Ancylotomus, a crooked knife, or bistory; a knife for cutting the ligament under the tongue.
Ancyra, a book of surgery; the penis.
Ancyroides, anchoralis.
Ancromele, a crooked probe.
Anda, a purgative tree of Brasil.
Andarac, red orpiment.
Andea, } steel that is easily fused.
Andena, }

Andhura, } a large bat of Brazil.
Andira-acu, }
Andira, a vermifuge tree of Brazil.
Andrachne, eastern strawberry-tree; purslain.
Andranatomia, } human dissection,
Andranatome, } especially of a male.
Andraphax, } stinking orach.
Andraphaxis, }
Andrapodocapelus, any one anointing and irritating the body.
Andria, an hermaphrodite.
Andrius, manly; any strong wine.
Androcoetesis, coition; sodomy.
Androdamas, a species of hæmatites.
Androgenia, a succession of males.
Androgyne, } effeminate men; her-
Androgyni, } maphrodites; in botany a plant bearing male and female flowers on the same root.
Andromania, nymphomania.
Andronion, troches of copper, sal ammoniac, alum, verdigris, and frankincense; a plaster.
Andropogon nardus, broad-leaved lavender.
Andropogon schœnanthus, sweet rush.
Androsace, } sea navelwort; summer navelwort.
Androsaces, }
Androsaceus, a species of agaric.
Androsamides, a species of myrtle.
Androsæmum, mon, tustan; all-heal, Park leaves, or St. Peter's wort.
Androtomia, } anátomia.
Androtome, }
Andrumesis, androcoetesis.
Andsjudaen, gum assafœtida.
Anebion, anchusa, or alkanet root.
Anebus, young.
Anecestus, incurable.
Anechyetus, not easily suppurating.
Ancilesis, } volvulus; colica spasmodica.
Ancilema, }
Anemia, }
Anemius, windy.
Anemius furnus, a wind furnace.
Anemometer, a wind dial or gauge; an instrument to measure the strength of the wind.
Anemone, anemone, wind-flower, or corn rose.
Anemone hepatica, noble liverwort.
Anemone hortensis, the garden anemone.

Anemone nemorosa, } the wood, or
pratensis, } meadow ane-
Anemonoides, } mone.
Anemonospermum, a flower of the Cape
of Good Hope.
Anencephalos, a monster without
brains ; those who are foolish or
mad.
Aenius, weak ; innocent.
Aneos, the loss of voice and reason.
Anepticritus, weak minded.
Aneptithymia, loss of appetite.
Aneric, } sulphur vivum.
Anerit, }
Anerotomia, dissection of human bo-
dies.
Anesis, remission of disease.
Anesum, anisum, or anise seed.
Anethoxyla, the root of anethum gra-
veolens, or dill.
Anet, } the common dill, or anet
Anethum, } plant.
Anethum fœniculum, fœniculum vul-
gare.
*Anethum graveolens fructibus confres-
sis* stinking fennel.
Anetica, medicines relieving pain ;
anodynes.
Aneticus, free from pain ; remission
of disease ; anodyne.
Aneurisma, an aneurism ; a preterna-
tural dilatation, or rupture of the
coats of an artery.
Aneurisma mixtum, a mixed aneu-
rism ; dilatation of an internal coat,
the external having been ruptured
or wounded.
Aneurisma præcordiorum, aneurism
in the heart, or large vessels near it.
Aneurisma spurium, the false or spuri-
ous aneurism ; rupture, or wound
of an artery.
Aneurisma varicosum, varicose aneu-
rism ; an artery wounded through a
vein, so that the blood flows into the
vein.
Aneurisma verum, aneurisma, or true
aneurism.
Anexis, a swelling.
Anfaka, a coagulum.
Anfian, opium.
Anfha, a tumour.
An-fir-filius, mercury.

Infractuosus, full of windings.
Angiographia, } description of the
Angiologia, } blood-vessels lym-
Angiologia, } phatics and other
vessels of the human body ; the
doctrine of the vascular system of
the human body.
Angiotomia, bleeding, whether from
artery or vein ; vascular dissection.
Angiotomist, a skilful dissector of
blood vessels ; or, one well skilled
in their situation and course.
Angelica, } garden an-
arch-angelica, } gelica.
Angelica canadensis trifolium, a species
of myrrhis.
Angelica pratensis asui folio, oreoseli-
num.
Angelica sativa, common angelica.
Angelica sylvestris minor, goutweed, or
wort.
Angelina, an anthelmintic tree of Gre-
nada.
Angelocalos, myrobalans, or purging
Indian plums.
Angelyn, andira.
Angi, buboes, or tumours in the
groin ; the venereal disease.
Angiglossi, } those who stammer.
Angiglossii, }
Angina, a quincy ; an inflammation
of the throat, a sore throat ; a tu-
mour interrupting respiration.
Angina aquosa, the malignant sore
throat ; general anasarca.
Angina epidemica, the malignant sore
throat.
Angina erysipelatos, a sore throat,
commonly with scarlet eruption.
Angina externa, } an inflammation
parotidæa, } of the parotid
glands ; the mumps.
Angina gangrenosa, } the malignant
maligna, } sore throat.
inflammatoria, an inflamma-
tory sore throat.
Angina inflammatoria infantum, the
croup, or Hives, an inflammatory
affection of the larynx.
Angina lini, with-wind, a plant that
creeps about flax.
Angina membranacea, angina inflam-
matoria infantum, or croup.

Angina mucosa, a sore throat with scarlet eruption
Angina œdematosa, the malignant sore throat ; anasarca.
Angina pectoris, a disease of the heart ; an anomalous affection of the chest and organs of respiration
Angina interna, } names of the
latens difficilis, } croup, or in-
ferniciosa, } flammatory
polyposa, } affection of
suffocativa, } the larynx.
ulcerosa, the ulcerous, putrid or malignant sore throat.
Angiopteris, alkanet.
Angiospermus, } any plant having its
Angyospermus, } seeds in a seed-ves-
 sel.
Anglicus sudor, the sweating sickness.
Angolum, a very tall tree of Malabar.
Angone, a species of chronic quincy ; an acute choaking or suffocation, without inflammation.
Angor, intense bodily pain ; the retiring of the native heat of the body to the centre.
Angos, a vessel ; a receptacle of humours.
Angsana, } a red gum of the East-
Angsava, } Indies, like that of dragon's blood
Angu, bread made of the cassada, or West Indian bread-like root.
Anguilla, the eel.
torporifica, the electric eel of South America.
Anguillare, a species of pimpinella.
Anguis, the snake.
senecta, the cast skin of a serpent.
Angularis, angular, or having corners.
arteria, an artery of the lower jaw.
Angularis musculus, the levator scapulæ.
Angulatus, any plant beset with angles.
Angulus, an angle, or corner.
acutus tibiæ, the spine of the tibia or shin bone.
Angulus maxillæ inferioris, the angle of the lower jaw.
Angulus oculi, the canthus, or corner of the eye.

Anguria, the water melon, or citrulus.
Angustatio, } straitness ; anxiety ;
Angustia, } restlessness ; a narrowness of the vessels, or natural passages.
Angustatus, narrowed.
Angustifolius, having narrow leaves.
Angustura, } the bark of a tree
Angustura cortex, } from the Spanish Main ; supposed by some the *Brucæ antidysenterica* ; by others the *magnolia plumieri*.
Anhaldinum, a corrosive medicine described by Hartman.
Anhaltina aqua, Anhalt water.
Anhaltina remedia, medicines assisting respiration.
Anhelatio, } panting ; difficult respir-
Anhelo, } ation ; shortness of breath without fever.
Anhelatio oppressiva, difficult breathing with much oppression.
Anhelatio suffrressiva, difficult breathing with a sense of suffocation.
Anhelitus, a shortness of breath ; panting ; horse-dung ; smoke.
Anhelus, shortness of breath, as in asthma.
Anhima, } a large aquatic bird of
Anhinga, } prey of the crane kind in Brasil.
Anhuiba, sassafras.
Aniada, }
Aniadon, } planetary influence pro-
Aniadum, } moting long life.
Aniadus, }
Aniceton, plaster for a scald head of litharge, alum, and turpentine.
Anicetum, anisum, or aniseed ; inseparable.
Anid:os, }
Anidrosis, } not disposed to sweat.
Anidrotus, }
Anidrus, }
Anil, indicum, or indigo.
Anilitas, dotage.
Anima, the mind, or thinking principle.
Anima aloes, refined aloes.
articulorum, hermodactylus.
brutalis, the blood.
Anima hepatis, sal martis, or green vitriol.

Anima mundi, the universal principle of Plato.

Anima pulmonum, saffron.

rheubarbari, the best rhubarb.

saturni, preparation of lead.

veneris, preparation of copper.

Anima, the vesicles or swim-bladders of fish.

Animal, an animal ; an organised body, endowed with life and voluntary motion ; a living, sensitive, locomotive body.

Animal bezoardicum occidentale, the lesser American deer.

Animal bezoardicum orientale, the bezoar goat

Animal moschiferum, the animal producing musk.

Animal zibethum, the animal producing civet.

Animalculæ, animals visible only by glasses.

Animalculum, a minute animal.

Animalia, animals.

amphibia, animals living both on land and in water.

Animalia aquatica, animals living in the water ; fish

Animalia bipedia, bipeds, or animals with two feet

Animalia exsanguinea, animals without red blood, as shell fish.

Animalia insecta, insects.

mammalia, animals with breasts, as man, &c.

Animalia ovipara, oviparous animals, or such as lay eggs.

Animalia rapacia, animals of prey.

Animalia sanguinea, animals with red blood.

Animalia terrestria, animals that live on the ground.

Animalia quadrupedia, quadrupeds, or animals with four feet.

Animalia reptilia, reptiles, or creeping animals.

Animalia vivipara, viviparous animals, or those that bring forth their young alive.

Animalia volatilia, animals that fly ; birds.

Animatio, the commencement of life ; an alchemical term, used in transmuting metals.

Anime, mæ, the American gum anime

Animellæ, small glands below the ears and along the lower jaw.

Animi defectus, deliquium animi.

Animi deliquium, } syncope, or fainting.

Animæ

pathemata, affections of the mind.

Animum, anime.

Animus, the mind, or soul. By some a distinction is made between *Animus* and *Anima* ; the former expressing the faculty of reasoning, and the latter the being in which that faculty resides.

Aninga, alienatus ; insane ; delirious ; an aquatic plant of the Antilles.

Anisatum, wine in which aniseeds are infused.

Aniso marathrum, scandix, or shepherd's needle.

Anisotachys, a quick and unequal pulse.

Anisum, the anise plant of Ægypt ;

Anisum Africanum, } the galbanum

galbaniferum, } plant of Syria.

Indicum,

exoticum,

peregrinum,

stellatum,

sinense,

} Indian, or starry anise of Tartary.

Aniscaptor, *latissimus dorsi*, a muscle of the back.

Anisus, unequal, applied to the pulse.

Annetestes, galenical physicians.

Annona, custard apple-tree.

Annora, calcined egg-shells, or quick lime.

Annotatio, the earliest symptom of fever, or attack of the paroxysm.

Annuentes musculi, muscles moving the head on the atlas.

Annuatio, the nodding in dozing.

Annularis, annular ; like a ring.

cartilago, the cricoid cartilage.

Annularis digitus, the ring finger.

protuberantia, } the annular

processus, } protuberance, or pons varolii.

Annularis vena, the vein between the ring and little finger.

Annulatus, used in botany for any thin investing membrane.

A N O

Annulus, a ring; a charm; a speculum oculi.
Annulus abdominis, the abdominal or inguinal ring.
Annulus osseus, the boney ring of the tympanum.
Annus, a solar year, or 12 months.
 amadin, longevity.
 climactericus, a climacteric year, viz. 63, and 81, supposed periods of important changes in the bodies of men.
Annus philosophicus, a month.
Ano, upwards; emetic operation.
Anocalia, the thorax, stomach.
Anocathartic, emetics.
Anocheilon, the upper lip.
Anochyrus, loose; flaccid.
Anodia, inaccuracy either in the description or treatment of a disease.
Anodmon, without smell.
Anodus, toothless; what is separated from the nutriment by the kidneys.
Anodina, } opiates; paregorics; nar-
Anodyna, } cotics; hypnotics; antalgics; drugs allaying pain, or producing sleep.
Anodyna hypnotica, hypnotic anodynes, which cause sleep.
Anodyna narcotica, narcotic anodynes which produce stupefaction.
Anodyna paregorica, paregoric anodynes, or such as assuage pain.
Anodynia, relief from pain; indolence; loss of feeling.
Anodynum martiale, ferrum ammoniacale-precipitated from water by kali.
Anodynum mine ale, sal prunella; nitrum stibiatum.
Anoea, madness.
Anoia, stupidity.
Anomalus, } irregular; uneven; ano-
Anomala, } malous; unequal.
Anomia, a defect of the moral faculty.
Anome meres, discordant; heterogeneous.
Anomæos, dissimilar, or heterogeneous; viscous or unnatural humours.
Anomphalos, wanting a navel; and is only applicable to our first parents.
Anona, the naseberry tree of the East Indies.

A N T

Anonas, the papaw tree of Bahama.
Anonis, the herb rest-harrow, or petty-whin.
Anonymos, anonymous; without a name; the cricoid cartilage.
Anonymos Americana, mountain wild madder.
Anora, calcined egg-shells, or quick-lime.
Ano chides, those born without testicles.
Anorectus, having no appetite.
Ano exia, want of appetite without a loathing of food.
Anorgismenus, any hard mass softened.
Anosia, freedom from disease.
Anosmia, a diminution, or loss of smell.
Anotasier, sal ammoniac.
Anothen, upwards; an emetic.
Anfater, sulphur.
Ansava, the tree yielding dragon's blood.
Anser, a goose, or gander.
 domesticus, the tame goose.
 ferus, the wild goose.
Anseres, water-fowls.
Anserina, wild tansey or goose grass.
Ansjuden, assafœtida.
Antachates, a bituminous stone, which when burning smells like myrrh.
Antacida, antacids; alkalies; remedies for sourness, or acidity.
Antacida eccoprotica, eccoprotic antacids, or such as are calculated to remove costiveness.
Antacida restringentia, restraining antacids, or such as restrain a looseness.
Antacrida, drugs correcting acrimony.
Antagonismus, any counteracting, or opposing muscle.
Antale, } any spiral, or vermicular
Antalium, } shell.
Antalgicum, any anodyne medicine.
Antalcalinum, any drug correcting alkalescence; an acid.
Antaph odisiacos, } medicines oppos-
Antaphroditica, } ing the venereal
 appetite; anti-venereal.
Antaphodosis, febrile exacerbation.
Antarthritica, remedies for gout.

Antasthmatica, remedies for asthma.
Antätrophon, remedies for consumption.
Ante, } before.
Antea, }
Antecades, } signs preceding dis-
Antecedens, } ease
Antechesis, obstinate costiveness.
Antehac, hitherto ; formerly ; in past time.
Antelabium, the extremity of the lips.
Antelix, } a prominence in the outer
Anthelix, } ear opposite to the helix.
Anteluculo, before day.
Antemballomenos, } a succedaneum, or
Antiballomena, } substitute.
Antembasis, a coalescence, or union of bone.
Antemeridianus, before noon.
Antemetica, remedies to allay vomiting.
Antendeixis, contra-indication.
Antencasmus, } mania ; attempting
Antencasinum, } suicide.
Antephiaticus, remedy for incubus, or night mare.
Antepileptica, remedies against epilepsy.
Antera, anthera.
Antercisis, unusual firmness of bone.
Anterior, before.
Anterior auris, a muscle of the ear.
mallei, laxator tympani.
Anterit, mercury.
Anteros, amethystus.
Anthelium, antalum.
Anthea, redness.
Anthedon, a species of medlar.
Anthelmia, spigelia marilandica, or Indian pink ; worm grass
Anthelmintica, remedies against worms.
Anthelmintica venenosa, venenous anthelmintics, as mercurials, tin, &c.
Anthelmintica lubricosa, lubricating anthelmintics, as oils, &c.
Anthelmintica tonica, tonic anthelmintics, as savin, tansey, santonicum, &c.
Anthelmintica cathartica, cathartic anthelmintics, as scammony, jalap, aloes, gainboge, &c.
Anthemis, chamomile.
cotula, stinking chamomile.

Anthemis nobilis, chamæmelum noble.
Anthemis pyrethrum, pyrethrum, or pellitory of Spain.
Anthera, a compound medicine named from its redness ; a part of flowers containing the farina, or sperm.
Antherea, anthora, or wolfsbane.
Anthereon, the chin ; all that part of the face on which the beard grows.
Anthericos, the flower or stalk of the asphodel.
Anthericum, yellow asphodel ; spiderwort.
Antherophyllus, caryophyllus aromaticus, or cloves.
Anthia, the sickle fish.
Anthines, medicated oils and wines of a red colour.
Anthinus, flowery.
Anthoceros, horn-flower.
Anthologia, anthology, or a discourse on the nature of flowers.
Anthonor, athanor.
Anthophyllus, *pyllus*, caryophyllus aromaticus ; aromatic cloves when ripe.
Anthora, wholesome wolfsbane, antidote for aconitum.
Anthos, a flower ; rosemary ; flowers of copper ; elixir of gold ; a medicine extracted from pearls.
Anthosmias, sweet-scented wine.
Anthosfermum, the amber tree.
Anthoxanthum, vernal-grass.
Anthous, the alchemical golden elixir ; rosemary.
Anthracia, } a burning coal ; a car-
Anthrocosia, } buncle ; a malignant ulcer with intense burning ; often a symptom in the plague, and occasionally occurring in yellow fever.
Anthracites, slate ; hæmatites, or blood stone.
Anth acosis oculi, a scaly eating ulcer of the eye, attended with defluxion.
Anthrax, anthracia ; a carbuncle ; cinnabar.
Anthriscus, hedge parsley ; rough seeded hemlock chervil.
Anthrope,
Anthropa, } the human skin.
Anthrospan, }

A N T

Anthropographia, description of man's structure.
Anthropologia, the description of man.
Anthropometria, consideration of man as to weight and measure
Anthropomorpha, mandragora, or mandrake root.
Anthrophagagus, a cannibal, or man eater.
Anthrophos, a man or woman ; a husband.
Anthrophosophia, the knowledge of man's structure and functions.
Anthyllis, auricula muris ; mouse ear.
 hirsuta, } kidney vetch ;
 leguminosa, } lady's finger.
Anthyllis maritima alsines folio, sea chick weed.
Anthysminotica, drugs preventing sleep.
Anthyschondriaca, remedies for low spiritedness.
Anthysterica, remedies against hysteria.
Anti, against, or opposite to ; generally used in compound terms.
Antiades, inflamed tonsils ; the mumps.
Antiaagri, tumours of the tonsils.
Anticachectica, } medicines against
Antichachectica, } cachexy, or a weakened habit of body.
Antiarthritica, medicines against gout.
Antias, the tonsils.
Anti-astmatica, medicines for asthma.
Antiballomena, a substitute, or succedaneum ; quid pro quo.
Anticadmia, a species of cadmia, or calamina.
Anticar, borax.
Anticardium, the scrobiculus cordis, or pit of the stomach.
Antica'arrhalia, medicines against catarrh.
Anticausotica, remedies for burning fever.
Anticheir, the thumb.
Anticifans, } the attack of fevers before
Anticipatio, } the usual time.
Anticnemion, the shin bone.
Anticolica, remedies against colic.
Anticentosis, support from a crutch, or staff.

A N T

Anticrouon, the great repelling power or principle in nature ; heat ; fire ; igneous fluid.
Anticus, the forepart.
 fibialis, a muscle of the leg.
 peroneus, a muscle of the leg.
Anticus serratus minor, a muscle of the scapula.
Antidiastole, diagnosis, or distinction of diseases.
Antidinica, medicines against vertigo.
Antidotarium, a book of antidotes ; a dispensatory.
Antidotum, } an antidote or a remedy
Antidotus, } against disease or poison ; the philosopher's stone.
Antidotus diascinci, mithridatum.
 ex duobus centaure generibus, pulvis ducis Portlandi.
Antidysenterica, medicines against dysentery.
Antifebrilia, medicines against fever.
Antifides, the calces of metals.
Antihectica, remedies for hectic fever.
Antihecticum Poterii, antimonium diaphoreticum joviale, a preparation of antimony and tin.
Antihelix, a prominence in the outer ear.
Antihysterica, medicines against hysterics.
Antilepsis, securing bandages from slipping.
Antilobium, the tragus or that part of the ear opposite the lobe.
Antilogia, contradiction in symptoms.
Antiloimica, remedies for the plague.
Antilopeus, the African gazell, or antelope.
Antilyssus, any remedy for the bite of a mad dog.
Antimonii butyrum, causticum antimoniale ; butter of antimony.
Antimonii calx, } crude antimony
 nitrata, } cal-
 cined with nitre.
Antimonii calx dulcis, } washed calx
 lota, } of antimony.
 illota, unwashed calx
 of antimony.
Antimonii cerussa, regulus of antimony calcined with nitre.

A N T

Antimonii cinnabar, mercury and sulphur of antimony.

Antimonii clusus, antimony, nitre, and sulphur deflagrated.

Antimonii crocus, antimony calcined with nitre and sea salt.

Antimonii crocus lotus, crocus of antimony washed.

Antimonii crocus medicinalis, antimony calcined with one-eighth nitre.

Antimonii crocus mitior, antimony calcined with one-third nitre.

Antimonii crocus cum sale ammoniaco, antimony and sal ammoniac sublimed.

Antimonii essentia, vinum antimoniale.

Antimonii flores, sublimed crude antimony.

Antimonii hepar, antimony calcined and fused.

Antimonii hepar mitissimum, antimony fused with alkali.

Antimonii magisterium, antimony dissolved in aqua regia, and precipitated by water.

Antimonii oleum, causticum antimoniale.

Antimonii panacea, sulphur antimonii precipitatum.

Antimonii preparatio, levigation of crude antimony.

Antimonii pulvis, emetic tartar and testacea.

Antimonii regulus, antimony deprived of its sulphur.

Antimonii regulus martialis, antimony and iron united by fusion.

Antimonii regulus philosophorum, regulus of antimony.

Antimonii regulus stellatus, antimonii regulus martialis.

Antimonii regulus medicinalis, antimony fused with one-eighth nitre.

Antimonii rubicunda magnesia, antimony, nitre, and calcined sea salt.

Antimonii sal, antimonial salt; tartar emetic.

Antimonii scoria, the dross of antimony.

Antimonii spiritus, weak spirit of sulphur.

Antimonii sulphur auratum, antimony united to an acid.

ANT

Antimonii sulphur precipitatum, precipitated sulphur of antimony.
Antimonii sulphur reguli succineum, amber-coloured sulphur of regulus of antimony.
Antimonii tinctura, antimony digested with alkali and rectified spirit.
Antimonii tinctura acris, a preparation of antimony and iron.
Antimonii vinum, vinum antimoniale.
Antimonii vinum tartarizatum, solution of emetic tartar in white wine.
Antimonii vitrum, glass of antimony.
Antimonii vitrum ceratum, glass of antimony melted with wax.
Antimonium, antimony; a semi-metal.
Antimonium calcareo-phosphoratum, antimony calcined with ivory shavings.
Antimonium calcinatum, calx antimonii.
Antimonium catharticum, the residuum of distilled antimony and vitriolic acid, washed and mixed with natron and vitriolated tartar.
Antimonium crudum, sulphuret of antimony; native antimony melted into cones.
Antimonium diaphoreticum, calx of antimony.
Antimonium diaphoreticum illotum, antimonii calx illota.
Antimonium diaphoreticum joviale, antimony and tin.
Antimonium diaphoreticum lotum, washed calx of antimony.
Antimonium diaphoreticum nitratum, calx antimonii.
Antimonium enuriatum, } butyrum
 } muriaticum, } antimonii.
Antimonium nitratum, calx antimonii.
 per asparatum, powder of crude antimony.
Antimonium plumosum, plumose antimony, a species of antimonial ore.
Antimonium resuscitatum, flores antimonii digested in vinegar.
Antimonium sulphuratum, sulphur antimonii præcipitatum.
Antimonium tartarizatum, tartar emetic.

Antimonium ustum cum nitro, P. E. calx antimonii nitrata.
Antimonium vitrificatum, vitrum antimonii.
Antimonium vitriolatum, crude antimony and vitriolic acid.
Antimoron, } an antidote against
Antimoris, } death.
Antinephritica, remedies for disease of the kidney.
Antiparalytica, remedies for palsy.
Antipathes, } black coral.
Antiphates, }
Antipathia, antipathy, or aversion; any opposite properties or affections in matter.
Antiperistalticus, inverted motion of the intestines.
Antiperistasis, an opposing pressure on all sides, as by the air; opposition from all around; concentration of internal heat.
Antipharmacum, a preservative, or remedy.
Antiphlogistica, antiphlogistics; such diet, or medicine, as reduces inflammatory diathesis.
Antiphthisica, remedies for consumption.
Antiphthisica tinctura, a tincture of lead.
Antiphthora, a species of wolfsbane.
Antiphysica, remedies for flatulence; carminatives.
Antiphyson, the magnet, or load-stone.
Antipleuriticum, a remedy for pleurisy.
Antipodagrica, remedies for gout.
Antipodagricum balsamum, balsamum anodynum.
Antipodes, the inhabitants of opposite surfaces of the earth.
Antipoiesis, a remedy, or cure.
Antipoplectica, remedies for apoplexy.
Antipraxis, unconnected and contrary symptoms; a contrariety of functions and temperaments in different parts.
Antipsorica, remedies against itch.
Antipyreta, antipraxis.
Antipyreticon, } a febrifuge or re-
Antipyretion, } medy against fever.
Antipyreuticon, }

Antiquartanarium, } remedy for quar-
Antiquartium, } tan ague; bark.
Antiqui morbi, chronic diseases.
Antiquus, ancient; old; chronic.
Antirrhinum, the herb snap-dragon, or calf's snout.
Antirrhope, inclination to an opposite part.
Antiscolica, remedies against worms.
Antiscorbutica, antiscorbutics, or remedies against scurvy.
Antiscorbuticus cortex, cortex winteranus.
Antiscorodon, allium ultricum, or bastard garlic.
Antisecosis, proper proportion of food.
Antiseptica, antiseptics; such things as resist or correct putrefaction.
Antiseptica tonica, tonic antiseptics, as cinchona, &c.
Antiseptica refrigerantia, refrigerating antiseptics, as acids.
Antiseptica stimulantia, stimulating antiseptics, as wine, alcohol, &c.
Antiseptica antispasmodica, antispasmodic antiseptics, as camphor, assafoetida, &c.
Antispasis, revulsion of the fluids.
Antispasmodica, antispasmodics; remedies against spasm, or such as allay inordinate motions in the system, especially of the muscles.
Antispasmodica stimulantia, stimulating antispasmodics, as volatile alkali, essential oils, &c.
Antispasmodica sedativa, sedative antispasmodics, as camphor, musk.
Antispasmodides, remedies against convulsions; a kind of anodynes.
Antispasticum, any revulsive medicine.
Antistathmesis, antisecosis.
Antisternum, } the space between the
Antisternon, } scapulæ; the back.
Antisterigma, any support to a weak part.
Antitasis, counter extension; opposite situation of parts.
Antithenar, a muscle of the thumb; also of the great toe.
Antithora, anthora, or wolfsbane.
Antitoxica, remedies against poison.
Antitragicus, a muscle of the ear.

Antitragus, a part of the external ear.
Antityphus, renisus antitypus; a species of vis conservatrix naturæ.
Antivenerea, remedies against the venereal disease.
Antivenerealis, aqua preservativa, or wash to use after coition, to prevent the action of syphilitic poison.
Antizeumica, } antizymics, or means
Antizymica, } obviating fermentation;
 antiputrescents.
Antonii Sancti ignis, St. Anthony's fire; erysipelas.
Antonomastica, cochleæ, particularly snails.
Antophyllon, } the male caryophyllus.
Antophyllus, }
Antrax, a carbuncle; a burning sore.
Antriscus, anthriscus, or chervil herb.
Anturum, a cave, or cavity.
 buccinosum, the labyrinth of the ear
Antrum genæ, }
 highmorianum magnum, } the maxillary sinus; a sinus or cavity of the upper jaw bone.
Antrum pylori, a cavity at the bottom of the pylorus.
Antylian, an astringent drug.
Anucar, borax.
Anulatus, in Botany implies, surrounded by a thin loose membrane.
Anulus, a ring; the thin membrane which surrounds the stem of a fungus.
Anus, the hinder opening in a monopetalous flower; a part of the brain leading from the third to the fourth ventricle; the fundament, or end of the rectum; a ring.
Anus imperforatus, the want of a natural anus.
Anxietas, uneasiness; restlessness; anxiety.
Anydrion, a species of nightshade.
Anyperbletus, unconquerable.
Anyphenthynus, any accidental morbid occurrence.
Aoclesia, relief from pain.
Aocnia, energy; activity.
Aoncon, an injury without swelling.

Aornus, any very noxious atmosphere.
Aorta, the great artery of the heart.
 ascendens, a division of the aorta conveying the blood upwards.
Aorta descendens, a division of the aorta conveying the blood downwards.
Aortra, the trachea, or windpipe.
Aovara, a fruit, the produce of a palm growing in Africa.
Apagma, the thrusting of a bone or other part out of its place.
Apulachine gallis, the herb cassiny.
Apallage, a favourable change in a disease.
Ap anchomenus, strangled; suffocated.
Apantesis, the consequence of disease.
Apanthismus, the capillary veins; obliteration
Apanthopia, the desire for solitude.
Aphantoma, the consequence of disease.
Aparachytum vinum, pure wine.
Aparagua, the Brazilian briony.
Aparascenasia, any defective medical apparatus.
Apuregoretos, void of relief, or comfort.
Aparine, goose grass; cleavers; hay-riff.
Aparine latifolia, the herb aperine; woodrow.
Apa tes, any animal part that is suspended.
Aparthrosis, abarticulatio; a dislocation.
Apari, any thing well performed.
Apartisis, any complete connexion between parts.
Apia ysis, the drawing off bad humours.
Apate, quackery; imposition.
Apathes, the unfeeling; inflexibility.
Apathia, apathy; a want of feeling; insensibility of pain, or mental affections.
Apechema, a contra fissure, or fracture; an echo.
Apeiba Brasiliensis, a Brasil tree.
Apeirolis, } inexperienced, unaccus-
Apeirol, }
Apeirus, } tomed.

Apeithia, opposition of a patient to rules.
Aphella, a contracted prepuce ; paraphymosis ; any circumcised person.
Aphemolosis, the sale of quack medicines.
Aphen, an Indian bread.
Aphenalus, a narrow-necked bottle.
Aphesia, defective digestion.
Apheton, undigested ; crude.
Apher, the wild boar.
Aphereuxis, bringing up wind ; belching.
Aperiens, opening ; deobstruent.
 os, a muscle of the mouth.
 palpebrarum rectus, a muscle of the upper eyelid.
Aperientia, deobstruent medicines ; laxatives.
Aperientes radices majores, the five greater opening roots, as smallage, fennel, asparagus, parsley, and butcher's broom.
Aperientes radices minores, the five lesser opening roots, as grass, madder, cryngo, capers, and cham-moc.
Aperistaton, any old callous ulcer, or one neither troublesome, or dangerous.
Aperittos, food affording little fæces.
Apertor oculi, a muscle raising the upper eyelid.
Apertura, an opening, or mouth.
Apertus, open, as applied to an open sore.
Apes, bees.
Apetali, Tournefort's fifteenth botanical class ; having no corolla.
Apetalus flos, any flower having no petals.
Apeuthysmenos, the rectum, or straight gut.
Aplex, the top, or summit ; the extremity of a part.
Aphaca, the herb yellow vetchlin.
 angustioris folii, dandelion.
Aphærema, a kind of meal.
Aphæresis, the removal of any thing medicinally ; amputation of diseased parts.
Aphanismus, the gradual decay of disease.
Aphassiomenos, reducing any thing to

a powder or pulp by rubbing between the fingers.
Aphebrice, sulphur.
Aphelicsteros, one past the meridian of life.
Aphefsema, any decoction.
Aphesis, the remission, or termination of disease.
Aphilanthropia, first stage of melancholy, when solitude is preferred to society.
Aphistesis, an abscess.
Aphlegmantion, void of phlegm.
Aphiocem, a composition of flour and buds of hemp.
Aphido, excrement.
Aphoni, those affected with coma, or sleepiness.
Aphonia, catalepsy ; a palsy of the tongue ; loss of voice ; dumbness.
Aphoretus, vehement ; applied to fever.
Aphorismus, an aphorism. definition, or general rule ; a maxim or principle ; a short sentence.
Apherme, any cause of disease.
Aphrainus, } an insane person.
Ahrainon, }
Aphrodes, frothy ; blood and excrement.
Aphrodisia, } puberty ; venereal
Aphrodisiasmus, } commerce.
Aphrodisiaca, provocatives to venery.
Aphrodisiasticæ elidion, a species of lozenge or troche mentioned by Galen.
Aphrodisius morbus, lues venerea.
Aphroditarium, a dry powder of sundry ingredients used by Paulus of Ægina ; a collyrium of Galen ; a powder for venereal ulcers, and to excite lust.
Afhrogala, a frothed preparation of milk ; cream ; a syllabub.
Aphrolitrum, } the froth of nitre ;
Aphronitrum, } natron.
Aphron, } a species of wild poppy ;
Aphros, } froth ; scum.
Aphrontistesis, negligence in compounding medicines.
Aphroscorodon, a species of garlic.
Aphroselenos, a kind of selenite.
Aphrosync, dotage ; folly ; childishness.

Aphrothynum, sulphur.
Aphthæ, the thrush ; ulcers in the mouth and fauces ; the pip.
Aphthæ serpentes, deep ulcers in the mouth.
Aphthartus, incorruptible.
Aphthosa, appertaining to aphthæ.
Aphya, the anchovy.
Aphyllantes, a species of daisy.
Aphyllon, the herb great toothwort.
Aphyllus, without leaves.
Aphysus, not productive of wind.
Aphytacores, trees supposed to produce amber.
Apiaria, the jessamine.
Apiaster, the bird called bee-eater.
Apiastrum, melissa, or baum.
Apices, the antheræ of flowers ; tops.
Apites, } the juice of pears ; perry.
Apites, }
Apinel, a root, preventive of the bite of snakes.
Apinthon, absinthium.
Apios, a pear tree ; a species of spurge.
Apionta, the natural evacuations.
Apis, the bee.
Apium, smallage, or parsley.
 hortense, common, or garden parsley.
Apium dulce, sweet parsley.
 heleoselinum, marsh smallage.
 Macedonicum, Macedonian parsley.
Apium palustre, marsh parsley.
 Pyreniacum thaspie, mountain parsley.
Apium petroselinum, garden parsley.
Apium selinum, stone parsley.
 sativum, celery.
 sylvestre, wild parsley.
Aplestia, bulimia, or voracious appetite.
Apleurus, wanting ribs.
Aplytos, unwashed wool.
Apneustia, } defective respiration ;
Apnæa, } apoplectic stertor.
Apnus, scarcely perceptible respiration.
Apobænum, the principle of a prognosis.
Apobanma, a ferruginous tincture ; water in which hot iron has been quenched ; sand.

Apobrasma, bran of wheat ; froth of the sea.
Apobregma, dilution of strong fluids.
Apocasmismus, fumigation.
Apocaremma, } expectorated mucus,
Apochremma, } or saliva.
Apochrennisis, }
Apocarpasum, a poison resembling myrrh in appearance.
Apocartereus, emaciation from abstinence.
Apocatastasis, a renovation, or recovery ; the subsiding of urine, or a tumour ; amendment ; cessation.
Apocatharsis, a purging up, or down.
Apocaulzesis, a cross fracture.
Apocenos, discharge of peccant humours.
Apocenosia, any increased excretion without fever.
Apocculismenon, a fracture near a joint.
Apocergima, notice to a patient of his danger.
Apochostema, a contra fissure ; an echo.
Apochoreum, any excrementitious matter.
Apochylisma, rob, or fruit jelly ; a conserve.
Apochyma, pitch scraped from ships.
Apoclasma, the displacing a bone, or other part.
Apocleisis, a loathing of food ; exclusion.
Apocochizatio, placing any thing in a shell to preserve it.
Apoconi, eunuchs ; castrated men.
Apocope, extirpating, or cutting off.
Apocrisis, } carrying off superfluous
Apocrisia, } humours.
Apocusticon, any astringent or repelling remedy.
Apocyesis, the birth of a child.
Apocyma, a composition of bees-wax and pitch.
Apocynon, } a bone of the left side
Apocynum, } of a frog, formerly thought medicinal ; the herb dogsbane.
Apocynum trifolium Indicum, the poison tree.

Apocrytmus, the apex of a phlegmon when ready to break.
Apodacrytica, medicines promoting tears, as onions.
Apodes, birds with very short legs.
Apodeixis, a demonstration of facts.
Apodyterium, a private room at the baths.
Apæum, insipid; having no sensible qualities.
Apogæi, land winds.
Apogalactismus, weaning a child.
Apogeusia, } depraved taste; loss of
Apogeusis, } taste.
Apoginomesis, remission of disease.
Apoglaucosis, a cataract of the eye.
Apogonium, the living embryo.
Apolausis, full bodily and mental health.
Apolepsia alexicacon, a filtering stone.
Apolepsis, any suppressed evacuation.
Apolexis, decay of strength from old age.
Apolinosis, method of curing fistulæ by raw flax.
Apollinaris, nightshade, or henbane.
Apolysis, release from inconvenience, or confinement.
Apomagna, clothes or sponge used in dressing wounds, &c.
Apomathema, forgetfulness of every thing learned.
Apomeli, a kind of oxymel; a sweet liquor.
Apomylesis, chewing the food.
Apomyttosis, a tremor of the whole body with sonorous respiration.
Apoma, medicines that do not give pain.
Apomenæmenos, having an utter aversion to any thing.
Aponeurosis, the tendinous expansion or fascia of muscles; the tendon or tail of a muscle.
Aponeuroticus musculus, a muscle of the thigh
Aponia, the absence of pain.
Apontrosis, sprinkling an ulcer with nitre.
Apopallesis, } throwing off; the ex-
Apopalsis, } pulsion of any body; abortion.

Apoparthencusis, deflowering a virgin.
Apopatema, } the voiding excrement.
Apopatesis, }
Apopedasis, dislocation of a joint from debility.
Apopheuxis, escape from dangerous disease.
Apophlegmæsia, discharge of phlegm.
Apophlegmatismus, a discharge of phlegm from the head.
Apophlegmatica, } masticatories,
Apophlegmatizonta, } or medicines to
Apophlegmatizantia, } excite a discharge of phlegm from the head.
Apophrades, fatal critical days, or days on which there is no crisis, though expected.
Apophraxis, suppressed menses.
Apoph'h'harma, medicines producing abortion.
Apoph'h'egma, apothegma.
Apophthora, an abortion.
Apophyades, ramified veins and arteries.
Apophyas, an appendage; any thing that grows to, or proceeds from another.
Apophyses mamillares, the beginning of the olfactory nerve.
Apophysis, the projecting soft end of a bone; a process of a bone.
Apophysis mamillaris, mastoid process.
Apophysis ravianæ, } a process of the
gracilis, } malleus bone of the ear.
Apopiesma, any expulsion of matter by pressure.
Apoplanesis, drawing blood from veins unskillfully.
Apoplecta, the internal jugular vein.
Apoplectica, remedies for apoplexy.
arteria, carotid artery.
Apoplecticæ venæ, the jugular veins.
Apoplecticus, affected with apoplexy.
Apoplexia, apoplexy, or a suspension of sense and voluntary motion.
Apoplexia arthritica, a suspension of sense and voluntary motion from gout.
Apoplexia atrabiliaria, apoplexy in melancholic habits.
Apoplexia cataleptica, apoplexy combined with catalepsis.

- Aphoplexia epileptica*, apoplexy from epilepsy.
- Aphoplexia flatulenta*, apoplexy from flatulence.
- Aphoplexia feb ica*, apoplexy from intermittent fever.
- Aphoplexia hydrocephalica*, apoplexy from water in the head.
- Aphoplexia hysterica*, apoplexy from hysterical causes.
- Aphoplexia inflammatoria*, apoplexy from inflammation in the head.
- Aphoplexia mentalis*, apoplexy from passions of the mind.
- Aphoplexia nephilica*, apoplexy from noxious vapours.
- Aphoplexia metastatica*, apoplexy from translated disease.
- Aphoplexia pituitosa*, apoplexy from serous effusion.
- Aphoplexia sanguinea*, apoplexy from fulness of blood, or effusion.
- Aphoplexia serosa*, apoplexy from serous effusion.
- Aphoplexia suspiciosa*, apoplexy accompanied with sighing.
- Aphoplexia suffocata*, apoplexy from hanging and drowning.
- Aphoplexia temulenta*, apoplexy from drunkenness.
- Aphoplexia traumatica*, apoplexy from wounds.
- Aphoplexia venenata*, apoplexy from poison.
- Aphoplexia verminosa*, apoplexy from worms.
- Aphopnixia*, difficult respiration.
- Aphosphoresis*, passing wind from the anus, or womb.
- Aphosis; c'ia*, severe and frequent fainting.
- Aphotosis*, falling down from relaxation.
- Aphopytixia*, a spitting of humours.
- Aphorexix*, a gymnastic exercise with halls.
- Aphoria*, febrile anxiety, restlessness, uneasiness from obstructed perspiration, or stoppage of any natural secretion.
- Aporrhaides*, shell-fish with prickles.
- Aporrhypis*, an insane dislike to clothes.
- Aporrhæa*, contagious or noxious effluvia.
- Aporrhoes*, sulphureous exhalations from subterraneous bodies; infectious miasmata.
- Apos*, the bird called the martin.
- Aposcemma*, the descent of humours.
- Aposcepharnismus*, a fracture with loss of the substance of the bone; a species of fracture of the cranium.
- Apocephsis*, aposcemma.
- Aposchasis*, } scarification; super-
- Aposchasmus*, } ficial incision of the skin.
- Apositiv*, a loathing of food; nauseousness.
- Apositoi*, those averse to food.
- Aposmitemma*, drawing any thing to a point.
- Aposphasma*, solution of continuity, a separation.
- Aposphacelisis*, mortification from tight bandage.
- Aposphage*, suffocation.
- Aposphagma*, residua; blood received into a bason, to form into food.
- Aposphinxis*, ligature, or bandaging.
- Apospongismus*, cleansing with a sponge.
- Apostagma*, } the sweet, fresh juice
- Apostigma*, } of grapes before pressure.
- Apostosis*, the throwing off exfoliated or fractured bone; the various solution of disease.
- Apostaxis*, a defluxion of humours; bleeding of the nose.
- Apostema*, an abscess.
- Apostematizatio*, discharging pus by stool.
- Apostematici*, those who discharge pus by stool from an inward abscess.
- Apostematio*, imposthumation, or abscess.
- Apostergism*, a rest for a diseased part; a cushion.
- Apostolorum unguentum*, the apostles' ointment formed of twelve ingredients.
- Apostracus*, any bone having its vessels dried up.
- Apostrophe*, an aversion to food.
- Aposychia*, syncope, or fainting.

A P P

Aposymbecocota, signs of the increase and decrease of disease.
Aposyringesis, a sore becoming fistulous.
Aposyrma, an abrasion, or loss of skin.
Apotancusis, the elongation of any substance.
Apotelmesis, evacuation of fæces.
Apotheca, a place where medicines are sold ; a gallipot ; a wine cellar.
Apothecarius, a person who prepares drugs, an apothecary.
Apothegma, an axiom ; a maxim ; a standing rule.
Apotherapeia, a perfect cure ; a species of exercise.
Apothrapeutica, the healing part of medicine.
Apothermus, a strong pickle of vinegar, mustard, and oil.
Apothesis, the reduction of a dislocated bone.
Apothlimma, the dregs, or expressed juice of a plant.
Apothrausis, the removal of splinters.
Aphotocos, abortive.
Apotragohogon, gum labdanum.
Apotrepsis, resolution of a suppurating tumour.
Apotrophea, } an amulet, or charm.
Apotrophaia, }
Apoxe, } any part of the body ending in a point.
Apoxera, }
Apozema, a decoction, an apozem.
aperiens, a decoction of rhubarb, madder, and salt of tartar.
Apozeuxis, a separation of morbid parts.
Apozymos, fermented.
Apharatus, in surgery and chemistry, &c. a collection of instruments, &c. necessary to the execution of any particular operation, or process.
Apharatus alius, cutting for the stone above the pubes.
Apharatus magnus, } peculiar modes
major, } of cutting for the
minor, } stone in the perineum.
Aphareil, (French) the first efforts of any organ or gland, by which it is put in action, either by a spontane-

A P S

ous inflammation, or an increased degree of sensibility
Appendices musculosæ diaphragmatis, muscular appendages of the diaphragm.
Appendicula cæci, } the blind
vermiformis, } gut, or appendix from the cæcum coli like a worm.
Appendicula epiploica, fatty elongations of the colon and rectum.
Appendiculatus, in botany implies appended to, or hanging at the extremity.
Appendix, any thing attached ; apophysis.
Aphensa, medicines hung on the body, as necklaces, &c.
Aphensis, the proper suspension of a broken arm in a sling.
Aphesentia canina, canine appetite.
Aphetentia, } appetite, or the desire
Aphetitus, } for food.
caninus, an immoderate or canine appetite.
Aphicare, to apply.
Aphluda, chaff.
Aphositorium, a glass vessel connecting the retort and receiver.
Aphosio, apposition, or the addition and union of new matter, as of the food in nourishment.
Aphrehensio, catalepsy.
Aphrehensorium, a mode of securing bandages.
Aphropriatio, application of local remedies.
Aphproximatio, communication of disease by contact ; a mode of cure by transplanting a disease into an animal or vegetable by immediate contact.
Aphulsus, a species of articulation.
Apronia, black briony.
Aproxis, an herb taking fire at a distance.
Apsinthatum, a bitter drink of wormwood.
Apsirrhus, flowing backwards.
Apsychia, the highest degree of fainting.
Apsyrtus, tussilago, or horehound.

Aptystos, a want of expectoration, though usual.
Apua, the anchovy fish.
Apuleticus, a drying topical remedy.
Apyetos, a tumor that will not suppurate.
Apyrenomele, } a probe having no but-
Apyromele, } ton.
Apyrexia, absence or intermission of fever.
Apyrina, the currant vine without kernels.
Apyrina, the name of Gerard's 53d class in his arrangement of the native plants of Provence; it consists of two genera, the myrtle and pomegranate.
Apyron, sulphur vivum; Æthiop's mineral, prepared without heat.
Apyrosus, any body unchangeable by fire.
Apyrothium, } sulphur vivum.
Apyrotu, the carbuncle.
Aqua, water; cataract.
 absinthii, }
 absinthites, } wormwood water.
 æruginis ammoniata, P. E. aqua sappharina.
Aqua acetitis ammoniæ, spirit of min-
 dererus.
Aqua aëris fixi, water impregnated with carbonic acid.
Aqua alexiteria simplex, simple alexiterial water.
Aqua alexiteria spirituosus, spirituous alexiterial water.
Aqua aluminis composita, } a solution
 Bateana, } of alum
 and white vitriol in water.
Aqua ammoniæ, water of carbonate of ammonia; sal ammoniac distilled with potash and water; liquor of volatile alkali.
Aqua ammoniæ puræ, } water of
 caustica, } ammonia;
 water of caustic or pure ammonia;
 liquor of caustic volatile alkali;
 sal ammoniac distilled with quick-
 lime and water; water saturated
 with ammoniacal gas, unixed
 with carbonic acid.
Aqua anethi, aniseed water.
 angelicæ, angelica water.

Aqua anhaltina, Anhalt water; turpen-
 tine, olibanum, aloes and spices
 digested in spirits of wine.
Aqua anisi composita, spiritus anisi
 compositus
Aqua antivenerealis preservativa, a so-
 lution of caustic alkali.
Aqua argentea, quicksilver.
 aromatica, cinnamon, lemon
 peel, mace, &c.
Aqua astricta, frozen water.
 aurantiorum corticum simplex,
 Seville orange peel distilled with
 water.
Aqua aurantiorum corticum spirituosus,
 the above distilled with weak spi-
 rit of wine.
Aqua aurantiorum florum, orange
 flower water.
Aqua benedicta, lime water.
 bryoniæ composita, compound
 bryony water.
Aqua bulliens, boiling water.
 calcis simplex, lime water.
 composita, lime water with
 sassafras, nutmegs and liquorice.
Aqua calcis magis composita, lime wa-
 ter with guaiacum, liquorice, sassa-
 fras, and coriander.
Aqua calcis minus composita, lime wa-
 ter with liquorice and sassafras.
Aqua callida, hot water.
 carb. natis ammoniæ, aqua am-
 moniæ.
Aqua cardamomi, cardamoms in weak
 spirit of wine.
Aqua cardui, infusion of the blessed
 thistle.
Aqua carui, caraway seed in proof
 spirit.
Aqua castorei, castor water.
 catapultarum, aqua vulneraria,
 or arquebusade.
Aqua cerasorum nigrorum, black cher-
 ry water.
Aqua chamæmeli, chamomile water.
 chrysulca, a kind of aqua regia.
 cinnamomi simplex, simple cin-
 namon water.
Aqua cinnamomi spirituosus, spirituous
 cinnamon water.
Aqua citrina, distillation of orange and
 lemon peel in alcohol.

A Q U

Aqua corticis aurantiorum, orange peel water.
Aqua corticis cassiæ lignæ, cassia bark water.
Aqua corticis limonum, lemon peel water.
Aqua cupri ammoniati, aqua sapphirina.
Aqua cupri vitriolati composita, styptic water.
Aqua destillata, } distilled water.
stilluitiu, }
epidémica, plague water.
fervens, hot, or boiling water.
ferrata, water impregnated with iron; forge water.
Aqua fœniculi, fennel water.
fluvialis, river water.
fontana, } fountain water, or
fontis, } spring water.
fortis, nitre distilled with green vitriol; acidum nitrosum dilutum.
Aqua fortis composita, aqua fortis distilled with sea salt.
Aqua fortis duplex, calcined green vitriol and clay distilled with nitre.
Aqua fortis simplex, calcined green vitriol and nitre distilled.
Aqua fructus pimentæ, pimento water.
Aqua hordeata, barley water.
Hungarica, Hungary water.
hyssopi, hyssop water.
intercus, anasarca.
juniheri composita, spiritus juniheri compositus.
Aqua kali, } liquid carbonate of potash;
præparati, }
oleum tartari per deliquium; *lixivium tartari*.
Aqua kali puri, } water of potash, or
potassæ, } pure kali; caustic ley; *lixivium saponarium*; kali boiled with lime.
Aqua lactis alexiteria, meadow sweet, *carduus benedictus*, goat's rue, mint, wormwood, rue, and angelica distilled in milk.
Aqua liberans, aqua calcis magis composita.
Aqua lithargyri acetati, acetis plumbi liquidus; extract of lead; Goulard's extract; water of acetated litharge.

A Q U

Aqua lithargyri acetati composita, compound water of acetated litharge; lead water; Goulard's vegeto-mineral water.
Aqua lixivie causticæ, aqua potassæ.
Aqua marina, sea water; a pint contains 10 parts of calcareous earth, 11 of pure sea salt, 40 of a bitter salt, and a small quantity of oil.
Aqua melissæ, baum water.
composita, baum and spices distilled in spirit of wine.
Aqua menthæ piperitidis simplex, simple peppermint water.
Aqua mirabilis, aqua aromatica.
mulsa, hydromel.
naphæ, orange flower water.
nephelica, } snow water.
nivalis, }
nucis moschatæ, spiritus nucis moschatæ.
Aqua non madefaciens manus, quicksilver.
Aqua odorifera, coriander, honey, clover, &c. in brandy.
Aqua omnium florum, distilled water of cow-dung.
Aqua ophthalmica, white vitriol and camphor in water.
Aqua palustris, pond water.
phagedenica, lime water and corrosive sublimate.
Aqua picea, tar water.
Aqua piperis Jamaicensis, pimento water.
Aqua piperis Jamaicensis spirituosæ, Jamaica pepper and proof spirit.
Aqua pluvialis, rain water.
fugilum, a kind of aqua regia.
pura, pure, or distilled water.
rabelliana, vitriolic acid digested with spirit of wine.
Aqua regia, a mixture of nitrous and muriatic acids, so called from its being the only solvent of gold.
Aqua reginæ Hungariæ, rosemary tops and proof spirits; Hungary water.
Aqua rosarum, rose water.
salis, circulatum.
sapphirina, aqua cupri ammoniata; lime water, sal ammoniac, and verdigris.

A Q U

Aqua scolopetaria, arquebusade.
sodacea, soda water; water with carbonic acid and soda.
Aqua stygia, a kind of aqua regia.
styptica, styptic water, or compound solution of sulphate of copper.
Aqua sulphurata, water impregnated with gas sulphuris.
Aqua super-carbonatis potassæ, } a soda, } lution of carbonate of potash, or soda, super-saturated with fixed air.
Aqua tartarea, a distillation of antimony, nitre, and tartar.
Aqua tepida, warm water.
theriacalis, treacle water.
bezogidica, } chylos
composita, } tagma.
Aqua vitriolica cerulea, blue vitriol, alum, vitriolic acid, and water.
Aqua vitriolica camphorata, white vitriol, camphor and boiling water.
Aqua vite, brandy; spirit of wine.
vulneraria, arquebusade; a French wash, for gun-shot wounds, of comfrey, agrimony, worinwood, tobacco, and 20 others.
Aqua zinci vitriolati cum camphora, aqua vitriolica camphorata.
Aquæ acidulæ, acidulous waters.
aëratæ, aerated waters.
albula, aluminous waters of Italy.
Aquæ alkalina, alkaline waters.
aëratæ, aerated alkaline waters.
Aquæ aluminosa, mineral waters containing alum.
Aquæ cathartica amara, bitter purging waters.
Aquæ chalybeata, } chalybeate, steel,
ferrata, }
ferruginosa, } or martial waters.
ma tiale, }
Aquæ composita, compound waters.
cretacea, chalk, or lime waters.
cuprea, coppery waters.
medicinales, medicinal waters.
medicata, medicated waters.
minerales, mineral waters; water impregnated with mineral substances.

A Q U

Aquæ minerales artificiales, artificial mineral waters.
Aquæ sulphurea, sulphureous waters.
therma, hot baths.
Aquæ flavor, hydrophobia.
stillatitæ simplices, simple distilled waters.
Aquæ stillatitæ spirituosæ, spirituous distilled waters.
Aqueductus fullopii, } the eustachian
Aquæducus, } tube; a bony canal in the os petrosum of the ear.
Aquala, white arsenic; sulphur.
Aqualiculus, } the hypogastrium; sto-
Aqualicus, } mach; intestines.
Aquaticæ, plants which grow in or near water.
Aquatium, diluted with water.
Aquaticus, } of, or belonging to wa-
Aquatilis, } ter.
Aquaticum lenticulatum, millefolium.
Aquarius, iron.
Aque, a species of palm tree.
Aqueola, a species of styce on the eyelids.
Aquatium, } watery; part of an egg.
Aqueum, }
Aquiducus, hydragoges, or medicines evacuating water.
Aquisolium, common holly.
Aquila, the eagle; a name of several metals; sal ammoniac; mercurius præcipitatus; arsenic; sulphur; philosopher's stone.
Aquila alba, calomel; sublimate; sal ammoniac.
Aquila alba philosophorum, sublimed sal ammoniac.
Aquila celestis, the sovereign or universal remedy; a preparation of mercury; sal ammoniac.
Aquila nigra, the spirit of cobalt.
veneris, a preparation of verdigris and sublimed sal ammoniac.
Aquile, branches of the jugular veins passing through the temples.
Aquile lignum, eagle wood.
Aquilaneus, the misseltoe.
Aquilegia, }
Aquilina, } the herb columbine.
Aquilina, }

A R A

- Aquilena*, the larkspur.
Aquilones, the north-east winds.
Aquo, the shad-fish, or sarachus.
Aquosa blanda, mild watery drinks.
Aquosa humor oculi, the aqueous humour of the eye.
Aquila, a fatty wart, or sty, on the eyelid ; a small quantity of limpid water ; the pellucid water which distends the capsule of the crystalline lens ; the watery stian.
Ara parva, a bandage.
Arabis lepidium, Arabian mustard.
candida, the pennycress ; thlaspi.
Arabis malagma, a cataplasm for struma.
Arac, a spirit produced from rice.
Araca guam, the guava tree.
miri, an astringent shrub of Brasil.
Aracalan, an amulet.
Arachydna, } a leguminous
Arachidna cretica, } plant.
Arachne, aranea, or spider.
Arachnoides, a coat of the eye ; the outer lamella of the pia mater.
Aracoibes, a leguminous plant.
Aracon, } brass.
Aracos, }
Arucus, the wild vetch of corn fields.
phaseolus Africanus, } Egypt-
Indicus } tian
 kidney bean.
Aracus Americanus, the Indian vetch.
aromaticus, vanilla.
Aracynaphil, a species of orange.
Araira, a species of lentisk.
Araëometer, an instrument to determine the specific gravity of liquors.
Aracon, thin, rare, slow ; a light atmosphere ; good breathing.
Araeosyncritus, a spare habit.
Aræotica, rarefying or attenuating powers, or medicines.
Arados, the effort of digesting ; colic ; any pain or perturbation in the system.
Arâlda, digitalis, or foxglove.
Arâlia, the angelica tree.
humilis, }
Arâliastrum, } ginseng.

A R B

- Aranca*, the spider ; the vitreous humour ; the capsule of the crystalline lens.
Araneosa urina, urine having in it something resembling spider's webs, with a scum at the top.
Arancosus pulsus, a spider-like pulse ; a small feeble pulse.
Araneus, a malignant ulcer ; the spider.
Arangia, }
Arantia, } the orange.
Arara fructus secundus, } a spe-
Americanus, } cies of
 juniper ; a remedy for ulcers.
Arare æquor, to sail.
Araticu ape, the custard apple.
Araxos, soot.
Arbor, }
Arbos, } a tree.
alcoa, blackwood, or ebony of St. Helena.
Arbor animifera Brasiliana, the gum anime tree.
Arbor aquatilis Brasilensis, aninga.
baccifera Brasilensis, } the
bisnagarica, } cubeb
 tree of Java.
Arbor Brasiliana juglandi, a tree like the walnut.
Arbor Chili, arbor febrifuga.
Diana, a solution of mercury and silver in aqua fortis, crystallizing in an arborescent form.
Arbor farinifera, Japan palm tree.
febrifuga Peruviana, Peruvian bark tree ; cinchona.
Arbor Incana siliquis torosis, Cayenne pepper.
Arbor jovis, quercus, or the oak tree.
jucadice, canella alba ; cassia lignea.
Arbor judaica, siliquastrum, or Judas tree.
Arbor lanigera spinosa, the cotton tree.
Arbor Magellanica aromatica, Winter's bark, or cinnamon tree.
Arbor Mexicana, arnotto tree.
spinosa, the Indian thorn, or lycium.
Arbor spinosa Indica, Molucca nut tree.

A R C

Arbor in aqua nascens, the tupelo tree of Virginia ; a species of ever-green cedar.

Arbor tristis, sorrowful tree.

Arbor vitæ, the American tree of life ; an appearance of a tree exhibited by cutting transversely across the cortical substance of the cerebellum.

Arborescens, arborescent ; a plant between a tree and a shrub in size.

Arboreus, in botany, a term to distinguish such fungi, or mosses, as grow upon trees, from those which grow upon the ground.

Arbuscula Africana repens, a creeping African shrub.

Arbuscula corallii, the American coral tree.

Arbuscula gummifera Brasiliensis, a tree of Brasil yielding a peculiar gum.

Arbustiva, an order of plants of the shrubby kind.

Arbutus, the strawberry tree ; the crab tree.

Arbutus andrachne, eastern strawberry tree.

Arbutus uva ursi, bears whortleberry, or woolly-headed burdock.

Arca arcanorum, the mercury of metals of alchymical philosophers.

Arca cordis, pericardium.

Arcanne, red chalk, or ruddle.

Arcanum, a secret, or mystery ; a nostrum.

Arcanum catholicum, bezoar, plantain, and colchicum.

Arcanum corallinum, red precipitate rendered mild by burning spirits of wine on it.

Arcanum duplex, } vitriolated tar-
duplicatum, } tar or nitre.
joviale, an amalgam of tin and quicksilver digested in spirit of nitre, distilled and the residuum burnt in spirits of wine.

Arcanum materiale, }
specificum, }
astrale, } ex-
materiale, }

tracts of imaginary elementary matter.

A R C

Arcanum tartari, kali acetatum.

theophrasti, the quintessence of refining.

Arceutos, } juniper.
Arceuthos, }

Arch angelica, angelica ; dead nettle.

Arch angelica flore albo, lamium album ; white archangel, or dead nettle.

Arcai balsamum, } the balsam, lini-
linimentum, } ment, or oint-
unguentum, } ment of gum ele-
mi.

Archæus, } the universal archæus, or
Archeus, } principle of Van Hel-
mont ; the internal efficient cause of all things ; anima mundi, or plastic power of the old philosophers ; a most subtle spirit ; the active principle of the material world ; good health ; in medicine it implies the ancient practice.

Arche, the earliest stage in disease, or in which help might be effectual.

Archeuda, Egyptian privet powder.

Archeostis, } white briony.
Archezostis, }

Archiater, a chief physician ; president of a college of physicians.

Archigenus morbus, an acute disease, or one holding the first rank.

Archilla, archil ; the moss of which litmus is prepared.

Archimagia, the art of chemistry.

Archima, } alchemy ; the art of trans-
Archinia, } muting metals.

Archidoxis, the title of a book of chemistry written by Paracelsus.

Archiholus, the sweating bath.

Archos, anus ; rectum.

Archoptoma, prolapsus ani.

Arcion, } arctium lappa, or burdock.
Arcium, }

Arcos, burnt copper.

Arctata pars, a part compressed or closed by a fibula.

Arctatio, } constipation from inflam-
Arctitudo, } mation ; preternatural
straightness of the vagina.

Arctien, arctium lappa.

Arctium, a bear.

lappa, } the herb clot bur,
majus, } or burdock.

A R E

Arctoscordon, bear garlick, or ramsons.
Arctostaphylos, uva ursi, or Spanish wortle berries.
Arctura, an inflamed finger, or toe, from a bent nail.
Arcturus creticus, moth mullein ; cretan vervain.
Arcualia, the bones of the temples ; the sinciput.
Arcualis sutura, the coronal suture.
Arcuasio, } great convexity of the
Arcuatio, } thorax ; crookedness.
Arcuatus morbus, the jaundice.
Arcule, the sockets of the eyes ; boxes.
Arcus profundus, } peculiar distribu-
sublimis, } tion of the arte-
 ries of the hand, so called.
Ardabar, a species of arum.
Ardas, sordes ; filth, or refuse.
Ardea, the heron bird.
stellaris, the bittern.
Ardens, hot ; burning.
febris, ardent, or burning fever.
Ardentes papulae, painful burning pimples of the face.
Ardentia, combustible matters.
Ardesia, slate.
Hibernica, lapis Hibernicus, or Irish slate.
Ardor, a burning ; an intense, vehement, or scalding heat.
Ardor capitis, a kind of delirium from inflammation of the brain.
Ardor urinæ, a scalding of the urine ; dysury.
Ardor stomachi, }
ventriculi, } heartburn.
Arduini, a species of teucrium.
Are-alu, a species of fig-tree.
Area, baldness ; an empty space ; the internal capacity of any given boundary ; in mining, a certain compass of ore allotted to diggers ; a species of alopecia.
Areca, the Indian or Malabar nut ; the drunken date tree ; the inspissated juice is called Terra Japonica or Catechu.
Areca Indica, an inferior kind of nutmegs.

A R G

Aregon, a resolvent ointment.
Aremaros, cinnabar.
Arena, sand, or gravel in the kidneys,
littoralis, sand on the sea coast,
 or gravel.
Arena maris, }
marina, } sea sand.
Arenaria, coronopus, or sea chickweed.
Arenarium saxum, rough free stone.
Arenamel, }
Arenamen, } bolus Armenicus.
Arenarmei, }
Arenatio, sprinkling hot sand on the diseased ; a sand bath.
Arenosus, sandy.
Arentes, cupping glasses used by the ancients, without scarifying.
Areola, the dusky circle round the nipple or a pustule.
Areola papillaris, the circle around the nipple.
Ares, Paracelsus's cause of distinct forms ; or that power of nature in the material world, by which species are distributed into individuals.
Aresta bovis, anonis, or restharrow.
Aretænoïdes, cartilage and muscles of the larynx.
Aretos, moth mullein.
Areus, a pessary mentioned by Ægineta.
Arfur, white arsenic.
Argal, unrefined tartar as used by mechanics.
Argasyllus, a plant producing gum ammoniac.
Argema, } a white speck on the eye ;
Argemon, } an ulceration of the cornea.
Argemone Mexicana, papaver spinosum, or purging thistle.
Argemonia, sarcocolla.
Argentatus, silvered over.
Argentina, wild tansey ; silver weed.
Argentum, silver.
fusum, }
mobile, } quicksilver.
Argentum nitratum, sal argenti, nitras argenti fusus, or lunar caustic.
Argentum vivum, quicksilver.
purificatum, quick-

A R I

silver purified by distillation and washing.

Argillæ, alumine; clay; argil; potter's earth.

Argilla alba, } tobacco-pipe clay.
candida, }
viriolata, alum.

Argillaceus, of the nature of clay.

Argistita, mixed with wax.

Argol, unrefined tartar.

Argus, a species of pheasant.

Argyritis, litharge.
terra, } a sort of spangled
Argyrolithos, } earth from silver
mines.

Argyrocome, gnaphalium, or cudweed.

Argyrodamas, } a kind of talc of a sil-
Argyrolisthus, } very colour, which
does not yield to the force of fire.

Argyrolibanos, the white olibanum.

Argyrophora, an antidote.

Argyrophaia, changing imperfect metals into silver.

Argyrus, silver.

Argyrotrophema, milk diet; a cooling food made with milk.

Arheumatistos, any joint free from gouty pains.

Ari, } one eyed, or having
Arimaspes, } eyes unequal in size; a
name of the ancient Scythians.

Aria, the white boam or wild service tree.

Aria behou, nimbæ acostæ, a tree of Ceylon; the Azedarach.

Aricymon, a fertile woman.

Arida medicamenta, dry medicines, as powders, &c.

Ariditas corporis, } marasmus; ema-
Aridura, } ciation, or wast-
ing; the blasting of the body by a
planet; the withering of a limb or
any particular part.

Aries, the ram.

Arigeus, free from cold, or rigour.

Arilla, a grape stone.

Arillatus, in botany, covered with an outward coat.

Arillus, the outer coat of a seed.

Aris, a species of wake robin, or arum; the name of an instrument used by the ancients.

A R M

Arisarum, arum humile, or friar's cowl.

Arista, the ear of corn, the awn, or beard of an ear of corn, of which 20 varieties are enumerated; the lower lip of a ringent corolla.

Aristalthea, althea, or marshmallow.

Aristolochia, birthwort; medicines promoting the flux of the lochia.

Aristolochia adulterina, } fumaria bul-
cava, } bosa; great
fabacia, } bulbous fu-
mitory.

Aristolochia longa, long-rooted birthwort.

Aristolochia rotunda, round rooted birthwort, or great matrix root.

Aristolochia concava moschat illina, } a
rotunda concava, } plant smelling like musk.

Aristolochia serpentaria, serpentaria Virginiana; Virginia snake-weed, snake root, or birthwort.

Aristolochia anguicida, snake-killing birthwort.

Aristolochia trilobata, three-lobed birthwort.

Aristolochia clematitis, } creeping,
tenuis, } bushy-root-
vulgaris, } ed, or slen-
der birthwort.

Ariston, dinner.
magnum et parvum, names
of some remedies for consump-
tion.

Aristophaneum, a plaster of pitch, wax, opoponax, and vinegar.

Arlada, } white or red calx of arse-
Arladar, } nic.

Arma, arms, or weapons; one of the seven kinds of fulcra or props of plants enumerated by Linnæus; the weapons of plants, as thorns, stings, &c.

Armala, ruta sylvestris, or wild rue.

Armagal, }
Armagel, } coral.

Armatum, an eye-water of burnt copper, gum ammoniac, &c.

Armatura, the amnios.

Arme, the union of a wounded part; suture of the head.

Armena, a complete apparatus.
bolus, Armenian bole.
Armeniaca malus, the apricot.
Armenius lapis, the Armenian stone ;
 a copper ore but little different
 from the lapis lazuli.
Armeria pratensis, } a species of mea-
sylvestris, } dow pink.
rubra latifolia, broad-leaved
 sweet William.
Armerius simplici flore, a species of
 gilliflower ; sweet William.
Armilla, } the ligament
membranosa, } of the wrist.
Armoniacum, gum ammoniac.
sal, sal ammoniac.
Armoracia, mentha aquatica, or wa-
 ter radish ; wild radish ; horse ra-
 dish.
Armoraria pratensis, armeria praten-
 sis.
Armorum pugna, a sort of gymnastic
 exercise, or mock duel, the anta-
 gonist being a post.
Armus, the shoulder, or arm.
Armutheus lapis, corruptly written for
 armenius lapis.
Arnabo, zedoary.
Arnacio, the skin of a lamb with the
 wool on.
Arnaldia, a slow malignant disease
 causing baldness.
Arnica, Roman leopard's bane.
montana, mountain arnica, or
 German leopard's bane.
Arnica suedensis, common flea bane.
Arnoglossum, plantago latifolia, or
 lamb's tongue ; ribwort plantain.
Arnophyllum, arnica.
Arnotto, the arnotto tree.
Arhot, mercury.
Aroma, a fragrant odour ; the aro-
 ma. principle of smell, or spiritus
 rector of vegetables ; myrrh.
Aroma Germanicum, enula campana,
 or elecampane.
Aroma philosophorum, } saffron ; the
Arouh, } saffron co-
 coloured flowers raised from lapis
 hæmatitis.
Aromatica, aromatic or spicy drugs.
Aromata, in botany, plants having a
 strong odoriferous and agreeable

smell and taste ; they form a class
 in the arrangement of several bo-
 tanists.
Aromaticum lignum, }
Aromaticus cortex, } canella alba.
Aromaticum rosatum, rose spice ;
 red roses with spices.
Aromatites, a bituminous stone in
 smell and colour resembling
 myrrh.
Aromatopola, a druggist, a grocer, 'a
 vender of drugs and spices.
Aromatopolium, an apothecary's shop.
Aron, arum, wake robin ; lords and
 ladies.
Aronia, Neapolitan medlar.
Aroph paracelsi, hæmatites sublimed
 with sal ammoniac ; a solvent for
 the stone.
Arquata, the curlew ; a sea bird.
minor, the wimbrel ; a
 bird.
Arquatus morbus, the jaundice.
Arquebusade, aqua vulneraria.
Arrac, rice ; a spirituous liquor dis-
 tilled from rice ; also the fer-
 mented juice of the palma cocci-
 fera, distilled.
Arrangement, (Ang.) the classifica-
 tion of facts relating to a subject,
 in regular or systematic order ;
 as the sexual system of vegetables
 of Linnæus ; the systems of mine-
 ralogy of Cronstadt, Kirwan, &c.
Arrache, atriplex foetida, or stinking
 orache.
Arraphon, a skull without sutures.
Arriagi, a fine kind of camphor.
Arrhæa, the suppression of a dis-
 charge ; the suppression of the
 menses.
Arrhostia, imbecility ; ill health ; in-
 firmity.
Arrhythmus, an unequal pulse.
cosmetica, the preserva-
 tion of beauty.
Ars, art or science.
medica, the medical art or sci-
 ence.
Arsacum, } furor uterinus ; nympho-
Arsatum, } mania.
Arsaltos, a superior kind of pitch or
 bitumen.

A R T

Arsaneck, sublimed arsenic.

Arsag, } names of arsenic.
Arsar, }

Arsenias, arseniate ; the name given by modern chemists to the union of the acid of arsenic and certain bases.

Arsenicalis, arsenical, or having the nature of arsenic.

Arsenicum, arsenic, or regulus of arsenic ; a bright, yellowish-white semi-metal.

Arsenicum album, oxyde, or calx of arsenic ; ratsbane.

Arsenicum antimoniatum, arsenical caustic.

Arsenicum citrinum, } orpiment, or
croceum, } yellow arse-
factitium, } nic ; oxide of
flavum, } arsenic com-
nativum, } bined with sul-
phur.

Arsenicum rubrum factitium, realgar, red oxide, or calx of arsenic ; sulphur combined with white oxide of arsenic and fused.

Arsenicum tartarisatum, tartarized arsenic.

Arsenis, arsenite ; the combination of the arsenious acid with a simple base.

Arsenis potassæ, arsenite of potash ; Fowler's mineral solution.

Arsio a, cerussa, or white oxide of lead.

Arsura, erysipelas, or St. Anthony's fire.

Artaba, an Egyptian measure of five pecks.

Artada, }
Artadar, } oxide of arsenic or white
Artanech, } arsenic.
Artanech, }

Artemisia, common mugwort, or heart of Bubastus.

Artemisia abrotanum, southernwood.
absinthium vulgare, worm-wood.

Artemisia absinthium siberiensis, artemisia santonicum.

Artemisia arborescens, tree worm-wood.

Artemisia Austriaca, artemisia santonicum.

A R T

Artemisia Chiueusis, moxa, or the mugwort of China.

Artemisia dracunculus, tarragon.

Artemisia Judaica, artemisia santonicum ; wormseed.

Artemisia maritima, absinthium maritimum ; sea wormwood.

Artemisia pontica, absinthium ponticum ; Roman wormwood.

Artemisia santonicum, the plant yielding the santonicum or wormseed.

Artemisia seryphium, absinthium valesiacum.

Artemisia tenuifolia, absinthium maritimum.

Artemisia vulgaris, common mugwort.

Artemonium, a collyrium described by Galen.

Artenna, an aquatic bird.

Arteria, an artery ; a strong, elastic and muscular tube, carrying the blood from the heart to all parts of the body.

Arteria adiposa, the small arteries secreting the fat

Arteria anastomotica magna, the greatest anastomosing artery ; a branch of the humeral artery which ramifies about the elbow joint.

Arteria angularis, the external maxillary artery.

Arteria aperta, any artery discharging blood,

Arteria aspera, the larynx, or wind-pipe.

Arteria auris posterior, a branch of the external carotid, distributed to the ear, &c.

Arteria axillaris, the axillary artery ; or the subclavian arrived in the armpit.

Arteria basillaris, basillary artery, or union of the two vertebral arteries within the cranium, giving off many branches to the brain.

Arteria brachialis, the subclavian so called when it reaches the arm.

Arteria bronchialis, a branch of the descending aorta distributed to the bronchiæ.

Arteria carotidæ dextra, the right carotid.

A R T

- Arteria carotidæ externa,* } the two
interna, } grand di-
 visions of the carotid artery.
- Arteria carotidæ sinistra,* the left ca-
 rotid, the second branch of the
 arch of the aorta.
- Arteria cerebialis media,* the middle
 cerebral artery ; a branch of the
 internal carotid.
- Arteria cervicalis profunda,* }
vel, anterior, }
superficialis, }
vel, posterior, }
 branches of the subclavian sup-
 plying the parts about the neck
 and cervical vertebræ.
- Arteria coeliaca,* the cœliac artery ;
 a branch of the descending aorta.
- Arteria comes phrenici,* a small branch
 of the internal mammary accom-
 panying the phrenic nerve, and go-
 ing to the diaphragm.
- Arteria circumflexa anterior,* } arte-
posterior, } ries
 arising from the axillary artery and
 ramifying about the shoulder joint.
- Arteria circumflexa iliaca,* circum-
 flex artery of the ilium ; a
 branch of the external iliac, giving
 branches to the psoas and iliac
 muscles, and communicating with
 the epigastric and other arteries.
- Arteria communicans,* a branch of the
 internal carotid.
- Arteria coronaria,* the coronary arte-
 ry ; the first arteries given off by
 the aorta, and going to supply the
 heart.
- Arteria cruralis,* arteria femoralis.
- Arteria cubitalis,* arteria ulnaris.
- Arteria emulgens vel renalis,* emulgent
 artery ; arises from the aorta, and
 goes to the kidney.
- Arteria epigastrica,* epigastric artery,
 a branch of the external iliac in
 the groin, going to the muscles,
 &c. of the forepart of the abdo-
 men, and anastomosing with the
 lumbar, and with the internal
 mammary artery.
- Arteria femoralis,* femoral artery ;
 the continuation of the external

A R T

- iliac after it passes from the abdo-
 men under Poupart's ligament.
- Arteria fibularis,* a branch of the ti-
 bialis postica.
- Arteria gastrica superior, vel,* } a
coronaria ventriculi, } branch
 of the cœliac going to the sto-
 mach, &c.
- Arteria hepatica,* hepatic artery ; a
 branch of the cœliac artery going
 to the liver.
- Arteria hypogastrica,* iliacus internus.
humeralis, arteria brachialis.
iliaca communis, the two com-
 mon iliacs formed by the division
 of the aorta.
- Arteria iliaca externa,* } the external
interna, } and internal
 iliacs, formed by the bifurcation of
 the common iliacs.
- Arteria innominata,* the first branch
 given off by the arch of the aorta,
 and dividing into right carotid and
 right subclavian arteries.
- Arteria intercostalis superior,* superior
 intercostal artery ; a branch of
 the subclavian supplying some of
 the intercostal spaces, &c.
- Arteria labialis,* the labial artery go-
 ing to the lips from the external
 carotid.
- Arteria lingualis,* the lingual artery,
 going to the tongue from the ex-
 ternal carotid.
- Arteria lumbaris,* lumbar artery
 branching from the aorta, and go-
 ing to the spinal marrow, lumbar
 muscles, &c.
- Arteria magna,* the aorta.
mammaria externa, the ex-
 ternal mammary, or superior tho-
 racic artery ; a branch of the ax-
 illary artery.
- Arteria mammaria interna,* the inter-
 nal mammary artery branching
 from the subclavian.
- Arteria maxillaris interna,* the inter-
 nal maxillary artery ; a branch of
 the external carotid, going to the
 face, &c.
- Arteria mesenterica inferior,* } supe-
rior, } rior

- and inferior mesenteric artery arising from the aorta, and supplying the intestines.
- Arteria mediastina*, } small arterial
pericardiaca, } branches of
 the internal mammary, distributed to the mediastinum and pericardium.
- Arteria occipitalis*, the occipital artery; a branch of the external carotid, and spreading on the hinder parts of the head.
- Arteria oesophagia*, a branch of the descending aorta going to the oesophagus.
- Arteria ophthalmica*, a branch of the internal carotid.
- Arteria peronea*, fibularis.
pharyngea inferior, the inferior pharyngeal artery proceeding from the external carotid to the pharynx.
- Arteria phrenico pericardiaca*; a branch of the internal mammary.
- Arteria poplitea*, popliteal artery; the femoral artery, so called in the ham.
- Arteria profunda humeri superior*, }
inferior, }
minor, }
 branches of the humeral artery distributed to the muscles and elbow joint, &c.
- Arteria profunda*, a large branch or division of the femoral artery.
- Arteria radialis*, radial artery; one of the arteries of the fore arm.
- Arteria sacra-media*, the middle sacral artery arising from the aorta at its bifurcation, going to some of the last vertebræ, the coccyx and rectum.
- Arteria spermatica*, spermatic artery arising from the aorta, and passing down to the testicle and epididymis.
- Arteria spiralis*, *arteria profunda humeri*.
- Arteria splenica*, splenic artery; a branch of the cæliac going to the spleen.
- Arteria subclavia dextra*, the right subclavian artery.
- Arteria subclavia sinistra*, the left subclavian artery; the third branch of the aortic arch.
- Arteria supra-scapularis*, a branch of the subclavian distributed to the parts about the scapula.
- Arteria sub-scapularis*, a branch of the axillary artery spread about the shoulder joint.
- Arteria temporalis*, the temporal artery; a branch of the external carotid distributed to the head.
- Arteria thymica*, the artery of the thymus gland; a branch of the internal mammary.
- Arteria thyroidæa*, the thyroid artery, going from the external carotid to supply the thyroid gland.
- Arteria thyroidæa ascendens*, the ascending thyroideal artery; a branch of the inferior thyroideal artery.
- Arteria thyroidæa inferior*, the inferior thyroideal artery; a branch of the subclavian.
- Arteria tibialis antica*, } the anterior
postica, } and posterior
 or tibial artery, or grand divisions of the popliteal artery.
- Arteria trachealis*, tracheal artery; a branch of the inferior thyroid going to the trachea.
- Arteria transversalis humeri*, a branch of the ascending thyroid.
- Arteria ulnaris*, the ulnar artery; one of the arteries of the fore arm.
- Arteria umbilicalis*, the umbilical artery. This artery supplies the infant in the foetal state with blood, and appears like the continued trunk of the internal iliac, but, except at its commencement from whence other arteries ramify, it soon assumes a ligamentary form, after birth.
- Arteria venosa*, the pulmonary artery.
- Arteria vertebralis*, the vertebral artery; a branch of the subclavian which goes to the brain.
- Arteriaca*, remedies for diseases of the parts forming the voice.
- Arteriace*, syrupus papaveris albi, or diacodium.

Arteria venosa, the four pulmonary veins.

Arteriotomia, arteriotomy ; letting blood from an artery.

Artesis, arthritis, or gout.

Artetiscos, } one who has lost a limb,
Artetiscus, } or is otherwise lame.

Arthanita, cyclamen or sow-bread.

Arthetica, } chamæpitys, or ground
Arthritica, } pine.

Arthoicum, an oily formula.

Arthrembolus, an instrument for reducing dislocations.

Arthritica, belonging to the gout.

Arthritis, the gout ; an hereditary, intermitting disease, often affecting the stomach, principally seated in the small joints.

Arthritis aberrans, the misplaced, or wandering gout.

Arthritis æstiva, the summer or regular gout.

Arthritis asthmatica, the asthmatic gout.

Arthritis atonica, the atonic gout.
chiragra, gout in the hands.
chlorotica, the pains in the joints of chlorotic patients.

Arthritis gonagra, gout in the knees.
hiemalis, the winter gout.
ischias, gout in or about the ilium.

Arthritis melancholica, the melancholic gout.

Arthritis irregularis, irregular gout.
planetica, } wandering gout.
vaga, }

Arthritis podagra, the gout in the feet.

Arthritis rachialgica, } the pains in
rachitica, } the limbs of rickety children.

Arthritis regularis, the regular gout.
retrocedens, } the retrograde
retrograda, } or retreating gout.

Arthritis rheumatica, the rheumatic gout.

Arthritis scorbutica, the scorbutic gout.

Arthritis syphilitica, the pains of venereal patients.

Arthriticus veras, arthritis, or true gout.

Arthrocace, an ulcerated or decayed bone ; *spina ventosa*.

Arthrodia, a species of articulation admitting extensive motion.

Arthrodynia, pains in the joints ; chronic rheumatism.

Arthron, a joint ; a member ; a limb.

Arthrofluxus, } a pain or abscess in a
Arthrophyosis, } joint ; inflammation of a joint ; inflammation of the loins.

Arthrosis, articulation.

Artia, an artery ; the larynx.

Articularis morbus, the gout when it rises from the toes, to the ancles and knees, with swelling and inflammation.

Articoca, } cînara, or artichoke.
Articocalus, }

Articulatio, a botanical name for the union of joints ; a union of bones with each other. Articulation is divided into three genera, viz.

1. *Diarthrosis*, or moveable connection ; sub-divided into five species, viz.
Amphiarthrosis, articulation by plain surfaces.
Enarthrosis, or ball and socket joint.
Arthrodia, the same, but more superficial.
Ginglymus, or hinge-like joint.
simplex, } varie-
compositus, } ties of this articulation.
2. *Synarthrosis*, or immoveable connection, sub-divided into three species, viz.
Sutura, suture, or junction by serrated margins.
Harmonia, union by straight margins.
Gomphosis, union resembling a nail in a board, as the teeth.
3. *Symphysis*, mediate connection ; subdivided into five species, viz.
Synchondrosis, cartilaginous union.
Syssarcosis, union by muscular fibre.

Syneurosis, junction by tendon.
Syndesmosis, ligamentary union.
Synostosis, junction by bony substance.
Articuli, knuckles or joints.
plantarum, the knots or joints of plants.
Articulus, a joint; vide *Arthron*.
Artificiale, artificial, or made by art.
Artificialis sal, marine salt.
Artima, } condiment, or preserve.
Artyma, }
Artiscochus lavis, cinara, or artichoke.
Artiscus, a lozenge or troch like a loaf.
Artiophochros color, a yellowish colour indicating a disease of the spleen.
Artiophochrus, a pale chlorotic colour.
Artizoa, short-lived.
Artloicum, an oily formula.
Artocarpus, the bread-fruit tree.
Artocreas, nutritive food of bread and meat boiled together.
Artogala, a cooling food of bread and milk; a poultice.
Artomeli, a cataplasm of bread and honey.
Artopiticius, toasted bread.
Artos, bread.
Artus, joints; limbs; members.
Arubus, butter.
Arvensis, of the field kind.
Arvina, fat.
Arvisia, } Malmsey wiae.
Arvisium, }
Arum, wake Robin; cuckoo-pintle, or lords and ladies.
Arum atcaule, *arum maculatum*.
humile angustifolium, friar's cowl.
Arum maculatum, spotted wake Robin.
Arum moschatum, common pepper.
foliophyllum, the herb tarragon.
scorzonera folio, friar's cowl.
tryphyllum, Indian turnip.
Arundo, the common reed of marshes.
bambos, Bamboo cane.
Arundo cyfriu, } the great reed.
donax, }
farcta atro-rubens, the walking cane.
Arundo farcta flava, the dart weed.

Arundo farcta India Orientalis, the dragon's-blood cane.
Arundo Indica, the reed yielding the arrow-root powder.
Arundo indica florida, } Indian reed
latifolia, }
Arundo major, tibia.
minor, fibula.
scriptoria, the writing reed.
Arundo saccharifera, the sugar cane.
sativa, *arundo donax*.
Syriaca, *calamus aromaticus*.
tabaxifera, the bamboo cane; tabaxir.
Arundo vallatorifa, common reed of marshes.
Arundo viba Brasiliensis, the sugar cane.
Arytano-epiglottici, small muscles of the larynx.
Arytænoides obliquus, } small
minor, } mus-
transversus, } cles on
major, } the
 back part of the arytænoid cartilage.
Aretænoides, } the names of two car-
Arytænicides, } tilages of the larynx.
Arrhythmus, } an irregular pulse.
Arythmus, }
Artotyra, a custard; a cheese-cake.
As, a measure of the Romans of 12 ounces.
Asa, an healer.
dulcis, } gum Benzoin
odorata, } and its tree.
Asa-fetida, gum-asafetida, or stinking healer; devil's dung.
Asah, a disease from excess of venery.
Asaba hermes, meadow saffron; hermodactyls.
Asabon, soap.
Asætus, lapis calcareus.
Asagar, verdigrise.
Asagen, sanguis draconis, or dragon's blood.
Asumar, ærugo æris, or verdigrise.
Asagi, } vitriol, or calcined vitriol.
Asamaz, }
Asanon, prepared sal ammoniac.
Asaphatum, impetigo; a disease of the skin.

Asaphæis, patients not articulating distinctly.
Asaphia, } muttering ; stammer-
Asaphodes, } ing ; a dubious kind of
 delirium.
Asarabacca, common asarabacca, or
 the herb nard.
Asarcon, lean or void of flesh.
Asarum Europæum, wild spikenard ;
 asarabacca.
Asarum Canadense, wild ginger ;
 colts-foot.
Asarum Virginianum, black snake-
 weed.
Asbestinum, } earth flax, or amian-
Asbestos, } thus ; calx viva.
Ascalonia, a kind of onion.
Ascalonitides, } a species of onion,
Ascalonitis, } called eschalots ; bar-
 ren onions.
Ascardamyctes, looking stedfast with-
 out winking.
Ascarides, small thread-like worms
 infesting the large intestines.
Ascaris, a genus of insects belonging
 to the order of Vermes intestinæ.
Ascaris vermicularis, the thread, or
 maw worm, or ascarides.
Ascaris lumbricoides, the long and
 round worm.
Ascendens, ascending, or going up.
Ascensus morbi, increasing severity of
 disease.
Ascetæ, wrestlers.
Aschia, the fish called gray ling.
Ascia, a simple roller applied spirally.
Ascii, inhabitants under the line.
Ascites, } a dropsy, or
abdominalis, } tense elastic
 swelling of the belly with fluctu-
 ation.
Ascites artificialis, dropsy with dis-
 eased viscera.
Ascites chylosus, dropsy with rupture
 of the chyloferous vessels.
Ascites cruentus, dropsy with internal
 bleeding.
Ascites febrilis, dropsy supervening
 on fever.
Ascites ab hepate, dropsy from diseas-
 ed liver.
Ascites intercus, dropsy between the
 skin and peritonæum.

Ascites a liene, dropsy from diseased
 spleen.
Ascites oleosus, oily, or serous dropsy.
Ascites omentalis, dropsy from dis-
 eased omentum.
Ascites ab opfilatione, dropsy from ob-
 struction.
Ascites ovarii, dropsy of the ovari-
 um.
Ascites ab ovariiis, dropsy from dis-
 eased ovaria.
Ascites ex quartana, dropsy from
 quartan ague.
Ascites purulentus, distension of the
 abdomen from effused matter.
Ascites saccatus, the encysted drop-
 sy, the distended fluid being in
 sacs, or cysts.
Ascites sanguifluxibus, dropsy from
 great discharge of blood.
Ascites sanguineo-intercus, } collec-
peritonæus, } tion of
 blood between the skin and perito-
 næum.
Ascites sanguineo-uterinus, hydrome-
 tra sanguinea.
Ascites urinosus, dropsy from a rup-
 ture of the bladder, &c.
Ascites uterinus, hydrometra, or ute-
 rine dropsy.
Ascites vulgarior, ascites, or common
 dropsy.
Asciticus, one affected with dropsy.
Asclepias, tame poison ; silken cice-
 ly, or swallow-wort.
Asclepias alba, common swallow-
 wort.
Asclepias syriaca, greater Syrian
 dogs bane.
Asclepias decumbens, pleurisy root ;
 flux root ; butter-fly weed, &c.
Asclepias currassavica, bastard ipeca-
 cuanha.
Asclepias vincetoxicum, officinal swal-
 low wort, or tame poison.
Asclepios, a name for a smegma, col-
 lyrium and troche, of some old
 writers.
Asclites, ascites, or dropsy of the bel-
 ly.
Ascoma, mons veneris ; the promi-
 nence of the pubes at the age of
 maturity.

Ascus, a bottle.
Ascyroides, } androsæmum, or tutsan;
Ascyos, } all-heal ; St. Peter's
Ascyrum, } wort.
Ascyrus, }
Asedenigi, hæmatites, or blood-stone.
Asce, or *asse*, a loathing of food from humours in the stomach.
Ascb, alum.
Asedenigi, the hæmatites, or blood-stone.
Asef, hydroa ; a miliary-like pustule.
Ascegen, dragon's blood.
Asellus, slaters ; hog-lice ; church-bugs ; sow-bugs.
Asellus callarius, callarias ; millipedes, or wood-louse.
Asellus major, the cod fish.
marinus, the sea pike.
minor, } the whiting.
mollis, }
Asemos, } unpurified ; an unexpected
Ascmus, } issue of disease ; an un-
 hoped-for crisis.
Aseph, feathered, or plumose alum.
Aschta, uncorrupted, unputrified, or undigested matters.
Asiaticum balsamum, balm of Gilcad.
Asigi, }
Asingar, } verdigrise.
Asmiar, }
Asilus, the gad-fly.
Asines, innocent.
Asininum lac, asses' milk.
artificiale, mock asses' milk ; a decoction of eryngo, &c.
Asinus, the ass.
Asiracus, a kind of grasshopper.
Asiti, } persons affected with loss of
Asitia, } appetite ; loathing.
Asius, } a soft friable stone of Asia
Assius, } of an escharotic nature.
Azius, }
Asjogam, a Malabar tree.
Asmaga, process of uniting certain metals.
Asmas, the herb garden bugloss.
Asofer, soot.
Asotus, a sot, or drunkard.
Aspadialis, a suppression of urine from an imperforated urethra.
Aspalathum, the aromatic aloe ; calambic wood.

Aspalathus, } rose wood.
Aspalatus, }
Asparagi, the young shoots of vegetable.
Asparagodes, curled colewort.
Asparagos, } sparrow-grass ; spe-
Asparagus, } rage.
sylvestris, wild asparagus.
petrea, rock sparrow-grass.
Asparine, goose grass ; aparine.
Asphasia, an astringent application to the pudenda, of wool moistened with an infusion of galls.
Asper, rough ; uneven ; a small fish.
Aspera, oak fern, or polypody.
arteria, the larynx, or wind-pipe.
Asperata, rough, or uneven.
Asperatum specillum, the rasp probe.
Asperella, great marsh, or wood horse-tail.
Aspergines, remedies sprinkled on parts.
Aspergula, }
Asperugo, } aparine ; woodrow ;
Asperula, } woodroof.
Asperifolius, rough leaved.
Asperitas, roughness ; sharpness ; asperity.
Aspermatisumus, impotency.
Aspersio, the sprinkling of medicines.
Asperum, } rough ; uneven ; austere.
Asprum, }
Aspalathus, trefoil acacia.
Asphalitis, a kind of trefoil ; the last vertebra of the loins.
Asphaltum, }
Asphaltium, } Jews pitch ; a bitumi-
Asphaltos, } nous substance.
Asphaltum, }
Arsaltos, }
Aspharagos, } sparrow grass ; aspa-
Aspharagus, } ragus.
Asphendamnus, the mountain maple.
Asphodelus, the daffodil, or king's spear.
Asphodelus albus, white asphodel.
luteus, king's spear ; yellow asphodel.
Asphurelata, certain metals fusible

A S P

by fire, but not malleable in their purest state.

Asphyxia, a temporary suspension of the motion of the heart and arteries ; swooning or fainting.

Asphyxia a carbone, swooning from the fumes of charcoal.

Asphyxia congelatorum, swooning from cold.

Asphyxia febricosa, swooning in fevers.

Asphyxia flatulenta, swooning from flatulence.

Asphyxia foricariorum, swooning from bad air.

Asphyxia a fumis, swooning from vapours.

Asphyxia hysterica, swooning from hysteria.

Asphyxia immersorum, swooning from immersion.

Asphyxia a mephitide, swooning from mephitic air.

Asphyxia a musta, swooning from fermenting liquors.

Asphyxia neophytorum, swooning on being born.

Asphyxia a pathemate, swooning from passions of the mind.

Asphyxia sideratorum, swooning from the influence of the stars.

Asphyxia spinalis, swooning from an affection of the spine.

Asphyxia submersorum, swooning from drowning.

Asphyxia suspensorum, swooning from hanging.

Asphyxia traumatica, swooning from wounds.

Asphyxia valsalviana, swooning from defective valves.

Aspic, broad-leaved lavender, or lavenderula latifolia.

Aspidion, brook-lime.

Aspidiscos, the sphincter ani.

Aspis, the asp ; a venomous serpent.

Asplenium, spleen wort ; milt waste.

frondibus finnatiss, } com-
trichomanes, } mon

maiden hair.

Asplenium ruta muraria, white maiden hair.

A S S

Asplenium scolopendrium, hart's tongue.

Aspredo, the ruff ; a fish.

Asprella, the herb equisetum, or horse-tail.

Aspris maurorum, the holm oak.

Aspritudo, } rough ; uneven ; aus-
Asprum, } tere.

Assa, a midwife ; a dry nurse.

dulcis, gum benzoin.

Assa fetida, gum assa fetida.

Assaba, a shrub which disperses bubbles.

Assac, gum ammoniac.

Assæ carnes, roasted meats.

Assada, } the nutmeg.
Assala, }

Assalia, the white ants, or termites.

Assunegi, native powder of salt.

Assarius, a weight of two drachms.

Assarabacca, the nardus celticus ; asarum.

Assare, drying a substance for powder.

Assarium, a twelve ounce measure.

Assarthrosis, articulation admitting motion.

Assatio, } roasting, broiling, frying,
Assatura, } &c.

Asse, a loathing of food.

Asserac, the plant bangué.

Asservatio, conserve ; depositing things ready for use.

Assetrix, a monthly nurse.

Assidens signum, a symptom usually but not always attendant on a disease.

Assiduus, continued.

Assidua febris, continued fever.

Assimilatio, assimilation, or converting food into animal substance.

Assis, the plant bangué ; a measure.

Vide *As*.

Assistentes, the epididymis ; the Fallopiian tubes ; the prostate gland.

Assistra, a native tree of Malabar.

Assodes, } a species of continued fe-
Assodes, } ver.

Assos, alum.

Assumfitio, taking any thing into the body.

Assus, roasted.

A S T

Astacus marinus, the lobster.
fluvialis, the cray fish or crab.
Astaphis, a raisin.
Astarzof, an ointment of litharge, house-leek, &c. also a mixture of camphor and rose water
Astachilos, a malignant ulcer.
Aster, starwort, of which Linnæus mentions 38 species.
Aster annuus ramosus, chamomile.
arvensis cæruleus acris, the herb blue fleabane.
Aster atticus, } golden star-wort.
inguinalis, }
omnium maximus, elecampane.
palustris, fleabane.
salutæis, parvo flore globoso, small fleabane.
Aster peruanus, the potatoe plant.
pratensis autumnalis conizæ folio, common fleabane.
Aster thalassius, the stella marina, or star fish.
Asterantium, pellitory of Spain.
Asteria gemma, the fossil star gem, or bastard opal.
Asterias, star stones ; the bittern.
Astericum, pellitory of the wall.
Asteriscus, }
Asteroides, } golden, or purple bas-
Asterion, } tard starwort.
Astericus, }
Asterocephalus, scabious.
Asthénia, diminished animal power ; extreme debility.
Asthénia Americana, leucorrhœa Americana.
Asthénia a hydrocephalo, apoplexy from effusion.
Asthénia panonica, Hungarian fever.
Asthénicus, weakened.
Asthénologia, the doctrine of diseases arising from debility.
Asthma, } asthma, or shortness of
Astmia, } breath ; intermitting diffi-
cult breathing, with cough, strait-
ness, and wheezing.
Asthma arthriticum, gouty asthma.
cachecticum, } asthma from
catarrhale, } debility and
catarrh.

A S T

Asthma convulsivum, convulsive asthma.
Asthma exanthematicum, asthma from repelled cutaneous disease.
Asthma febricosum, during fever.
a gibbo, from bronchocele.
humidum, } the moist asth-
humoralis, } ma.
hypochochondriacum, hypochon-
driac asthma.
Asthma hystericum, asthma accom-
panying hysterics.
Asthma infantum, asthma of infants.
metallicum, asthma from me-
tallic fumes.
Asthma nervosum, nervous asthma.
nocturnum, night marc.
pituitosum, catarrhal asthma.
plethoricum, asthma from too
much blood, or suppressed evacu-
ation.
Asthma pneumodes, } catarrhal
pneumonicum, } asthma.
Asthma a polypo cordis, asthma from
polypus of the heart.
Asthma pulverulentorum, asthma
from dust.
Asthma sicca, dry or spasmodic asthma.
Asthma spasmodico flatulentum, con-
vulsive asthma.
Asthma spasticum, asthma from
spasm.
Asthma spontaneum, asthma without
evident cause.
Asthma stomachicum, asthma from an
affection of the stomach.
Asthma venereum, venereal asthma.
Asthmaticus, asthmatic ; short-wind-
ed.
Astites glandulosi, the epididymes ;
prostate gland.
Astomus, born without a mouth.
Astrabes, regular in form.
Astracides, the kernels of pines.
Astragala, } the wood pea ; the
Astragaloides, } heath pea ; the bas-
tard milk vetch.
Astragalus, the huckle, ankle or
sling bone ; upper bone of the
foot supporting the tibia ; the li-
quorice vetch.

- Astragalus aculeatus*, goat's thorn ;
tragacantha.
- Astragalus marsilliensis*, } gum tra-
 } gacanth.
- Astragalus argenteus* Syriacus, the
bitter or silk vetch.
- Astragalus exscapus*, stemless milk
vetch.
- Astragalus luteus perennis*, wild chi-
ches.
- Astragalus sylvaticus*, wood, or heath
peas.
- Astrantia vulgaris*, } the masterwort.
 } *nigra*,
- Astrape*, lightning, said to occasion
epilepsy.
- Astraphas*, a precious stone.
- Astraphismus*, the effect of lightning.
- Astricta*, costiveness, as applied to the
belly.
- Astrictio*, the stopping fluxes, or hæ-
morrhages.
- Astrictoria*, } binding or astringent
Astringentia, } medicines ; substances
restraining profuse discharges, co-
agulating animal fluids, and con-
densing and strengthening the
animal solids.
- Astriolismus*, planet striking ; blast-
ing.
- Astrion*, }
Astrios, } astragalus.
- Astrobles*, } planet struck, or
Astrobolismos, } blasted ; affected with
apoplexy, or sphacelus.
- Astrocynologia*, a dissertation on the
dog days.
- Astrochites*, } star stone ; a species
Astroites, } of coral of Jamaica.
- Astrologia*, astrology, or divination by
the stars.
- Astronomia*, astronomy, or doctrine of
the heavenly bodies.
- Astrum*, a star ; a name of several
medicines ; the power resulting
from combination.
- Asylis*, a sort of lettuce.
- Asuar*, Indian myrobalans, or purg-
ing nut.
- Asugar*, verdigrise.
- Asulci*, lapis lazuli.
- Asuli*, soot.
- Asyla*, an herb ; an antidote for cat-
tle.
- Asymphorus*, not improper.
- Asymphytus*, dissimilar.
- Asymphytatus*, not falling out as expect-
ed.
- Asynthes*, unaccustomed.
- Ata maran*, a tree of Malabar.
- Atabulus*, a dry noxious wind of Apu-
lia.
- Atac*, nitre ; talc.
- Atachilos*, a malignant ulcer spread-
ing from the feet upwards.
- Atogas*, the red cock, or moor game.
- Ataxia*, irregularity in disorder, or
in the functions of the body.
- Ataxir*, a tenesmus ; a disease of the
eye.
- Ataxmir*, removal of superfluous hair
from the palpebræ.
- Atebras*, a chemical subliming vessel.
- Atechnia*, impotency ; artless. Vide
Agonia.
- Atenes*, rigid.
- Ater panis*, brown bread.
 succus, black bile.
- Ateramnia*, bad water ; hard, diffi-
cult of concoction.
- Ateres*, hurtful.
- Athanasia*, immortality ; an affected
name given to some medicines to
express their extraordinary ef-
fects ; tansey.
- Athamanta Cretensis*, the carrot of
Crete.
- Athanatos*, rose campion ; deathless.
- Athanor*, } a digesting chemical fur-
Athonor, } nace.
- Athara*, } a mealy food for infants ;
Athera, } pap.
- Athelxis*, suction.
- Athena*, a plaster for wounds of the
head.
- Athenatorium*, a glass cover for a cu-
curbit.
- Athenionis catapotium*, the name of a
pill mentioned by Celsus.
- Atheniophon*, a collyrium, or eye-wash.
- Atheniophum*, a name of various for-
mulæ.
- Ather*, the beard of barley, and of an
arrow.

A T O

Athrina, a fish surrounded with prickles.
Atheroma, an encysted tumor containing a matter like pap.
Athleta, a wrestler.
Athletica, wrestling.
Athleticus, athletic, or strong ; robust.
Athlistos, } the mild approach of fever.
Athlistus, }
Athorectus, wanting seed.
Athrix, a loss of hair.
Athroisma, a collection.
Athroon, } copiously, or suddenly collected.
Athroos, }
Athymia, despondence ; despair ; melancholy ; pusillanimity ; fainting ; anxiety.
Atincar, } borax.
Atinkar, }
Atinia, a species of elm.
Atitara, the dwarf palm.
Atlas, the atlas, or first vertebra of the neck.
Atle, the tamarisc.
Atmosfera, the atmosphere, or ambient common air ; that æriform fluid, every where investing the surface of our globe.
Atmus, vapour ; breath.
Atoclia, preternatural labour.
Atocium, the herb *lichnis sylvestris* ; calf's snout.
Atocus, barren.
Atolli, pap made of the meal of Indian maize.
Atolmia, melancholy ; diffidence.
Atomos, } an atom, or invisible body.
Atomus, } dy ; any ultimate particle of matter, or matter so minute as to admit of no division.
Atomon, white' hellebore ; henbane ; thus, or frankincense.
Atonia, atony ; debility ; relaxation ; a want of tone or muscular power ; palsy.
Atonicus, atonic ; relaxed ; debilitated.
Atopos, } out of place.
Atopus, }
Atorsaxocoti, } a West Indian fruit
Atorsaxocott chichiltic, } like a plum.

A T R

Atrabiliaria capsula, two small glands, appendices to the kidneys.
Atrabiliaris, subject to black bile.
Atra bilis, the black bile of the ancients, or melancholy.
Atrachelus, short necked.
Atrectylidis, the Cretan distaff thistle.
Atrectylis, the common distaff thistle ; the wild carline thistle.
Atragene, the herb traveller's joy.
Atramentosus, a pyrite.
Atramentum, ink.
 nigrum, black ink.
 rubrum, red ink.
 sutorium, sal martis, or green vitriol.
Atraphaxis, } atriplex foetida, or
Atraphaxis, } garden orache.
Atremia, ease.
Atresia, imperforation, or defect of natural opening.
Atretarum ischuria, suppression of urine from retained catamenia.
Atreti, an imperforated or defective vagina, or other natural aperture.
Atretus, imperforated.
Atrices, tubercles, or warts near the anus, about which the hair will not grow ; condylomata and fici.
Atrici, the small sinusses in the rectum.
Atriplex, the herb orache.
 chenopodium, the herb mercury.
Atriplex fatida, stinking orache.
 maritima, sea purslane.
 mori fructus, great mulberry blight.
Atriplex odora suaveolens, the Cappadocian oak.
Atriplex sylvestris, wild orache.
 olida, } stinking orache.
 vulvaria }
Atropa belladonna, deadly nightshade.
 mandragora, male mandrake.
Atrophia, an atrophy, consumption, or wasting, with loss of strength, without any sensible cause or hectic fever.
Atrophia ab alvi fluxu, atrophy from purging.

- Atrophia cacochymica*, atrophy from improper nourishment.
- Atrophia debiliūm*, atrophy from diseased chylopoietic viscera.
- Atrophia famelicorum*, atrophy from want of food, or famine.
- Atrophia febrisequa*, atrophy from previous fever.
- Atrophia inanitorum*, atrophy from great evacuation.
- Atrophia infantilis*, atrophy from scrophula of infants.
- Atrophia lactantium*, atrophy from suckling.
- Atrophia lateralis*, } atrophy from deficient nutrition.
- nutricum*, } atrophy from too long nursing.
- Atrophia a ptyalismo*, atrophy from great discharges of saliva.
- Atrophia rachitica*, atrophy from rickets.
- Atrophia scorbutica*, atrophy from scurvy.
- Atrophia senilis*, atrophy from old age.
- symphilitica*, atrophy from venereal lues.
- Atrophia a vomitu*, atrophy from vomiting.
- Atta*, tenderness, or defect in the feet.
- Attagena*, the francolin moor cock, or red game.
- Attalicus*, a formula mentioned by Galen.
- Attelabus arachnoides*, a water insect; a species of locust.
- Attenuantia*, attenuants; medicines that thin the fluids; diluents.
- Attenuatio*, attenuating, or diluting the fluids.
- Atticum*, the name of a plaster.
- Atticus*, attic, or the best, as miel atticum, best honey; cera attica, the best wax.
- Attilus*, a large kind of sturgeon.
- Attincar veneris*, whitening of copper to transmute it into silver.
- Attingat*, flowers of copper.
- Attollens*, lifting up; a name of several muscles.
- Attollens aurem*, a muscle raising the ear.
- Attollens oculi*, rectus superior, a muscle of the eye.
- Attonitus morbus*, } the apoplexy ; stupor, } epilepsy, &c.
- Attractio*, the attraction or affinity of natural bodies, by which they approach and adhere to each other.
- Attractivum*, } medicine said to extract or draw away
- Attractivus*, } disease from the body.
- Attractorius*, }
- Attrahens*, } maturing, suppurating,
- Attrahentia*, } or drawing medicines.
- Attrita*, } attrition, or that motion of
- Attritio*, } the stomach that assists
- Attritum*, } in digestion; the abrasion of any part; rubbing; separation of the cuticle by compression.
- Attyalu*, a species of fig tree.
- Atypos*, } bodily deformity; irregular
- Atypus*, } disease; irregularity.
- Anante*, } dyspepsia with costiveness,
- Anapise*, } called by Hippocrates the dry disease.
- Aubletia*, a species of vervain.
- Anchen*, stiff-necked.
- Auchmos*, } hot, dry, sultry weather.
- Auchmus*, }
- Auctio*, increase; enlargement.
- Aucupalis*, } the wild ash.
- Ancuparia*, }
- Audacia*, impudence; boldness of delirium or madness.
- Aude*, the voice.
- Auditoria arteria*, the internal artery of the ear; a branch of the basilar artery.
- Auditorius meatus*, the passage of the ear.
- Auditorius meatus externus*, } the external
- internus*, } ternal
- and internal auditory passages, by which the air is conveyed to the tympanum and auditory nerve.
- Auditorius nervus*, nerve of the ear; seventh pair.
- Auditus*, the sense of hearing.
- Augites*, a splendid precious stone.
- Augmentatio*, } the increase, or progress of disease.
- Augmentum*, }
- Augurista*, one who prognosticates by augury.
- Augustum*, a name of several compound formulæ.

Auliscos, } a catheter ; a clyster-
Auliscus, } pipe.
Aulos, } the vagina ; os externum ;
Aulus, } the onyx.
Aura, a subtle vapour ; an exhalation ; in chemistry, a fine, pure and subtle spirit.
Aura dolorifica, a quick and transient sensation of pain, passing through the head, breast, or any other part of the body.
Aura epileptica, a sensation of air peculiar to a paroxysm of epilepsy.
Aura vitalis, animal heat, or life.
seminis, the vivifying portion of the male semen, by which impregnation is effected.
Aurangia, an orange.
Aurantia, oranges.
Chinensis, China, or sweet oranges.
Aurantia Curassorentia, Curassoa apples or oranges.
Aurantia enascentia, } unripe oran-
inmatura, } ges.
dulcia, sweet oranges.
Aurantium, } an orange ; the
malum, } orange tree.
Aurantium Hispalense, } the Seville,
Hispaniense, } or bitter
orange.
Aurantii cortex, orange peel.
corticis syrupus, syrup of
orange rind
Aurantii iinctura, tincture of orange
peel.
Aurata, a fish called the gilt-head.
Auratus, gilt.
germanorum, oil of cinna-
mon and sugar.
Aurea Alexandriua, Alexander's antidote.
Aurelia, a chrysalis ; the state of an insect before it gets its wings.
Aureliana Canaden is Iroqueis, ginseng.
Aureus, a pompous title to many compounds.
Aureus arabum, Denarius Romanus ; the seventh part of an ounce.
Aureus capillaris medius, golden
maiden hair.

Aureus ramus, the process of making gold.
Aurichalcum, pinchbeck ; a composition of zinc and copper.
Auricolla, borax.
Auricomum, maiden hair.
Auricula, the external ear.
cordis dextra, } the right
sinistra, } and left au-
ricles of the heart.
Auricula infima, the lower part, or lobe of the ear.
Auricula Judæ, fungus sambuci, or Jew's ear plant.
Auricula leporis, the herb hare's ear.
muris, creeping mouse ear.
camerarii, sea kidney
vetch.
Auricula ursi, yellow bear's ear.
lanciniata, sanicle.
Auriculam retrahentes, three muscles of the ear.
Auriculæ cordis, the right and left auricles of the heart, receiving the blood from the venæ cavæ and pulmonary veins.
Auriculæ (gen.) *alvearium*, the bottom of the ear where the wax is secreted.
Auriculæ Judæ, a species of agaric ; Jew's ear.
Auriculæ prius musculus, } mus-
secundus musculus, } cles of
the outer ear.
Auricularia, the ear-wort, or mentha palustris.
Auricularis abductor, a muscle of the little finger.
Auricularis digitus, the little finger.
medicus, a physician for
the ear.
Auricularius, one curing diseases of the ear.
Auricularum septum, the septum, or division of the auricles of the heart.
Auriculatus, } shaped like an ear.
Auriformis, }
Auriga, the fourth lobe of the liver ; a bandage for the sides ; a charioteer.
Aurigo, the jaundice, or icterus.
accidentalis, jaundice arising from passion, fever, &c.

Aurigo calculosa, jaundice arising from gall-stones.
Aurigo febricosa, jaundice returning with attacks of fever.
Aurigo febrilis, jaundice arising from continued fever.
Aurigo hepatica, jaundice arising from inflamed liver.
Aurigo hystérica, jaundice arising from hysteric spasm.
Aurigo Indica, the yellow colour of indigenous Indians.
Aurigo neophytorum, the jaundice attacking infants soon after birth.
Aurigo ab obstructione, jaundice from a thickened bile.
Aurigo plethorica, jaundice from congestion of blood in the liver.
Aurigo purulenta, jaundice from abscess in the liver.
Aurigo rachialgica, jaundice accompanying colica pictonum.
Aurigo typhodes, the yellow fever of the West Indies.
Aurigo a venenis, jaundice arising from the action of poisons.
Auripigmentum, arsenicum nativum; yellow orpiment.
Auripigmentum rubrum, realgar; arsenic, sulphur, and lime.
Auris, the ear.
 elevator,
 externus, } muscles
 obliquus, } of the ear.
 alæ anterior, a muscle of the ear.
Auris externæ propriæ, three muscles of the ear.
Auris marina, a Scotch shell fish.
Auriscalpium, an ear pick, or scraper.
Aurium sordes, the wax of the ear.
 tinnitus, a ringing noise in the ears.
Aurmar, for *auris marina*.
Aurora, the morning.
 consurgens, a fanciful term of alchemists expressing the vegetation of their gold.
Aurugo, the jaundice. See *Aurigo*.
Aurum, gold, the most perfect metal.
Aurum elempium, amber.
 fulminans, fulminating gold;

a precipitate of gold from aqua regia by volatile alkali.
Aurum horizontale, oil of cinnamon and sugar.
Aurum leprosum, antimony.
 musivum, Mosaic gold; tin, sulphur, sal ammoniac, and quicksilver.
Aurum potabile, gold dissolved and mixed with oil of rosemary to be drank.
Aurum pulvis, gold dissolved and dried.
Aurum vegetabile, saffron.
Aurus Brasiliensis, calamus aromaticus.
Auster, austere; the south wind.
Austeritas, sourness; austerity.
Austerus, austere; sour.
Australis, southern.
Austriæus, the pine tree.
Austromantia, prediction of events from observing the winds.
Autalis, tooth, or pipe-shell.
Autarcia, content.
Authemeron, the immediate action of a remedy, or one relieving the day it is taken.
Autites, any pure remedy.
Autocrateia, the self-preserving power of the body; vis medicatrix naturæ.
Autogenes, narcissus.
Autolithotomos, } one who cuts him-
Autolithotomus, } self for the stone.
Automatos, } spontaneous.
Automatus, }
Autophosphorus, common phosphorus.
Autopsia, ocular demonstration.
Autophyros, coarse bread.
Autour, a bark resembling cinnamon from the Levant, and an ingredient in the carmine dye.
Autumnus, autumn.
Auxesis, the progress of disease.
Auxiliarii musculi, the pyramidal muscles of the abdomen.
Auxyris, the herb poet's rosemary.
Auxungia, grease; lard.
Auzuba oviædi, a species of arbutus.
Avaccari, a tree resembling the myrtle.

A X E

Avanacu, a Molucca tree of a caustic quality.
Avansis, auante; dyspepsia.
Avaramo temo, a Brazilian tree; the bark said to cure cancer.
Avellana, the filbert, or hazel nut.
cathartica, Barbadoes nuts.
Mexicana, cocoa and chocolate nut.
Avellana Indiana versicolor, areca, or Indian nut.
Avellana purgatrix, garden spurge, great ben, or purging filbert.
Avena, the oat.
fatua, } the great wild oat.
graca, }
sativa, common oats.
sterilis, the great wild oat.
Avenacea farina, oatmeal.
Avenius, leaves with no visible veins.
Avenqua, the maiden hair of Brasil.
Avens, geum urbanum; the herb Bennet.
Avenzoar, an Arabian physician of the 11th century.
Aversio, dislike; metastasis; altered position of the uterus; nausea.
Aves, scented candles, used in time of plague.
Avevetl, a species of fir.
Avicenna, an Arabian physician, A. D. 980.
Avicenna tomentosa, the Malacca bean tree.
Avicula Cypria, aves Cypria, scented candles used in time of plague.
Avicule hermetica, the essential salt of dew.
Avicularia sylvia, the greater Venus's looking glass.
Avilu, an Indian apple with bitter kernels.
Avis medica, the peacock.
Avium nigra, lauro-cerasus.
Avo, the Madagascar althæa.
Avoirdupois, a weight used for heavy goods.
Avornus, the black alder.
Avoseta, an Italian water fowl.
Avrancum, egg shells.
Avraric, mercury.
Avrum, amber.
Acea commissura, a species of articulation.

A Z E

Axedo, a charm producing impotence.
Axilla, the arm-pit.
Axillaria arteria, a branch of the subclavian; the axillary artery.
Axillaris nervus, a nerve of the arm-pit; the axillary or articular nerve.
Axillaris vena, a continuation of the subclavian vein; in botany, growing out of angles.
Axioma, an axiom; absolute, or self-evident truth, or maxim.
Axirnach, superabundant fat.
Axis, the axis, or centre; the second vertebra, or first, according to some.
Axis uteri, the centre of the womb in relation to its proper position in the pelvis.
Axungia, hog's lard.
castorei, castor; the fat of the beaver.
Axungia curata, purified hog's lard.
lunæ, a species of terra sigillata.
Axungia lunæ chymica, white bole.
de mumia, marrow.
solis, terra sigillata.
vitri, sandiver, or salt of glass; a substance produced by making glass.
Ayborzat, gum galbanum.
Aycapher, burnt copper.
Aycophos, calcined brass.
Azaa, red marl.
Azac, gum ammoniac.
Azadar acheni arbor, the bread fruit.
Azagor, verdigrise.
Azamar, native cinnabar; vermilion.
Azane, } the philosopher's stone; a
Azar, } drop.
Azanita acophon, } an ointment or
ceratum, } cerate of some old writers.
Azarnet, orpiment.
Azarolus, the Neapolitan medlar.
Azarum, the wild nard.
Azed, a fine kind of camphor.
Azedarachta, } a species of melia;
Azedrachini, } the bread fruit tree.
Azedegrin, the blood-stone, or hæmatites.

B A C

- Azeff*, slate or scissile alum.
Azeg, vitriol.
Azemafor, minium, or red lead.
Azemasor, native cinnabar.
Azensali, a species of rock moss.
Azimar, calcined copper.
Azius, assius, asius.
Azob, a species of alum ; alumen saccharinum.
Azoch, } the mercury of philoso-
Azoth, } phers ; an imaginary uni-
 versal remedy ; the liquor of sub-
 limed quicksilver ; brass.
Azom, heated, or boiled butter.
Azot, } a name in the new che-
Azote, } mistry for the basis of at-
Azotum, } mospherical air, and of
 ammonia, nitrous acid, &c. azotic
 gas ; mephitic or phlogisticated
 air ; atmospheric mephitis ; ni-
 trogene.
Azragar, verdigrise.
Azub, alum.

B A D

- Azul*, lapis lazuli.
Azur, red coral.
Azurium, a chemical preparation de-
 scribed by Albertus Magnus, of
 quicksilver, sulphur and sal ammo-
 niac.
Azutum, the Armenian stone.
Azigos, }
Azyges, } the os sphenoides.
Azygos, without its fellow.
morgagni, a muscle of the
 mouth.
Azygos pirocessus, a process of the os
 sphenoides.
Azygos uvula, a muscle of the uvu-
 la.
Azygos vena, a vein within the tho-
 rax arising from the vena cava su-
 perior.
Azymar, native cinnabar ; vermilion.
Azymos, } unleavened, unfermented
Azymus, } bread.

B.

B, IN the chemical alphabet sig-
 nifies quicksilver.

- Babuzicarius*, the night mare.
Bacanon, the cabbage seed, or rape.
Bacca, a berry ; a pearl ; in botany,
 a fleshy, or pulpy pericarpium,
 the seeds within which have no
 other covering or cell.
Bacca Monspelliensis, the great flea-
 bane.
Baccalia, bay, or laurel tree.
Baccantes, like to, or resembling ber-
 ries.
Baccar, } great fleabane ; plough-
Baccharis, } man's spikenard.
Bacca, berries ; small roundish fruit
 growing scattered upon trees and
 shrubs, and thereby distinguished
 from those which grow in clusters,
 termed Acini.
Bacca Bermudenses, soap, or Bermu-
 das berries ; the fruit of the sapin-
 dus saponaria of Linnaeus.
Bacca juniperi, juniper berries.

- Bacca lauri*, laurel berries.
norlandica, fruit of the rubus
 arcticus, or shrubby strawberry.
Bacca piscatoria, cocculus Indicus.
Bacchia, a pimpled face ; gutta ro-
 sacca ; the ivy.
Bacchus, a heathen god ; wine ; the
 mullet fish.
Baccifer, bacciferous ; berry bearing.
Baccinia, the black-berry.
Baccili, }
Bacilla, } lozenges shaped into small
 rolls ; small scented can-
Bacilli, } dles ; a stick ; an instru-
Baculi, } ment in surgery ; also
 some chemical instruments.
Bacillum, a lozenge ; a stick for stir-
 ring.
Bacoba, the American Banana tree.
Baculus, bacillum.
Badatis, the herb Clava Herculis.
Badiaga, a small spongy plant of
 some northern countries, used to
 take away the livid marks of blows
 and bruises.

Badranum semen, Indian anisced.
Badiza aqua, Bath water.
Badisis, walking.
Baducc., } *capparis*; the câperbush.
Baduka, }
Badzcher, an antidote; bezoar.
Bækea, a genus in botany; class monogynia.
Bæos, a kind of cataplasm.
Bæothryon, a species of scirpus.
Bagnio, a bath; a bathing or sweating house; in Turkey the prisons for the slaves are called Bagnios.
Bahei coyolli, the areca, or Malabar nut.
Bahel sculli, the Indian thorny broom.
Bahobab, the calabash tree of Africa; a species of *adansonia* yielding the terra sigillata lemnia.
Baiac, ceruse; white lead.
Bala, the plantain tree.
Baillement, yawning, or stretching.
Balæna, the whale.
macrocephala, the spermaceti whale.
Balæna major, the larger kind of whale.
Balæna vulgaris, the common whale.
Balamfulli, the tamarind.
Balanda, the beach tree.
Balandina, a factitious stone.
Balanghas, a species of *sterculia*.
Balani, an acorn-like fish.
Balanium, } (oleum) ben nut oil.
Balannium, }
Balanitis, a kind of round chesnut.
Balanocastanum, the earth nut.
Balanos, } an acorn; an oak; the E.
Balanus, } gyptian palm tree; any tree yielding a fruit like acorns; a suppository; a pessary; the glans penis.
Balanos myrefisica, the oily acorn, or ben nut.
Balasius, a species of the fossil carbuncle.
Balaustia, } the balaustine, or wild
Balaustum, } pomegranate tree.
Balaustii flores, the flowers of the balaustine, or pomegranate.
Balbus, tongue-tied; a stammerer.
Balbuties, stammering, hesitation, or a defect of speech.

Balchus, the Arabian gum bdellium.
Ballia mucca pira, the male balsam apple.
Baliolus, a negro.
Balistæ os, the astragalus, or first bone of the foot.
Baloon, }
Balon, } a large glass receiver in
Ballon, } form of a globe.
Balloon, }
Ballote, or *ballota*, the black, stinking horehound.
Balneabilis, water fit for bathing.
Balneum, a bath, or washing place.
animale, the wrapping any part of an animal, just killed, round the body, or a limb.
Balneum arenæ, } a sand bath.
cinereum, }
calidum, a hot bath.
frigidum, a cold bath.
Mariæ, } a warm water
maris, } bath.
medicatum, a bath impregnated with drugs.
Balneum siccum, a dry bath, either with ashes, sand, or iron filings.
Balneum sulphureum, a sulphur bath.
Balneum tepidum, a tepid, or warm bath, 96 deg. Fahr.
Balneum vaporis, a vapour bath.
Balsamatio, embalming.
Balsamea, the balm of Gilead fir.
Balsameleön, balm of Gilead.
Balsamella, the male balsam apple.
Balsami oleum, balm of Gilead.
Balsanica, balsamics; warm, stimulating, demulcent medicines of a smooth and oily consistence.
Balsamifera arbor, any tree yielding a balsam.
Balsamifera arbor Brasiliensis, the balsam capaiba tree.
Balsamifera arbor Indicana, the Peruvian balsam tree.
Balsamina, the male balsam apple.
lutea, the persicaria siliquosa, or touch-me-not.
Balsamita, herb costmary; alecost; the oriental ox-eye daisy.

B A L

- Balsamita lutea*, persicaria.
miase, sweet maudlin.
major, costmary.
- Balsamum*, a balsam, or balm, liquid resin ; a fluid, odorous, combustible substance.
- Balsamum Egyptiacum*, the balm of Gilead.
- Balsamum anodynum*, tacamahacca distilled with turpentine ; soap liniment, and tincture of opium.
- Balsamum Alpinum*, balm of Gilead.
Aucricanum, Peruvian balsam.
- Balsamum antinoui*, a remedy for cancer.
- Balsamum arcæi*, gum clemi and suet.
- Balsamum artificiale*, artificial balsam ; compound medicines made of a balsamic consistence and fragrance.
- Balsamum Asiaticum*, balm of Gilead.
Canadense, balsam of Canadian fir ; Canadian balm of Gilead.
- Balsamum Carpathicum*, Carpathian balsam obtained from the *Pinus Cembra*.
- Balsamum cephalicum*, distillation of oils, nutmeg, cloves, amber, &c.
- Balsamum commendatoris*, storax, benzoe, myrrh, aloes, &c. compound tincture of benzoin.
- Balsamum brazilense*, } balsam of
copaibæ, } copaivæ, or
copaivæ, } capivi of
de copaïhu, } the Spanish West Indies.
- Balsamum embryacum*, a preparation of aniseed.
- Balsamum genuinum antiquorum*, }
Gilradense, }
the balm of Gilead ; a resinous juice of Arabia Felix.
- Balsamum guaiacinum*, guaiacum, balsam of Peru and spirits of wine.
- Balsamum Guidonis*, balsam anodynum.
- Balsamum Hungaricum*, balsam from a coniferous tree on the Carpathian mountains.

B A L

- Balsanum Judaicum*, balm of Gilead.
lucatelli, oil, turpentine, wax, and red saunders.
- Balsanum e Mecca*, } hardened
Meccanum, } balm of Gilead.
- Balsanum naturale*, a natural balsam, which has not yet assumed a concrete form, as common turpentine, balsam copaivæ, peru, &c.
- Balsanum odoriferum*, oil, wax, and any essential oil.
- Balsanum Persicum*, balsamum commendatoris.
- Balsanum Peruvianum*, balsam of Peru.
- Balsanum Peruvianum album*, white balsam of Peru, or white storax.
- Balsanum Peruvianum nigrum*, the black or common balsam of Peru.
- Balsanum rakasiri*, a balsam resembling copaiba, or tolu ; supposed factitious.
- Balsanum samech*, salt of tartar dulcified by spirits of wine.
- Balsanum saponaceum*, opodeldoc.
saturui, sugar of lead and oil.
- Balsanum succini*, oil of amber.
sulphuris, sulphur boiled with oil.
- Balsanum sulphuris anisatum*, balsam of sulphur and oil of aniseed.
- Balsanum sulphuris Barbadiense*, sulphur boiled with Barbadoes tar.
- Balsanum sulphuris crassum*, thick balsam of sulphur.
- Balsanum sulphuris terebinthinatum*, balsam of sulphur, and oil of turpentine.
- Balsanum sulphuris simplex*, sulphur boiled with oil.
- Balsanum Syriacum*, balm of Gilead.
terebinthina, oil of turpentine thickened by boiling.
- Balsanum toluatanum*, } balsam
toluifera balsami, } tolu of the Spanish West Indies.
- Balsanum traumaticum*, benzoe, aloes, and balsam of Peru ; vulnerary balsam ; compound tincture of benzoin ; friar's balsam.

B A R

Balsamum universale, unguentum saturninum.
Balsamum verum, balm of Gilead.
viride, linseed oil, turpentine, and verdigrise.
Balsamum vitæ Hoffmanni, oils, nutmegs, cloves, lavender, &c. digested together.
Balteus, a belt, or girdle.
Balux, sand of rivers mixed with gold.
Balzoium, the gum Benjamin.
Bambalio, a stammerer ; one who lisps.
Bambatus, pickled ; marinated.
Bambax, bombyx ; cotton.
Bamia moschata, Egyptian musk mal-low.
Bambos, } the bamboo cane.
Bambu, }
Bamma, a sauce ; a pickle ; mustard.
Ban arbor, the coffee tree.
Banana, the banana ; the fruit of the *musa sapientum*, or banana tree of America.
Banana paradisæica, the plantain tree.
Bancia, the wild parsnip.
Bandura, a curious narcotic plant of Ceylon.
Bange Indorum, } an intoxicating pre-
Bangue, } paration of the
leaves of a kind of wild hemp
(*cannabis indica*) in great estimation in the east.
Banica, the wild carrot.
Banilia, }
Banilas, } vanilla.
Banistera, a foreign tree resembling maple.
Banksia, a genus of the order monogynia ; class tetrandria.
Bannock, (Scot) a sort of oat cake.
Baobab, bahobab.
Bastes, } a soft bituminous fossil,
Bastus, } used by the ancients in medicine.
Baptica coccus, the scarlet grain ; kermes berry.
Bapti.ecula, the corn-flower, or blue-bottle.
Baptisterium, a bath.
Barac, nitre.

B A R

Barametz, a plant called Scythian lamb.
Baras, alphas, or leuce, a species of leprosy.
Barathrum, any unwholesome cavern.
Barba, the beard ; the smaller claws of polypus fish ; the fish barbel.
Barba aronis, arum, or wake Robin.
capræ, ulmaria or queen of the meadow.
Barba corollæ ringentis, the lower lip of a ringent or gaping corolla.
Barba hirci, the plant tragopogon, or goat's beard.
Barba jovis, the silver bush ; the shumach ; sempervivum majus.
Barbarca, Barbara's herb ; winter cresses ; garden rocket ; rocket gentle.
Barbaria, } rhubarb. See Rha-
Barbaricum, } barbarum.
Barbarum, a plaster mentioned by Scribonius Largo.
Barbatina, a Persian vermifuge seed.
Barbatus, bearded, or covered with a downy substance.
Barbota, the barbut, a small river fish.
Barbotinum, semen santonicum.
Barbalus, }
Barbo, } the barbel ; an oblong
Barbus, } fish.
Barbyla, the common damask prune.
Barbulæ, the half florets of compound flowers.
Barbyrousa, a species of Indian hog.
Bardana, arctium lappa, clotbur, or great burdock.
Bardana arctium, woolly headed burdock.
Bardana major, the great burdock ; clotbur.
Bardana minor, lesser burdock, or louse-bur.
Barigia, } the ashes of kelp ; the
Barilla, } unrefined mineral or fixed
fossil alkali.
Barleria, }
Barrelia, } the herb snapdragon.
Barrelieri, the American red oxalis, also Spanish rocket.
Barometrum, the barometer ; an in-

B A S

strument used in determining the weight and changes of the atmosphere.

Barometz, } the plant Scythian lamb.

Baronetz, }

Barones, small worms.

Baroptis, a black stone; antidote to venomous bites.

Baros, } weight; an uneasy weight

Barus, } in any part; a substance resembling camphor, distilled from the roots of the true cinnamon tree.

Baroscopos, } a barometer.

Baroscopus, }

Bartholinianæ glandulæ, the sublingual glands.

Barycoia, deafness.

Baryococalon, stramonium.

Baryphonia, difficult speech.

Barypicron, common wormwood.

Barys, heavy.

Baryta, barytes; heavy earth; terra ponderosa.

Bassaal, an Indian anthelmintic tree.

Basaltes, a heavy, hard, dark-coloured stone of a regular form, allied to granite.

Basamites, a kind of touchstone.

Basella, Malabar climbing nightshade.

Basiatio, sexual intercourse.

Basiator, constrictor labiorum.

Basilare, a name applied to several bones, as the cuneiform, sphenoid, and sacral bones, &c.

Basilaris arteria, an artery of the brain; a branch of the vertebral.

Basileion, an eye-wash of Aëtius.

Basiliaris apophysis, the large occipital apophysis.

Basiliaris processus, the basillary, or cuneiform process.

Basilica, the herb basil.

mediana, the middle vein of the arm.

Basilica nux, the walnut.

vena, the inner vein of the arm.

Basilicum, the herb basil.

unguentum flavum, basilicon ointment; *unguentum resinæ flavæ*.

B A T

Basilicus pulvis, the royal powder, formerly calomel, rhubarb, and jalap; now calomel, scammony, and sugar.

Basilidion, an itch ointment of Galen.

Basilis, a collyrium of Galen.

Basiliscus, the basilisk, a poisonous serpent; the philosopher's stone; corrosive sublimate.

Basioglossi, two muscles depressing the tongue.

Basio-pharyngæi, muscles of the os hyoides.

Basis, the principal ingredient; a support or basis.

Basis cerebri, palatum.

cordis, the broad part of the heart.

Bassi colica, a compound of spices and honey.

Basterna, a close litter.

Batatas, the common potatoe.

Batavis, a species of privet.

Batcia, the wild carrot.

Bathmis, } a seat, basis, or founda-

Bathmus, } tion; a sinus, or articulating cavity.

Bathonia aqua, Bath water.

Bathron, } the seat of support; also

Bathrum, } the scamnum Hippocratis, an instrument used for extension in fractures.

Bathipyeron, absinthium latifolium; a species of wormwood.

Bathys, Roman cheese.

Batia, a retort.

Baticula, crithmum or sea fennel; the greater samphire.

Batillus cubicularius, a warming pan.

Batinon moron, the raspberry.

Batis, samphire; the thornback.

Batitura, } the ignited squamæ of

Battitura, } metals.

Batos, a bramble, or blackberry tree.

Batrachoides, a species of geranium.

Batrachites, toad-stone.

Batrachium, geranium; cranesbill; crow'sfoot.

Batrachus, ranula; a tumour under the tongue.

Battarismus, stammering.

Battata Virginiana, } the potatoe.

Battatas, *Battatus*, }

B E G

Battatas Canadensis, *Helenium Indicum*, Jerusalem artichoke.
Battatas Hispanica, } the Spanish
occidentalis, } potatoe.
peregrina, American cathartic potatoe.
Batti-ccula, the blue-bottle, or corn-flower.
Battus, a load-stone.
Baucia, the wild carrot.
Bauda, a vessel for distillation.
Bauhinia, mountain ebony.
Baurach, borax ; natron ; nitrum.
Baxana a poisonous Indian tree.
Bazcher, an antidote.
Bdalsis, suction.
Bdella, } a horse-leech ; a dilated
Bdellerum, } or varicose vein.
Bdellum, an African resinous gum.
Bdellus, a discharge of wind downwards.
Bdchymia, } any nauseous odour.
Bdchiria, }
Bebæus, strong ; firm.
Bebrus, the beaver, or castor.
Beccabunga, } brook lime ; water pimpernel
Becabunga, }
Becassine, the woodcock.
Becca, the resin of the mastich, and turpentine trees.
Bechica, } expectorants ; medicines
Bechiesi, }
Bechita, } relieving cough.
Bechion, } tussilago, or the herb
Bechium, } coltsfoot.
Becuiba nux, a nut of Brasil yielding a balsam.
Bedalach, a yellow kind of bdellium, yielding a balsam.
Bede frangi, the Persian name for syphilis.
Bedequa, a species of thistle ; spongia rosæ, a rough excrescence formed by a species of ichneumon on the rosa canina.
Beenel, an evergreen of Malabar.
Beesha, a species of bamboo.
Beetla, the East India beetle plant.
Begma, expectorated mucus ; a cough.
Beguill, a species of apple yielding a pulp like a strawberry.

B E L

Behem, } the white and red behem
Behemen, } herb.
Behen album, white ben bean, or behen.
Behen officinarum, spatling poppy.
rubrum, sea lavender ; red behen.
Behen abrad Arabum, white ben.
Beid-el-ossar, an Egyptian plant.
Bejuco, the bean of Carthage.
Bela-aye, } an astringent bark of
Belæ, } Madagascar.
Belcmmites, a fossil lime stone ; thunder-bolts or thunder-stones.
Belemnoides, } the styloid processes ;
Belensides, } the process at the lower end of the ulna.
Beleson, a balsam.
Belgis cabelliau, the cod-fish.
Beli, a tree of Malabar with astringent fruit.
Belilia, a berry-bearing shrub of India.
Belladonna, deadly nightshade ; atropa.
Bellegu, }
Belleregi, } myrobalani bellerici, or
Belnileg, } Arabian purging plums.
Bellerica, }
Belliculus, the periwinkle ; a shell-fish.
Bellidias'trum, a species of doronicum, also of osmites.
Bellidioides, the herb ox-eye ; maudlin-wort.
Belliricus marinus, the periwinkle.
Bellis, the daisy.
carulea, the French daisy.
lutea foliis profundis, } the
subrotundis, } corn
 marygold.
Bellis minor, consolida minima, or common daisy ; bruise-wort.
Bellis montana frutescens acris, peltitory of Spain.
Bellis sylvestris, the ox eye ; maudlin-wort.
Bellis major, great ox-eye daisy.
ramosa umb. lifera Americana, the common chamomile.
Belloculus, a precious stone ; a white gum.

B E N

Bellon, the Devonshire colic, or colica piconum.
Bellonia, a plant with a leaf like mint.
Balmoschus, } the musk mallow.
Belmuscus, }
Bellonio, } a species of cedar.
Bellonis, }
Beloeere, an Indian, purging, evergreen plant.
Belonoides, } belemnoides.
Beloides, }
Belone, a needle.
Belulecum, an ancient instrument to extract arrows or darts.
Belutta tsjamfiacam, a large tree of Malabar.
Beluzaar, an antidote.
Belvedere, the herb goosefoot; sow-bane.
Belzoe, } the gum benzoin and
Belzoinum, } its tree.
Belzuar minerale, the fossil bezoar.
Belzur, metallic fossils.
Bem-curini, an Indian shrub used in gout.
Bem-tamara, the Egyptian bean.
Ben, the oily acorn, oily nut, or ben nut.
Ben magnum, the great ben, or purging filbert.
Benath, small pustules produced in the night after sweating.
Benedicta aqua, simple lime water; serpyllum water.
Benedicta aqua composita, compound lime water.
Benedicta herba, the herb bennet.
laxitiva, a purge of turbeth, scammony, anise, &c.
Benedictum lignum, the guaiacum wood.
Benedictum oleum, oil of bricks.
vinum, antimonial wine.
Benedictus, a term formerly used for the milder purges, as rhubarb, &c. and since applied to several compounds, on account of their good qualities, as vinum benedictum, &c.
Benedictus lapis, the philosopher's stone.
Benevolentia, sweet smelling medicines.
Bengalensis, an Indian tree.

B E R

Bengalle Indorum, the casmunar; an East Indian plant.
Bengi-ciri, the evergreen cataputia of India.
Beninganio, a large American fruit.
Benivi arbor, }
Benivifera, } the Benjamin tree,
Benjoinum, } and the gum; the
Benjoivum, } tree yielding the gum
Benjoinum, } benzoin; indigenous
Benjui, } in Asia and America.
Benjuvum, }
Benkadali, an East Indian shrub; the kadali.
Benzoas, benzoat; the name in the new chemistry of the compounds of the acid of gum benzoin with different bases.
Benzoe, the gum benzoin tree.
amygdaloides, the white and best pieces of gum benzoin.
Benzec communis, the brown inferior sort without the tears.
Benzoicum acidum, acid of benzoin; flowers of Benjamin.
Benzoifera, }
Benzoin, } the gum benzoin tree.
Benzoinum, the gum benzoin.
Benzoes flores, flowers of Benjamin, or acid of benzoin.
Benzoini magisterium, magistery, or precipitate of gum Benjamin.
Benzoini oleum, oil of Benjamin.
Be, an East India tree.
Berbengine, the love apple.
Berberi, shells from which pearls are procured.
Barbaris, } the barberry, or peppe-
Berberis, } ridge bush.
sal essentielle, essential salt of barberries.
Berberis gelatini, barberries boiled in sugar.
Berdiramon, greater bistort, or snake-weed.
Beredrias, an ointment mentioned by Aëtius.
Bernice, amber.
Bernicium, nitre.
Bereni secum, artemisia, or mugwort.
Beretinus fructus, a Malacca fruit.
Be gamote, } an agreeable fruit, a
Bergamot, } species of citron; the

B E T

kind yielding a perfume, the essence of bergamot.
Berg-grain, green ochre ; a species of earth used as a pigment.
Beriberia, } a loss of motion in a joint
Beriberi, } from rigidity ; a peculiar paralytic disease of the East Indies.
Bericocca, the apricot.
Berillus, beryllus.
Bermudiana, a lily-like plant of Bermudas.
Bernardia, a plant like the ricinus.
Bernarvi, an electuary in India.
Bernhardi testiculus, king's spear, and yellow asphodel.
Bernhardus eremita, the wrong heir ; Bernard the hermit, or soldier fish.
Bernicla, the road goose ; branta.
Berrionis, colophony, or black rosin ; gum juniper.
Bers, an exhilarating electuary of Egypt.
Berula, brook lime.
 Gallica, upright water parsnep.
Beryllus, the aqua marina, or beryl.
Berytion, an eye-water ; a lozenge for dysentery.
Bes, a measure of eight ounces.
Besachar, a sponge, or fungus.
Besasa, the wild rue.
Besbase, mace.
Besleria, a plant.
Besenna, } a fungus ; a receptacle of
Besonna, } flies.
Bessanen, } a redness of the skin, of
Bessannen, } the face and extremities ; chilblains.
Besto, saxifrage.
Beta, the beet plant.
 alba, common white beet.
 nigra, turnip-rooted red beet.
 pallescens, white beet.
 rubra, turnip-rooted, red, or Roman beet, or beetrave.
Beta sylvestris, wild beet.
Betele, } an oriental plant, like the
Betelle, } tail of a lizard, chewed by
Bethle, } the Indians, makes the teeth
Beila, } black ; is cordial and exhilarating.
Betle, }
Betonica, common betony.
 atilis, clove July flower.

B E Z

Betonica aquatica, water betony ; greater water figwort.
Betonica coronaria, clove July flower.
 Pauli, male speedwell.
 superba, the pink.
Betre, the betle plant of the Indians.
Bettonica, great water dock.
Betula, the birch tree.
 albus, alder tree.
Betulus, the oyster.
Beutua, pareira brava.
Bex, a cough.
Bexugo, a species of virgin's bower.
Bexaguallo, } the Peruvian ipecacu-
Bexuguallo, } anha.
Beya, aqua mercurialis.
Bezahan, fossile bezoar.
Bezetta coerulea, litmus ; the juice of the croton tinctorium.
Bezoar, an antidote ; an epithet for a stony morbid laminated substance found in many animals.
Bezoar animale, bezoar of animals.
 bovinum, bezoar from the ox.
 fossile, a stone of France and Italy ; Sicilian earth.
Bezoar Germanicum, bezoar from the Alpine goat.
Bezoar hystrixis, bezoar of the Indian porcupine.
Bezoar microcosmicum, urinary calculus.
Bezoar minerale, ammites.
 occidentale, American bezoar from the American goat.
Bezoar orientale, bezoar Germanicum.
Bezoar Peruvianum, bezoar from the American goat.
Bezoar porci, bezoar of the porcupine.
Bezoar simia, bezoar of the monkey.
Bezoardica radix, contrayerva root.
 terra, an Italian earth.
Bezoardicum joviale, bezoar of tin, differing but little from the antihecticum poterii.
Bezoardicum lunale, a preparation of antimony and silver.
Bezoardicum martiale, a preparation of iron and antimony.
Bezoardicum minerale, a preparation of antimony.

Bezoardicum saturni, a preparation of antimony and lead.
Bezoardicus pulvis, oriental bezoar.
Bezoarticum, of the nature of bezoar.
 minerale, an inert calx of antimony.
Bezoarticus spiritus nitri, the distilled acid of the bezoarticum minerale.
Bezoas, a common chemical epithet.
Bianca Alexandrina, album Hispanicum.
Biaon, wine of sun raisins and sea water.
Bibere, to drink.
Bibinella, the plant pimpermella.
Bibitorius musculus, adductor oculi ; a muscle of the eye.
Bibliotheca, a library.
Bibulus lapiis, the pumice stone.
Bicaudalis, having two tails.
Biceps musculus, any muscle with two insertions, or heads.
Biceps cubiti, a muscle of the arm.
 externus, a muscle of the leg.
 extensor, a muscle of the back part of the arm.
Biceps femoris, a muscle of the thigh.
 flexor,
 lumeri,
 intemus lumeri, } a flexor muscle of the fore part of the arm.
Biceps tibiae, a muscle of the leg.
Bichichiæ, lozenges made with liquorice.
Bichos, a worm in India that gets under the toe nails.
Bicion, tares or vetch.
Bicorne, os hyoides.
Bicornis, any muscle with a double insertion.
Bicornis piscis, the fish called cuc-kold.
Bicucullatus, double-hooded.
Bicuspides, the molares, or grinding teeth.
Biden, having two teeth ; water hemp, or agrimony.
Bidens urtica,
 Zeylanica, } acmella, a native plant of Ceylon.
Biduum, two days.
Biennialis,
Biennis, } applied to plants continuing two years.

Bifarius, applied to leaves pointing two ways.
Bifer, bearing double, or twice in a year.
Bifidus, cloven, or cut in two parts.
Biflorus, bearing two flowers.
Bifolium, the plant wood-bifoil, or two-leaved.
Biformis, of two forms.
Bifurcus, bifurcated, or divided into two branches.
Bigaster, applied to muscles with two bellies.
Bigeninus, a cloven stalk with two leaves on each division.
Bigemmis, with two buds.
Bigener, a mule ; a mongrel.
Bignonia, trumpet flower, or scarlet jessamine.
Bihal, a lily-like American plant.
Bihernius, having two ruptures.
Bijugus, having two pairs of leaves.
Bilabiatus, having two lips.
Biladen, a name of iron or steel.
Bilamellatus, with a double stigma.
Biliarius forus, ductus hepatici origo.
Biliaris, belonging to the bile.
Biliaria arteria, the biliary artery ; a branch of the hepatic.
Bilimbi, the Indian apple, or billing-bing.
Biliosus, bilious ; of the nature of bile ; abounding in bile.
Biliosus ductus, biliary duct ; small canals forming conjointly the ductus hepaticus, by which the bile is conveyed from the liver.
Biliosa febris, the bilious or autumnal remittent fever.
Biliosa ardens febris, the burning, bilious, West-Indian or yellow fever.
Bilis, the bile, or gall, secreted by the liver.
Bilis atra, black bile, supposed cause of melancholy.
Bilis cystica,
 fellea, } the bile when in the gall bladder.
 hepatica, the bile when it has not entered the gall-bladder.
Billing-bing, the Indian apple.
Bilobus, having two lobes.
Bilocularis, having two cells.

Bimembris, double limbed.
Bimestris, two months old.
Binnus, two years old.
Binarius, two; by twos.
Binatus, leaves pointing two ways.
Bingalle, the cassimunar root.
Binoculus, a bandage for both the eyes.
Binsica, a disordered mind, or imagination.
Binsica mors, the binsical, or that death which follows a disordered mind.
Bintambaru Zeylanensis, a purgative plant of Ceylon.
Biolychnium, vital heat; an officinal nostrum.
Bios, life and its course; nutrition.
Bioter, life; light food.
Biothanati, those who die a violent death.
Bipartitus, consisting of two divisions.
Biphenulla, the plant pimpernel.
Bipes, two footed.
Bipetalus, having two flower leaves or petals.
Bipinnatus, doubled winged.
Bipinnella, the plant pimpernel.
Bipula, a species of vermis, or worm.
Bira, malt liquor, or beer.
Birao, stone parsley; the true amomum.
Birethus, cucullus; a medicated cap.
Birsen, an inflammation, or abscess in the breast.
Bis, monkshood; hemlock; twice.
Biscoctus, biscuit, or bread much baked.
Biscutella, mustard; a genus in Linnaeus' botany.
Bisematum, an inferior sort of lead.
Bisermas, clary, or garden clary.
Bislingua, the plant double-tongue.
Bismalca, } marshmallow.
Bismalva, }
Bismuthum, bismuth, or tin glass; a semi-metal.
Bismuthi flores, sublimed bismuth.
magisterium, magistery, or precipitate of bismuth; Spanish white.
Bisnagarica arbor, the cubeb tree.

Bison, the bison; an American animal like an ox.
Bisselaon, oil of pitch.
Bistachium, the pistachio nut tree.
Bistorta, bistort, or snake weed of England.
Bistoury, a kind of incision knife.
Bisul, } furrowed; having two
Bisuleis, } grooves; cloven footed.
Biternatus, being twice divided into three.
Bithimalca, the digestive principle.
Bithi, or *Eiti*, an eastern evergreen tree.
Bithinos, a Galenical plaster.
Bythinici emplastrum, a plaster for the spleen.
Bitumen, mineral oil thickened by acids; pitch.
Bitumen Barbadoense, Barbadoes pitch.
fossile, fossil, or pit coal.
gagatis, bitumen of jet.
Judaicum, fossil, or Jew's pitch.
Bitumen liquidum, liquid pitch.
Bivalva, }
Bivalvis, } bivalvous, leguminous
Bivalvala, } plants.
Bivalvulus, }
Biventer, any muscle with two bellies
Biventer cervicis, } a muscle of the
musculus, } lower jaw.
Bixa oricdi, a fruit of New Spain.
orellina, the arnotto tree.
Blabe, any hurt.
Blaccia, the morbilli, or measles.
Blactura, a name for white lead.
Elesias, lispings; stammering.
Blesus, a stammerer; a paralytic person; bandy legged.
Blanca, a lenitive purge.
mulierum, ceruss; white lead.
Blanc tarbe, powder blue.
Blancencu, the fern.
Blandus, bland; mild; smooth.
Blaftisecula, the herb blue bottle.
Elas, locomotive power.
Blua, }
Elaso, } a worm medicine.
Blastema, the shoot, or offset of a plant; cutaneous eruption, or pimple.

B L I

Blastum mosylitum, cassia bark kept with the wood.

Blatta, a beetle ; the kermes insect ; the operculum, or lid of turbinated shells.

fætida, the slow-legged beetle, or book-worm.

Blatta Byzantia, Constantinople sweet-hoof.

Blattaria lutea, yellow moth mullein.

Blattarioides, a species of hieracium.

Blutea, the purple fish.

Blutti, the wild Malabar plum tree.

Blechnon minus, the lesser branched fern.

Blechnon, wild pennyroyal.

Blechnus, infirm.

Blema, a wound.

Blende, bismuth, a semi-metal ; false galena, a species of zinc ore.

Blena, } thick phlegm from the nos-
Blenna, } trils.

Blennorrhæa, } a running, or dis-
Blennorrhagia, } charge of mucus ;
gonorrhœa ; gleet.

Blennorrhagia Balani, gonorrhœa spuria.

Blennus, a fish ; idiotic.

Blephara, } the eyelids.
Blepharon, }

Blepharides, the cartilaginous edges of the eyelids ; the hair on the eyelids.

Blepharophthalmia, inflammation of the eyelids.

Blepharoptosis, a preternatural descent or prolapsion of the upper eyelids.

Blepharotis, inflammation of the eyelids.

Blepharoxysis, a brush for the eyes.

Blepharoxyston, } an instrument for
Blepharoxystum, } examining the
eyes ; rasp-like probe.

Blestrismus, phrenetic restlessness.

Bleta, white ; milky urine.

Bleti, } those seized with dyspnœa,
Bletus, } or suffocation.

Blincta, red earth.

Blitum, the strawberry blite, or blight.

Brasilianum lusitanis, Brasil blite.

B O L

Blitum capitellis spicatis terminalibus, strawberry spinage.

Blitum capitellis sparsis lateralibus, blite with shoots from the sides.

Blitum erectum, goosefoot, or sowbane.

Blitum fætidum, a species of orach.

maximum, the flower gentle.

Blitum minus polyspermum, goosefoot, or sowbane.

Boa, a serpent of Calabria ; an eruption ; hidroa.

Boantheumon, } the ox-eyed plant.
Boantheum, }

Boas, a serpent of Calabria.

Boax, the name of a fish.

Bobberri, turmeric.

Boeconia, the greater tree celandine ; a native West Indian plant.

Bochetum, a decoction of woods.

Bochia, } a subliming vessel.
Bocia, }

Bocium, } a swelling of the bron-
Bochium, } chial glands.

Boe, the moaning of a sick person.

Boethema, a remedy.

Boethematica semeia, favourable symptoms in disease.

Bogia gummi, the gamboge.

Boicinga, } the rattlesnake.
Boicingininga, }

Boiobi, an American serpent.

Boitiapo, } venomous serpents of
Bojobi, } Brasil.

Bolbidion, a polypus fish.

Bolbiton, } cow-dung.
Bolbitos, }

Bolbonac, herb satin, or honesty.

Bolbos, an epithet for bulbous plants.

Bolchon, gum bdellium.

Bolesis, coral.

Boleson, a balsam.

Boletto, frit, or imperfect glass.

Boletus, a species of fungus ; spunk.
cervi, the mushroom.

igniarius, agaric.

fini laricis, agaricus albus.

suaveolens, fungus salicis.

Bolismus, bulimus ; a voracious appetite.

Bolum rubrum, red hole.

B O L

Bolus, a bolus, or lump; an officinal formula like a pill.
Bolus, bole; a species of clay.
Bolus alexipharmica, a preparation of contrayerva.
Bolus ex alumine, alum, bark, and nutmeg.
Bolus Armena, } Armenian bole.
 Armenia, }
 alba, white Armenian bole.
Bolus armoniaca, bole armeniac.
 Blessensis, bole of Blois.
 e camphora, camphor, gum arabic, and syrup.
Bolus candida, white bole.
 e castoreo, castor, salt of hartshorn and syrup.
Bolus catharticus, rhubarb and solutive syrup of roses.
Bolus catharticus cum mercurio, jalap, mercury, and syrup.
Bolus communis, common bole.
 diaphoreticus, contrayerva, sal ammoniac, and syrup.
Bolus diureticus, squills, arum, and ginger.
Bolus ad dysenteriam, aromatic confection, bole, and opium.
Bolus emmenagogus, aloes, saffron, pepper, and savin.
Bolus fabrilis, red chalk.
 febrifugus, bark, cascarilla, and mucilage.
Bolus Gallicus, French bole.
 hystericus, musk, assafoetida, and castor.
Bolus Hungarica, Transylvanian bole.
 iliacus, cathartic extract, and opium.
Bolus Judaica, the marshmallow.
Bolus Lemnia, Lemnian earth.
 mercurialis, calomel, and conserve of roses.
Bolus mercurialis emeticus, turbith mineral, and conserve of roses.
Bolus orientalis, Armenian bole.
 Pannonica vera, Transylvanian bole.
Bolus pectoralis, spermaceti, gum ammoniac, and salt of hartshorn.
Bolus rhei cum mercurio, rhubarb and calomel.

B O R

Bolus rheumaticus, guaiacum, and salt of hartshorn.
Bolus scilliticus, squills and aromatics.
Bolus Silisiana, Lemnian earth.
 sudorificus, camphor, and opium.
Bolus terebinthinatus, turpentine and liquorice.
Bolus theriacalis, theriaca, salt of hartshorn, and camphor.
Bolus Toccariensis, Transylvanian bole.
B lynthon, cow's dung.
Bombias, bombiat; bomic, or acid of silkworms with various bases.
Bombast, }
Bombax, } the cotton tree.
Bombus, a ringing in the ears; borborismus.
Bombicum folliculi, silk worms' bags.
Bombicum acidum, acid of silk worms.
Bombylius, a narrow-necked vessel.
Bombyx, the silk worm.
Bomhournikel, the coarse bread of the athleteæ.
Bon arbor, the coffee tree.
Bona, }
Boona, } the kidney bean.
Bonassus, the Medean wild ox.
Bonduch Indorum, } Molucca, or be-
 cinerea, } zoar nut.
Bonifacia, hippoglossum, or the plant double tongue, or bislingua.
Bontia, the West-Indian wild olive.
Bonus Henricus, the herb English mercury.
Boops, the name of a fish.
Boos thalassios, the sea cow.
Borace, }
Boractrion, } borax.
Boraxo, }
Borago, the plant borage.
Boras, borat; the name for the compound of the acid of borax with different bases; borax; a neutral salt.
Boras soda, borat of soda, or common borax.
Bamac, }
Borac, } nitre.

B O T

Borassus, medullary summits of the palm tree.
Borax, a native eastern salt, compounded of fossil alkali and sedative salt, or acid of borax.
Borborodes, muddy ; earthly ; purulent.
Borborugmus, a rumbling noise in the intestines caused by wind.
Borealis, northern.
Boreas, the north wind.
Bori, those that have great appetites.
Boridia, dry salted fish.
Boritis, the philosopher's stone.
Boriza, satin flower, or honesty.
Borometz, } the plant called Scythian
Borcnetz, } lamb.
Boros, voracious.
Borozail, a disease about the pubes, endemic in Æthiopia ; venereal disease.
Borrago, the plant borrago.
minima, the plant hound's tongue.
Borri borri, turmeric ;
Borrus, greedy.
Bos, the ox ; bull ; cow ; heifer.
Indiana, the buffaloe.
Bosa, an Egyptian fermented inebriating mass.
Boscas, a species of bitumen or pitch.
Boscas major, mallard ; a species of duck.
Boscus, wild sage.
Bosmoros, }
Bosporas, } a species of meal.
Botale foramen, foramen ovale.
Botanum, washed lead.
Botane, an herb
Botania, } botany ; the knowledge of
Botanica, } vegetables and their uses.
Botanicon, a plaster made of herbs.
Botanista, a botanist, or one skilled in plants.
Botargum, the salted spawn of a fish.
Bothor, a general epithet for tumour and eruption.
Bothrion, an ulcerated cornea ; the socket of the tooth.
Botia, scrophula ; a cucurbit.
Botin, turpentine, or a balsam of it.
Botium, indurated bronchial glands.

B R A

Botothinum, the most evident symptom or flower of a disease.
Botou, the wild vine.
Botrion, bothrion.
Botritis, } chemical terms ; a species
Botrytes, } of calamine or tutty.
Botrys, goosefoot ; wild orach, or Jerusalem oak.
Botrys Americana, }
Mexicana, } Mexico tea.
Botrilus, a sausage.
Botus, }
barbatus, } cucurbita chemico-rum.
Boubalios, the wild cucumber ; pudendum muliebre.
Boubon, a tumor, or abscess ; the groin.
Bouceras, the fenugreek plant.
Bougie, a rolled plaster of diachylon, quicksilver, and crude antimony, for the urethra ; a flexible instrument or wax candle.
Boui, bohea tea.
Boulimus, a voracious appetite.
Bounias, the plant napi.
Boutua, the pareira brava, or wild vine.
Bovilla caro, beef.
Bovilla, the morbilli, or measles.
Bovina affectio, disease incident to cattle.
Bovina fames, bulimia.
Bovista, a species of fungus ; puff ball.
Boxus, the misletoe.
Boza, a Turkish drink.
Brabejum, African almond tree.
Brabyla, the Damascene plum.
Bracherium, a truss or bandage for rupture.
Brachia, the division of large branches of trees from the trunk.
Brachiauis musculus, a muscle of the arm.
Brachiauis externus, external brachial muscle.
Brachiauis internus, internal brachial muscle.
Brachiale, the wrist or carpus ; a bracelet.
Brachialis, belonging to the arm.
arteria, the brachial artery.

B R A

Brachialis externus, the external brachial muscle.
Brachialis internus, the internal brachial muscle.
Brachiatus, branched out like arms.
Brachi tertius, teres major.
Brachio cubitale ligamentum, a ligament of the upper part of the ulna.
Brachio radiale ligamentum, an expansion of the lateral ligament of the os humeri.
Brachium, the arm or humerus; a branch.
Brachium movens quartus, latissimus dorsi.
Brachii moventium secundus, the deltoid muscle of the arm.
Brachuna, furor uterinus.
Brachychronius, a disease of short duration.
Brachypnæa, short breathed.
Brochyphotæ, those who drink little.
Brachys, a muscle of the scapula; short.
Bracium, copper or brass.
Bractea, the floral leaf of a plant.
Bractearia, a genus of talcs.
Bracteatus, having bractææ.
Bradypepsia, slow and difficult digestion.
Bradys, slow.
Braggat, a pytsan of honey and water; hydromel.
Branca, a foot.
 leonis, lady's mantle; lion's foot.
Branca ursina, herb bear's foot.
 Germanica, cow parsnep.
Brancha, } swelled tonsils; the glands
Branchæ, } of the fauces which se-
Branchi, } crete the saliva.
Branchia, the gills of a fish.
Branchus, catarrh with hoarseness; a defluxion of humours upon the fauces.
Branta, the road goose.
Brasilia, Brasil wood.
Brasiliana arbor aquatica, aninga, an aquatic Brasil tree.
Brasiliana juglandi similis, a tree like the walnut.

B R E

Brasiliensis arbor siliquosa, the locust tree.
Brasiliensis radix, ipecacuanha.
Brasilis lignum, } the red logwood of
Brasileito, } Brasil.
Brasilium lignum, Brasil red wood.
Brasium, malt, or germinated barley.
Brasma, the unripe black pepper; piper longum; fermentation.
Brasmos, the fermenting process.
Brassadella, } the herb adder's
Brassatella, } tongue.
Brassica, the common cabbage.
 alba, the white cabbage.
 apiana, jagged, or crumpled colewort.
Brassica canina, mercurialis sylvestris.
Brassica capitata, cauliflower.
 congyloides, turnip cabbage.
 cumana, red colewort.
 florida, cauliflower.
 gonylicodes, turnip cabbage.
 italica, brocoli.
 lacuturria, }
 lacuturris, } the Savoy plant.
 marina, sea coleworts, or Scotch scurvy grass.
Brassica napus, turnip cabbage:
 oleracea, common cabbage.
 rapha, turnip cabbage.
 rubra, red cabbage
 sativa, common garden cabbage.
Brassica subauda, the Savoy plant.
Brassidellica ars, curing wounds by the herb adder's tongue.
Brathu, the savin shrub.
Bregma, the parietal bones forming the sagittal suture of the skull.
Brelisis, a resin from New Spain.
Brenta, the road goose.
Brenthus, the moor hen.
Brephotophium, an hospital for infants
Bretanica, the water dock.
Brevia vasa, branches of the splenic vein.
Brevis, short; a muscle of the scapula.
Brevis cubiti, a muscle of the forearm.

B R O

Brevis extensor pollicis pedis, an extensor muscle of the great toe.
Brevis flexor pollicis pedis, a flexor muscle of the great toe.
Brevis peroneus, a muscle of the leg.
 pronator radii, } a muscle of
 radii, } the fore arm.
Brevissimus, very short.
Breynia, a native plant of Jamaica; a species of capparid.
Bricumum, the southernwood.
Brignola, a variety of the prunus domestica.
Brindones, a colouring fruit from the East-Indies.
Britanica, lapathum aquaticum, or water dock; spoonwort.
Brithos, weight; pressure.
Briza, spelt wheat; quake grass.
Brochos, a bandage; a surgeon's instrument.
Brochthus, the throat; a small kind of drinking vessel.
Brochus, having a thick upper lip, or projecting tooth.
Brodium, broth, or soup.
Broma, solid food.
Bromatologia, a treatise on food.
Bromathea, mushrooms.
Bromelia,
 ananas, } the pine apple.
 Kuratas, the plant which affords the penguin.
Bromion, the name of a plaster made of oaten flour.
Bromus, brome grass.
 sterilis, the wild oat.
Bronchiu, the ramifications of the aspera arteria; the bronchia.
Bronchiales arteriæ, branches of the superior aorta accompanying the bronchiæ.
Bronchiales glandulæ, glands at the division of the bronchiæ.
Bronchialis glandula, the thyroid gland.
Brochocele, } an enlarged thyroid
Brochocele, } gland; Derbyshire
 neck; goitre.
Bronchotomia, bronchotomy, or tracheotomy; an incision into the larynx between the rings.

B R Y

Bronchos, hoarseness; a catarrh.
Bronchus, the aspera arteria.
Bronte, } thunder; belemnites.
Brontes, }
Brontologia, the doctrine of thunder.
Brotos, } mortal.
Brotus, }
Brucea antidysenterica, } the plant
 ferruginea, } supposed to
 yield the Angustura bark.
Bruceus, the caterpillar.
Bruma, short days, or winter.
Brunalia, feasts of Bacchus.
Brumales, plants which flower in winter.
Brumasar, silver, or the moon.
Brunella, the plant self-heal.
Brunnieri glandulæ, glands under the villous coat of the intestines.
Brunfelsia, a plant of Jamaica.
Brunus, an erysipelatous eruption.
Brusuther, a Chinese tree.
Bruscandula, the lupine flower.
Bruscus, wild myrtle, or butcher's broom.
Bruva, instinct savin; that virtue of the celestial influence manifested by brutes, as in the stork teaching the use of salt in gylsters.
Brutia, a pitchy resin.
Bruino, turpentine.
Brutobon, an ointment of the Greeks.
Brutua, the wild vine.
Brutus, brutal.
Bruxanelli, a tree of Malabar.
Brya, heath, or broom.
Brychios, } deeply seated.
Brychius, }
Bryamus, } grating, or gnashing of
Brygmus, } the teeth.
Bryon, a species of moss.
 thalassium, alga, or sea weed.
 marinum theophrasti, oyster green.
Bryonia, briony, or white jalap.
 alba, mechoacana alba.
 mechoacana nigricans, jalapa
 or jalap root.
Bryonia nigra, black briony, or vine; tamus.
Bryonia Peruviana, jalapa, or jalap root.

B U C

Bryopteris, the white fern of the oak.
Brythion, a cataplasm or poultice.
Brytia, the solid part of the grape after expression.
Bryton, a barley drink.
Bryum, a kind of fungus.
Bubalus, the buffalo, or Indian ox.
Bubastecordium, artemisia, or mugwort.
Bubo, an abscess in the groin, or armpit; the groin; a bubo.
Bubo pestilentialis, a pestilential bubo; a symptom of the plague.
Bubon, the groin; the glands of the groin; a tumour of any external glandular part.
Bubon galbanum, the plant producing gum galbanum.
Bubon Macedonicum, Macedonian parsley.
Bubonium, the golden starwort.
Bubonocoele, a hernia, or inguinal rupture.
Bubula caro, beef.
Bubulus proptosis, proptosis; ox-eyed; an eye so large as not to be covered with the lid.
Bucca, the cheek, or side of the face.
Buccacraton, bread soaked in wine; a nasal polypus.
Buccales glandula, small salivary glands on the inside of the cheeks.
Bucca, a mouth full; a polypus of the nose.
Buccellaton, } a purge made of scam-
Buccellatus, } mony baked with meal.
Buccellatum, ship biscuit.
Buccella, bread soaked in wine; a nasal polypus.
Buccellatio, a mode of stopping a hæmorrhage.
Buccinator musculus, a muscle of the cheek.
Buccinum, the sea whelk.
Bucco, a muscle of the lips.
Buccula, the fleshy part under the chin.
Buccras, } fenugreek seed.
Buccres, }
Buchasia, albuginis
Buceron, the antirrhinum, or snapdragon plant.
Buctor, the hymen.

B U L

Buffal, bubalus.
Buffali, a ring made of buffaloes horn, and worn for the cramp.
Bufe, the toad.
Bufonia, bastard chickweed.
Bufonites, the toad stone.
Bugantia, chilblains.
Buglossum, garden bugloss.
radice rubra, alkanet root.
sylvestre, the stone bugloss.
Buglossus, the sole fish.
Bugones, bees.
Bugula, bugle, or consolida media.
Bula-wala, the betle; an eastern plant.
Bulaphathum, a kind of dock.
Bulbasphodelus, a bulbous asphodel.
Bulbiferus, bearing bulbs.
Bulbina, bulbous root.
Bulbocastanum, earth nut, pignut, or hawk nut.
Bulbocodium, the wild daffodil; mountain saffron.
Bulbonach, the plant satin or honesty.
Bulbosus, bulbous.
Bulbus, bulbous root.
esculentus, eatable bulbous root.
Bulbus sylvestris, the wild daffodil.
vomitorius, the musk grape flower.
Bulinia, } a canine or voracious
addephagi, } appetite.
canina, a voracious appetite with subsequent vomiting.
Bulimia cardiologica, a voracious appetite with heartburn.
Bulimia convulsorum, a voracious appetite with convulsions.
Bulimia emetica, a voracious appetite with vomiting.
Bulimia esurigio, }
helluonum, } gluttony.
Bulimia syncopalis, a voracious appetite with fainting from hunger.
Bulimia verminosa, a voracious appetite from worms.
Bulimiasis, } a voracious appetite with
Bulimus, } subsequent indigestion.
Bulithos, stony concretions in the viscera of cattle.

Bulbithum, bezoar.
Bulla, a blister or wheik ; vesicle.
Bullace, a kind of wild plum.
Bullatus, full of blisters.
Bullæ, pustules in the eyes.
Bullion, gold or silver in the ore, or imperfectly refined.
Bullosa febris, the vesicular fever, or pemphigus.
Bumelia, the ash.
Buna, coffee.
Bunas, the plant navew.
sylvestris, the wild navew, or rape.
Bunites vinum, wine made of wild parsley.
Bunium, wild parsley ; the pig nut.
Bupcina, a voracious appetite.
Buphagos, the name of an antidote.
Buphthalmum, the herb ox-eye.
Creticum, pellitory of Spain.
Buphthalmum cotula folio, chamomile-like ox-eye.
Buphthalmum Germanicum, common ox-eye.
Buphthalmum majus, great ox-eyed daisy.
Buphthalmus, diseased enlargement of the eye ; house leek.
Bupleu um,
Bupleuron,
Bupleuroides, } the plant harè's ear,
or thorow-wax.
Buprestis, the burn cow ; an insect like the cantharis.
Burac, all saline matters.
Burbatus, the carp fish.
Burdo, a mule.
Burdunculus, an herb.
Burges, an eye bud, or gemma of a plant.
Burgundie pix, Burgundy pitch.
Burhalaga, the sea heath spurge.
Burina, pitch.
Buris, a scirrhus hernia.
Burnea, pitch.
Buruli spiritus matricalis, compound of myrrh, olibanum, amber, &c.
Bursa, an ox hide ; herb shepherd's purse.
Bursalogia, the doctrine of the Bursa mucosa.

Bursæ mucosæ, bags containing mucus to facilitate the motion of tendons and joints.
Bursa pastoris, the herb shepherd's purse.
Bursa testium, the scrotum.
Bursalis musculus, the obturator internus ; a muscle of the thigh.
Bursera gummifera, a tree of the Bahamas, yielding a resin similar to gum elemi.
Buselimum, a species of parsley ; the carrot.
Bussii spiritus bezoardicus, a distillation of ivory, sal ammoniac, amber, &c.
Bustarius, a stealer of dead bodies.
Buteo, the buzzard, a species of hawk.
Butiga, gutta rosacea ; inflammation of the face.
Butina,
Butino, } turpentine.
Buthalmum majus, the ox-eye.
Butomon,
Butomum } yellow water flag.
Butomus, the French corn flag ; flowering rush.
Butor, the bittern.
Butua, the wild vine.
Butyrum, butter ; a fat unctuous substance prepared from milk.
Butyrum antimonii, butter of antimony ; a distillation from crude antimony, mercury, and corrosive sublimate ; muriated antimony.
Butyrum arsenici, a compound of muriatic acid and arsenic.
Butyrum bismuthi, a compound of muriatic acid and bismuth.
Butyrum cereæ, oil of wax.
coctum, boiled or heated butter.
Butyrum cobalti, a compound of muriatic acid and cobalt.
Butyrum cupri, a compound of muriatic acid and copper.
Butyrum stanni, a compound of muriatic acid and tin.
Butyrum stanni solidum, a concrete preparation of muriatic acid and tin.

Buxus, the box tree.
Africana, a species of vine.
semihervirescens, the box tree.
Buyo buyo, a species of pepper in the Philippines.
Buziaa, a species of ben root.
Byaris, spermaceti whale.
Byarus, a plexus of blood vessels in the brain.
Byne, malt.
Byng, green tea.
Byrethrum, } cucullus ; a medicated
Byrethrus, } cap.
Byrsa, leather for plasters.
Byrsodefsicon, common sumach.

Bysaucen, } a stiff neck.
Bysauchen, }
Bysma, the stoppers or covers of any vessels.
Byssus, lawn ; the pudendum muliebre ; a woolly kind of moss.
Byssus asbestinus, a species of asbestus.
Eystini antidotus, an antidote like mithridate.
Bythos, an epithet of Hippocrates for the bottom of the stomach.
Byzantina, Constantinople sweet hoof.
Byzen, profusion ; density ; menorrhagia.

C.

C, in a chemical alphabet signifies saltpetre.
Caa-afia, a Brasil root in virtue like ipecacuanha ; the juice of the root is esteemed a cure of wounds from poisoned darts, and bites of serpents.
Caa-ataya Brasiliensis, a bitter plant of Brasil resembling Euphrasia.
Caachira, the indigo plant.
Caacica Brasilianis, a milky plant of Brasil.
Caaco, the sensitive plant of Brasil.
Caetimary Brasiliensis, senecio Brasiliensis.
Caaghiyuyo Brasiliensis, a Brazilian shrub used as a desiccative.
Caagna-cuba, a small tree growing in Brasil.
Cuamini, the finer sort of Paraguay tree.
Cua-afia, a Brazilian plant like ipecacuanha ; from incisions in the bark a juice exudes, which when dry resembles gamboge.
Caafeba, pareira brava.
Caaphomonga, a plant of Brasil.
Caafenga, samphire of Brasil.
Cuapo-tiragu Brasilianis, a Brazilian plant like madder.
Caaroba, a Brazilian tree ; the leaves used as antivenereal.
Cabala,
Cabalia,
Cabula,
Cabbala,
Caballa,
Cabalistica ars, } the supposed magical operation of some remedies ; cabalistic art.
Cabalator,
Cabulatori, } nitre.
Cubulator, }
Cabalica ars, wrestling.
Caballina caro, horse flesh.
Caballinum, horse dung.
Caballinus, of or belonging to a horse.
Cabassonus massiliensium, a Mediterranean fish.
Cabeb,
Cabebi, } the scales of iron.
Cabellinus, the cod fish or pike.
Cabellau, the cod fish.
Cabocles, the offspring of native Americans and negroes.
Cabrasi, so the ancients called their minerals and vitriols, as mostly coming from Cyprus.
Cabureiba,
Caburiba, } the balsam of Peru, or
Cacahu, } the tree producing it.
Cacabulus, a privy.

Cacabus, a kettle, cauldron, or basin.
Cacagoga, ointments procuring stools by being rubbed on the fundamen-
Cacai, cacao.
Cacalia, strange colts-foot.
Cacalianthemum, the cabbage or carnation tree.
Cacamotic flanoquiloni, battatas peregrina, or purging potatoes.
Cacamum, strange colts-foot.
Cacangelia, bad news.
Cacao, } chocolate nut of Virginia
Cocoa, } and Jamaica; the pear-bear-
Cocoa, } ing wholesome almond tree.
Cacaphonia, defective articulation.
Cacari, cacao.
Cacatio, excretion of fæces.
Cacatoria febris, an intermittent attended with copious purging.
Cacaturire, to list to go to stool.
Cacava quahoitl, } the cacao, or cho-
Cacavata, } colate nut.
Cacavera, }
Caçavi, the cassada bread; lotus.
Cacavifera, the cacao nut.
Cacayatl, a species of French marigold.
Caccionde, a preparation of terra Japonica.
Cacedonium tartarum, feculent matter supposed to remain in the secreting organs
Cachalot, the whale yielding spermaceti.
Cachecticus, one of an ill constitution and habit of body.
Cachexia, cachexy; an universal derangement of the powers of the constitution; a viciated state of the body, without fever or nervous disease; a distemper.
Cachexia icterica, the jaundice.
uterina, leucorrhœa; fluor albus, or whites.
Cachinnatio, excessive laughter.
Cachlan, buphtalum verum, or the ox-eye plant.
Cachlex, a little stone, or pebble.
Cachore, terra Japonica.
Cachos, a Peruvian diuretic shrub.
Cachou, terra Japonica.
Cachrys, the seeds of the libanotis.
Cachryfera, a catkin.

Cachrys, parched barley; rosemary; the plant cachrys.
Cachrys odontogica, a plant whose root may be substituted for pyrethrum.
Cachunde, Indian compound of amber, musk, and precious stones, &c.
Cachymia, an imperfect metal or ore.
Cacao, cacao.
Cacoalexiterium, an antidote to poison.
Cacocholia, vitiated bile.
Cacochroi, } having an ill-coloured
Cacochrous, } skin or face.
Cocochylia, indigestion, or depraved chyliification.
Cacochymia, a diseased state of the fluids.
Cacocnemus, bad legged.
Cacocorema, a medicine to purge off vicious humours.
Cacodæmon, an evil spirit; the incubus or nightmare.
Cacodes, fœtid discharges.
Cacodia, defective smell.
Cacoethes, a bad quality or disposition; a malignant or difficult disease; a boil; an ulcer; an incurable ulcer; a sore.
Caconiæ, patients whose abdomens do not project.
Cacopathia, an inveterate disease; an ill affection.
Cacophonia, depraved or altered voice.
Cacopragia, diseased chylopoietic viscera.
Cacorremosyne, bad news.
Cacorrythmus, a disordered or unequal pulse.
Cacos, evil; bad; depraved; an Indian diuretic herb.
Cacosis, a bad disposition of body.
Cacositia, an aversion to food; nausea.
Cacosphyxia, an irregular pulse.
Cacestomachus, a diseased stomach; improper food.
Cacostomus, a bad mouth.
Cacothanatus, a miserable death.
Cacothymia, a vicious or diseased mind.
Cacotrophia, improper food; bad nutrition.

- Cacry*, fennel seed; frankincense plant.
- Cactos*, } the artichoke; the night-
Cactus, } blowing cereus; the char-
don; melon thistle.
cereus, torch thistle.
opuntia, Indian fig.
- Cacubalum*, the berry-bearing chick-weed.
- Cacule*, cardamom seeds.
- Cacumen*, the top, or sharp end; the summit.
- Cadagus pali*, the bark of Ceylon.
- Cada palava*, a tree of Malabar.
- Cadal avanacu*, the tree yielding Molucca grains.
- Cadaver*, a dead body, or corpse.
- Cadaverosus*, cadaverous; death-like; ghastly; pale; squalid.
- Caddis*, } lint.
Caddice, }
- Cadjuct*, cowhage; cowitch; stinking bean.
- Cadmia*, lapis calaminaris.
factitia, } the tutty stone.
fornacum, }
- fossilis*, } the ore of cala-
lapidosa, } mine; cobalt.
metallica, cobalt.
- Caduca*, } falling down; epilepsy;
Caducase, } vertigo; decidua.
- Caducus*, epileptic; caducase.
morbus, the epilepsy.
- Cadus*, a wine measure, or cask; an ancient measure, containing 120 lbs. of wine, or 105 of oil.
- Cæcalis vena*, cæcum intestinum.
- Cæcigenus*, one born blind.
- Cæcilia*, the blind, or slow worm; a species of serpent.
- Cæcitas*, blindness; want of sight.
minor, amaurosis, or gutta serena.
- Cæcum intestinum*, the blind gut; a part of the colon.
- Cæcus*, blind.
- Cæfe*, coffee.
- Cælestis*, the iris of the eye.
- Cælia*, a kind of ale.
- Cælum capitis*, the skull.
- Cæmentum*, glutinous matter; lute, or cement
- Cæmentum cupræum*, ziment cop-
per; copper precipitated by iron.
- Cænesthesia*, self feeling.
- Cæpe*, an onion.
- Cæspula*, a chibal, scallion, or small onion.
- Cæros*, the season, or opportunity.
- Cæruleum*, the herb blue bottle.
- Cæruleus*, blue.
- Cærum*, the sea.
- Cesalpina*, an American plant; a genus in botany.
- Cesalpinus*, an eminent physician, born at Arezzo, about 1139.
- Cæsarea sectio*, the Cæsarean section or operation; delivery of a child by an incision through the abdomen into the uterus.
- Cæsares*, } children delivered by the
Cæsones, } Cæsarean operation.
- Cæsaries*, a man's head of hair.
- Cæsia*, a species of mimosa.
- Cæsura*, an incision.
- Catchu*, the Japan earth.
- Caf*, }
Cafa, } epithets of camphor.
Cafar, }
Caffa, }
- Cagastrium*, contagion; acquired disposition to disease.
- Caggaw*, a Guinea plant, good for tooth-ach.
- Caguacu apara*, } the American be-
ete, } zoar deer.
- Cahuch*, }
Cahoua, } coffee.
- Cainito*, the star-apple.
- Caicu*, }
Caira, } terra Japonica.
Caitchu, }
- Caipa tijambon*, a Malabar tree of the plum kind.
- Caisa*, terra Japonica.
- Cajahaba*, an Indian ivy-like plant.
- Cajan*, cytissus, or pigeon pea.
- Cajou*, }
Cajous, } the cassu, or cashew tree
Cajum, } of Brazil.
- Calaba*, the Indian mastich tree.
- Calabacca*, the calabash.
- Calabrina*, }
Calæ, } a species of tin found in
Calæm, } India.
Calænum, }
- Calæum*, }
- Calamacorus*, Indian reed.

CAL

Calamagrostis, reed-like grass.
Calamariæ, an order of plants of the reed kind.
Calamary, os sepiæ.
Calambac, } the agallochum or aro-
Calambour, } matic aloe.
Calamedon, a longitudinal fracture.
Calamina, } calamine stone;
Calaminaris lapis, } an ore of zinc.
lapidis magisterium, magistery of calamine; calamine precipitated from muriatic acid by spirit of urine.
Calamintha, the calamint plant; a species of baum.
Calamintha Anglica, English, spotted, or field calamint.
Calamintha aquatica, } calamintha
arvensis, } palustris.
humilior, ground ivy.
incana, hoary calamint.
magno flore, mountain calamint.
Calamintha montana, the common calamint.
Calamintha palustris, marsh, or water calamint, nep, or catmint.
Calamintha vulgaris, calamintha montana.
Calamita, the dry storax; the loadstone.
Calamita alba, white sand stone.
rhusii, magnes; the white loadstone.
Calamitis, an artificial calamine.
Calamus, the stalk of a plant, a reed.
aromaticus, the English sweet-scented flag.
Calamus aromaticus Asiaticus, } the
odoratus, } Asiatic sweet-scented flag.
Calamus rotang, sanguis draconis.
scriptorius, part of the fourth ventricle of the brain; a writing pen.
Calamus toxicus, the walking cane of Bengal.
Calandra, in ornithology a lark.
Calaphus, the antelope.
Calathiana, the marsh gentian.
Calauritis, a species of litharge.
Calazia, a precious stone with spots like hail in it.

CAL

Calcadinum, vitriol.
Calcadis, white vitriol; alkaline salt.
Calcaneum, } the os calcis, or bone
Calcaneus, } of the heel.
Calcanthos, } green vitriol.
Calcanthum, }
Calcantum, a kind of red ink.
Calcar, the os calcis, or heel bone; the furnace of a glasshouse.
Calcar galli, a species of medlar.
pedis, calcaneum.
corollæ, the heel or spur of the corolla.
Calcaraius, spurred.
Calcaris flos, the larkspur.
Calcarius, of a limy nature, or being convertible into lime.
Calcarius lapis, limestone.
Calcutar, vitriol.
Calcaton, arsenical lozenges.
Calcahepola, calcitrapa; star thistle.
Calcatrappa, garden lark-heels.
Calcedonius, chalcedony; a stone.
Calcena,
Calcenon,
Calcenonia,
Calcinonia,
Calcenonius,
Calcenos,
Calcetis, } a supposed tartarous state of the blood.
Calceolus (dominæ Mariæ sacerdotis), lady's slipper.
Calceum equinum, tussilago; colts-foot.
Calchacca, cassia lignea.
Calchitheos, verdigrise; marcasite.
Calchoidea ossicula, the cuneiform bones.
Calchocrum, fumaria.
Calcidicum, a medicine containing arsenic.
Calcifraga, the herb breakstone, or spleenwort.
Calcigradus, walking on the heel.
Calcinatio, calcination, or chemical pulverization; the union of a metal with oxygen by means of heat, air, or other chemical process; reduction to powder by fire; oxydation.
Calcinatio philosophica, } philosophi-
spagyrica, } cal calcina-
tion, or suspending bones, horns,

CAL

or nails, over boiling water till their mucilage is discharged, and they are easily pulverized.

Calcinatum, a term applied to calcined substances.

Calcinatum majus, whatever is dulcified by chemical art, which was not naturally so, as calomel; mercury precipitated from nitrous acid.

Calcinatum majus poterii, mercury precipitated by salt water from a nitrous solution.

Calcinatum minus, any sweet remedy, as sugar.

Calcis os, the heel bone.

vivi flores, the pellicle on lime water.

Calcitari, alkaline salt.

Calcitca, vitriol.

Calciteosa, litharge.

Calcithos, verdigrise.

Calcitrapa, common star thistle.

officinalis, St. Barnaby's thistle.

Calcoidea ossicula, cuneiform bones.

Calcoiar, vitriol.

Calculifragus, any remedy for the stone; lithontriptic.

Calculosus, afflicted with the stone, or gravel.

Calculus, the gravel; the stony concrete of the urinary passages; a solid concretion formed in various parts of the body, as in the gall-bladder, bladder of urine, pancreas, kidneys, and prostate gland.

Calculus biliaris, bile hardened into lumps in the gall-bladder; gall-stones.

Calculus humanus, the stone.

Caldar, tin.

Caldarium, a stove, or sweating bath.

Calderia Italica, Italian hot baths.

Caldus, hot.

Calefacientia, calefacients, or warming medicines.

Calefactio, calcination.

Calendarium flora, a floral calendar, or register of the periods of germination, expansion, ripening, &c. of the plants, &c. of any given province or climate.

Calendula, the garden marigold.

CAL

Calendula Alpina, arnica.

arvensis, the wild marigold.

Calendula palustris, common single marsh marigold.

Calentura, a calenture, or violent, ardent fever, peculiar to hot countries.

Calesium, a medicinal tree of Malabar.

Cali, kali; potash; fixed alkali.

Calichapha, the true white thorn.

Caliculatus, inclosed within a cup.

Calicularis, henbane.

Calida, in botany the plants natives of hot climates.

Calidarium, the sweating part of a hot bath.

Calidum innatum, animal or vital heat.

Calidris belionii, the chevalier, a water bird.

Calieta, the young fungi growing on the juniper tree.

Caligatio, } impaired sight from ob-

Caligo, } struction to the passage of light; cataract, or opacity of the crystalline lens.

Caliginosus, dark, or blind.

Caligo ab ancyloblepharo, blindness from an accretion of the eyelids.

Caligo a blepharoptosi, blindness from a preternatural descent of the eyelids.

Caligo a cancro, blindness from cancer.

Caligo ceratocete, blindness from a tumour of the cornea.

Caligo cornea, blindness from a diseased cornea.

Caligo ab ect asi, blindness from a distended pupil.

Caligo humorum, blindness from diseased or defective humours.

Caligo hypoæma, blindness from effused blood.

Caligo hypophagma, blindness from diseased cornea.

Caligo lactea, blindness from the milkiness of the humours.

Caligo lentis, blindness from diseased crystalline lens.

Caligo a leucomate, blindness from specks on the cornea.

Caligo a lupia, blindness from a wen.
a nephelio, blindness from an opake cornea.
Caligo pacheablepharosi, blindness from thickened eyelids.
Caligo palpebrarum, blindness from diseased palpebræ.
Caligo a ptyregio, blindness from a skin growing over the eye.
Caligo pupillæ, blindness from a diseased pupil.
Caligo a rhytidosi, blindness from morbid lachrymal secretion.
Caligo a sarcomate, blindness from a fleshy tumour.
Caligo a staphylomate, blindness from a tumour in the cornea.
Caligo a symblepharosi, blindness from an accretion of the palpebræ.
Caligo a synizesi, blindness from a contracted pupil.
Calihacha, the cassia or cinnamon tree of Malabar.
Calimia, a cup; lapis calaminaris.
Calin, a metal found in China, between lead and tin.
Calix, a cup; the outer green leaves of a flower; the membrane which covers the papillæ in the pelvis of the human kidney.
Calla, African arum.
Calleon, the gills of a cock.
Callaf, a cherry-like fragrant tree of India.
Callaica, a gem of a green colour.
Callarias, a haddock.
Callecamenon, burnt copper.
Callena, } a kind of saltpetre.
Calleria, }
Calli, nodes, or gouty knots.
Callia, a name of chamomile.
Calliblephara, medicines for diseased eyelids.
Callicreas, the pancreas, or sweetbread.
Calligonum, polygonum or knot grass.
Calliomarcus, colts-foot.
Callion, a kind of nightshade.
Callionymus, alkekanai; uranoscopus; lily of the valley.
Calliphædia, the art of breeding fine children.

Calliphlepham, a superior kind of oyster.
Calliphlephanum, a drug to black the eyelids.
Calliphylum, common maiden-hair.
Callistruthia, a fig mentioned by Pliny.
Callithrix, an ape of Ethiopia with fine hair.
Callitriche, starwort.
Callitrichum, common maiden-hair.
Callopiismus, graceful form.
Callositas, callosity, or bony hardness; the hardness of the cicatrix of ulcers.
Callosus, callous; of the nature of callous; a part morbidly hard or indurated.
Callus, a gelatinous secretion from the extremities of fractured bones serving to unite them; a hardness in the skin.
Calmet, antimony.
Calmus, the stalk of a plant.
Calocatanos, the wild poppy.
Calochierne, atractylis; distaff thistle.
Calomba, columba.
Calomelanos turqueti, calomel and scammony.
Calomelas, calomel, a white preparation of sublimed mercury; Æthiops mineral was formerly so called.
Calomochanos, } a saline concrete
Calomochnus, } found in marshes.
Calenum, strong wine.
Calonia, calonian myrrh.
Calor, heat.
animalis, animal heat, 96° of Fahrenheit.
Caloricum, caloric of Lavosier; latent heat; matter of heat.
Calorimeter, an instrument to measure the absolute heat of a body.
Caltha, }
Calthula, } the marigold.
arvensis, } calendula arven-
minirna } sis.
palustris, common single marsh marigold.
Calrops, a weed that grows in corn land.
Calumba, columba.

C A L

Calusa, crystal.
Calva, } the coot, a marine bird;
Calvaria, } the superior portion of
the skull; the scalp.
Calvata, blunt probes.
Calvitas, } baldness on the back of
Calvities, } the head.
Calvitium, }
Calvus, bald.
Calx, now called oxide, the remains
of substances submitted to calci-
nation by strong heat, solution by
acids, or detonation by nitre;
chalk; lime; the heel bone.
Calx antimonii, } anti-
diaphoretica, } mo-
nium diaphoreticum.
Calx antimonii diaphoretica illota,
antimonium diaphoreticum illo-
tum.
Calx antimonii diaphoretica lota, an-
timonium diaphoreticum lotum.
Calx antimonii diaphoretica nitrata,
calcined crude antimony, further
calcined with nitre.
Calx extincta, slacked lime.
hydrargyri alba, white precipi-
tate of mercury.
Calx cum kuli puro, causticum com-
mune fortius; common caustic or
potential cautery.
Calx jovis, melted tin stirred till it
be calcined.
Calx lota, calx extincta.
mercurii, calx of mercury.
nativa, a native marl.
preparata, calx extincta.
saturni, minium.
solis, calcined gold.
stibii precipitata, pulv. alga-
rothi
Calx veneris, verdigrise.
viva, quick lime.
philosophorum, calx of
quicksilver.
Calycanthemus, having the cup
abounding in flowers.
Calycanthus, Carolina allspice.
Calycifibræ, with a fibrous cup.
Calyciflorus, the cup abounding in
flowers.
Calyculus, calycle or little calyx.

C A M

Calypter, fleshy excrescence re-
maining after piles.
Calyptra, a veil or covering; the
thin involucre or cover of some
seeds; part of the fructification of
moss.
Calyx, a cup; the empalement, or
outer green leaves of a flower; the
flower cup.
Camæcerasus. See *Chamæcerasus*.
Camaha, a Numidian truffle.
Camanhaya, a grey down growing
on trees.
Camara, the fornix of the brain; a
part of the corpus callosum; a
species of lichen; plant mealy
tree.
Camara Brasiliensis, a glutinous
plant of Brasil.
Camara japo, a species of horse-
mint.
Camara mira, a curious Brazilian
plant.
Camara tiriga, the dwarf honey-
suckle of Brasil.
Camaran baja, willow herb.
Camarin bass, a peach-like fruit of
Brasil.
Camaroma, } bones so fractured as
Camarosis, } to form an arch, parti-
Camaratio, } cularly in the skull; an
arched roof.
Camaru Brasiliensis, the nightshade.
Camarum, the shrimp; hemlock; a
species of aconitum.
Cambirea, the venereal bubo.
Cambium, the assimilation of chyle.
Cambodia, } the Malabar orange
Cambogia, } tree, yielding the gam-
Cambogium, } boge.
Cambogia gutta, gamboge.
Cambro Brittanica, the cloud berry.
Cambuca, } a bubo, or boil,
membrata, } venereal can-
cer.
Cambul, the wild American myrtle.
Camelina, the cameline, or tower
mustard.
Camelinia, the onyx.
Camellia, the China rose.
Camelopardalis, } the camelopard, a
Camelopardus, } beast shaped like

C A M

a camel, and spotted like a leopard.
Camelchodium, marrubium, or camel's foot.

Camelus, the camel or dromedary.
Camera flore albo, a species of lichen.
oculi, chambers of the eye, anterior and posterior.

Cameratio, camaroma.

Cames, silver.

Camina, the chorion.

Caminga, canella alba.

Caminus, the chemical furnace; a bell.

Camisia, a night shirt.

fætus, the chorion.

Cammarus, the cray-fish, lobster.

Cammoron, } wolfsbane; monks-
Cammorum, } hood; the shrimp;
 hemlock.

Camotes Indica, the potatoe.

Camomilla, the chamomile.

Camhana, a bell.

Campanaceæ, bell-shaped flowers.

Campanaceus, resembling a bell.

Campaniformis, } campaniform flow-

Campanulus, } ers, or flowers
 shaped like a bell.

Campanula, the bell flower.

Brasiliana, the bell flower of Brasil.

Campanula esculenta, small garden rampion.

Campanula exotica, Portuguese bind-weed.

Campanula exotica cærulea, small garden rampion.

Campanula flore purpureo, Canterbury bells

Campanula foliis undulatis, the rampion.

Campanula Indica, a species of convolvulus.

Campanula minor, the rampion, or cardinal flower.

Campanula vulgarior major, Canterbury bells.

Campe, a bend, or articulation; the ham.

Campechense, of or from Campeachy.
lignum, logwood.

Camphora, } camphor; camphire;
Camphura, } an exudation from an

C A N

Indian laurel-like tree; the camphor tree; the ancients by camphor meant asphaltum, or Jew's pitch.

Camphora rudis, crude camphor.

Camphoræ elixir, spiritus camphoratus and saffron.

Camphora flores, sublimed camphor.
compositi, camphor sublimed with gum benzoin.

Camphoras, camphorat; the name in the new chemistry of compounds of the acid of camphor, with different bases.

Camphorasma, balm of Gilead.

Camphorata, stinking ground pine.

Africana, a species of worm seed.

Camphorata elaborata, refined camphor.

Camphorata Monspelienensis, French stinking ground pine.

Campsin, the southern wind.

Campter, an inflexion.

Camptus, flexile.

Camptulum, a distorted eyelid.

Camptylotis, a distortion of the eyelids.

Canus, having a flat, low nose.

Canabil, a medicinal bole, or earth.

Canabinus, of the hemp kind.

Canabina aquatica, water hemp; agrimony.

Canabis Indica, } Indian hemp;
peregrina, } bangué.

Canabum, hemp; canvas.

Canadella, a sea fish like a perch.

Canadensis, a specific name for the balsam copaivi.

Canales semicirculares, the three semicircular canals, or tubes in the ear.

Canaliculus arteriosus, canalis arteriosus; a blood-vessel in the fætus between the pulmonary artery and aorta, which is obliterated in the adult; a splint for fracture.

Canalis, a channel, or canal; pipe, or tube; a surgical instrument; a splint; the neck of the bladder.

Canalis alimentarius, the alimentary canal, or stomach and intestines.

Canalis animæ, the wind-pipe.
arteriosus, a vessel in the
 fœtal circulation, carrying the
 blood from the pulmonary artery
 to the aorta.
Canalis nasalis, passage from the
 puncta lachrymalia to the nose.
Canalis petitiæ, a triangular ca-
 vity between the two laminæ of
 the hyaloid membrane of the eye.
Canales semicirculares, the semicir-
 cular canals of the ear.
Canalis semi-petrosus, a bone of the
 the ear.
Canalis venosus, a vessel in the fœ-
 tal circulation, carrying the blood
 from the porta to the cava.
Cananga, an Indian tree producing
 a valuable oil.
Canaria, hound grass; an emetic for
 dogs.
Canatte coronde, bitter cinnamon of
 Ceylon.
Cancamum, an Arabian gum like
 myrrh.
Cancamum Græcorum, gum animæ.
Cancellatus, made like lattice work.
Cancelli, lattice work.
ossium, the net-like appear-
 ance of the inner and soft parts of
 bones.
Cancellus, a species of cray-fish; the
 soldier crab.
Cancer, a painful, scirrhus tumour
 of the glands, generally becoming
 ulcerated; a bandage; the crab.
Cancer albus, a chalky matter in the
 mouths of children.
Cancer fluviatilis, the cray-fish, or
 river crab.
Cancer marinus, the common, or
 sea crab.
Cancer munditorum, cancer affecting
 the scrotum of chimney sweepers.
Cancer ossis, the spina ventosa, or
 diseased bone.
Canchrys, } parched barley.
Canchry, }
Cancinpericon, hot stable dung.
Cancrena, mortification, or gangrene.
Cancriformis, } cancerous.
Cancroides, }

Cancrorum e chelæ, crab's claws.
lapides, oculi cancerorum.
aphthæ, serpentes.
Cancrum oris, canker, aphthæ ser-
 pentes, or ulcer of the mouth.
Candela, a candle.
fumalis, oderiferous can-
 dles.
Candela medicata, a bougie.
regia candalaria, } the herb
Candelaria, } wool-
 blade, or mullein.
Candelabrum, a species of the cero-
 pegia.
Candelula, a bougie.
Canderros, a gum from Borneo.
Candida terra, pipe-clay.
vox, a clear voice.
Candidum ovi, the white of the egg.
Candisatio, candying.
Candor, the whites; a disease inci-
 dent to trees.
Candou purchasii, a spongy tree of
 Maldivia.
Candum, sweet candy, sugar candy.
Canela, } cassia; wild cinnamon.
Canella, }
alba, } the bark of the
Cubana, } wild cinnamon
 tree of Jamaica; the wild cinna-
 mon of Cuba; laurel-leaved ca-
 nella.
Canella cuurdo, the true cinnamon
 tree.
Canella Jamaicensis, } the wild
Malabarica, } cinnamon;
sylvestris Ma- } Indian leaf,
labarica, } or folium
 Indum.
Canella tubis minoribus alba, canella
 alba.
Canella winterana, canella alba.
Zeylanica, the true cinnamon.
Canellifera Malabarica, the cassia
 tree.
Canellifera Zeylanica, the true cin-
 namon.
Canon, an instrument mentioned by
 Hippocrates for fumigating the
 womb.
Canica, coarse meal; dog's meat.
Canicida, the wolfsbane.

Canicidium, dissection of living dogs.
Caniculares, dog-days, from the middle of July to the beginning of September.

Canina appetentia, a voracious appetite.

Canina brassica, the wild, or dog's mercury.

Canina fames, a voracious appetite.

lappia, goose grass.

lingua, the plant hound's tongue.

Canina malus, the plant male mandrake.

Canina rabies, hydrophobia.

Canini minores, } muscles of the
musculi, } lips.

dentes, the teeth between the incisors and the molares.

Caninana, an American snake.

Caninus, partaking of the nature of a dog; the levator anguli oris.

Caninus sentis, the dog-rose, or hip tree.

Caniram, the snake-weed tree of Malabar; a name of the nux vomica.

Canirubus, the dog-rose.

Canis, a dog; frænum penis.

carcharias, }
Aristoteli, } the white shark.
Galeus, }
marinus, }

intersector, Indian caustic barley, or cevadilla.

Canis ponticus, the beaver.

Canities, grey-headedness; old age.

Canim cerasa, dog cherry.

Canker, eating ulcers of the gums.

Canna, the bamboo cane; Indian flowering reed.

Canna domestica major cruris, the tibia.

Canna fistula, cassia fistularis.

Indica, the Indian cane.

major, the tibia.

minor cruris, the fibula.

fulmonis, the wind-pipe.

Cannabina, bastard hemp.

aquatica, } water hemp,

Cannabinum, } or agrimony.

Cannabis, hemp.

Indica peregrina, bangué;

Indian hemp.

Cannabis sativa, common hemp.

Cannacorus, the Indian reed, turmeric.

Cannadella, a fish like a perch.

Cannibal, a man eating human flesh.

Cannula, } a tube; canula, a surgical

Canula, } instrument; a hollow tube to discharge fluids.

Cannutum, the cane reed.

Canon, a canon or rule for compounding medicines; a surgical instrument.

Canoniai, persons with small abdomens.

Canopicon, a species of spurge.

Canopite, an eye-water of Celsus.

Canopum, the bark and flower of the elder tree.

Canschena pou, the mandaru, a pod-bearing tree of Malabar.

Cansjava, bangué or Indian hemp.

Cantabrica, lavender-leaved bindweed.

Cantabrum, bran of meal.

Cantacon, garden saffron.

Cantara, Ignatius's bean, or nux vomica.

Cantarelli, May worms, or beetles.

Canthari figulini, earthen cucurbits.

Cantharis, } the blistering
major, } French or Spanish fly; a species of beetle.

Cantharis vittata, the potatoe fly.

Cantharus, a fish; a beetle.

figulinus, an earthen cucurbit.

Cantherinum marrubium, stinking horehound.

Canthi, the corners or angles of the eye.

Canthum, candied sugar.

Canthus, the angle or corner of the eye.

Canthus externus, } the outer angle
minor, } of the eye next the temples.

Canthus internus, } the angle of the
major, } eye next the nose.

Cantion, } sugar; crystallized sugar,

Cantium, } or sugar candy.

Canutum, the cane reed.

Caova, coffee.

Caochouch, } gum elastic from Bra-
Caoutchouc, } sil, Indian rubber, or
 Cayenne resin.

Caouh, an American tree like the apple.

Capelina, a reflex roller for the head.

Capella, a chemical cupel or test; an alembic.

Capet, a he-goat.

Capetus, an impervious foramen.

Capihora, } camphor;
Capihura, } camphire.

baros Indorum, }
oleum, an oil like camphor from the root of cinnamon.

Capicatinga, a species of acorn in the West Indies; *calamus aromaticus Asiaticus*.

Capilacteum, a syllabub.

Capillacus, hairy.

Capillamenta, the chives, or tender parts of a flower; the hairy parts of animals.

Capillares, capillary, or hair-shaped plants.

Capillares vermiculi, minute worms in the skin of children.

Capillaria tubæ, capillary tubes, pipes of glass of very small diameter.

Capillaria vasa, capillary vessels, the minute extremities of blood-vessels.

Capillaris, of or like hair; maiden hair.

Capillaris fractura, } a slight fissure
Capillatio, } in the skull.

Capillitium, any hairy part.
distichia, distichiasis;
 diseased eyelids.

Capillorum defluvium, baldness.

Capillus, the hair; in botany a term of measure or dimension; the hair of the head.

Capillus aureus, polytrichum or maiden hair.

Capillus veneris, }
Canadensis, } maiden hair.

Capitlenium, a catarrh; heaviness of the head.

Capistratio, a stricture of the prepuce; phymosis.

Capistrum, locked jaw; a bandage for a fracture of the lower jaw.

Capistrum auri, borax.

Capita, the heads of plants.

Capitalia, remedies for the head.

Capitalis reflexa, the capeline bandage; a reflex bandage for amputation.

Capitellum, the seed vessel of mosses; a still; soapy water; a lixivium.

Capituluvium, a bath or lotion for the head.

Capitis dolor, headach.

obliquus superior, a muscle bending the head backwards.

Capitis obliquus inferior, a rotatory muscle of the head.

Capitis par tertium flosii, a muscle of the head.

Capitis granum, stavesacre.

posticus, } rotatory muscles
rectus, } of the head.

vena, the cephalic vein of the arm.

Capitium magnum, the great head bandage.

Capitium triangulare, the triangular bandage.

Capito Andromachus, a species of fish.

Capito lacustris, a fish.

Capitulum, the top of a plant; an alembic; a condyle.

Capitulum martis, eryngium.

Capivard, a water dog.

Capivi balsamum, } the balsam ca-
Capivus albus, } pivi of Brasil.

Capnelæum, } smoking oil; flower
Capnelaion, } of pitch; a resin.

Capnias, a species of vine, bearing grapes part white and part black; a jasper of a smoky colour.

Capnicium chelidonium, the plant fumitory.

Capnicus, producing smoke.

Capniston, an artificially aromatic oil.

Capnitis, the tutty.

Capnoides, the podded fumitory.

Capmorchis, Indian fumitory.

Americana, American

fumitory.

Capnos, fumitory; smoke.

CAP

Capnos latifolia, } bulbous root-
phragmites, } ed fumitory.
Capo, } the American toad; a ca-
Capus, } pon or castrated cock.
Capo molago, Indian or Guinea pep-
 per.
Capolin Mexicanorum Hernandez,
 the sweet Indian cherry.
Capote, an Indian pine-like fruit.
Capotes, a fruit of Malabar like an
 apple.
Cappha, monkshood.
Capparis, } the caper shrub
sphiosa, } of Italy.
fabago, } a bitter an-
portulaca, } thelmintic
 plant.
Caphra, a she-goat.
Alpina, the chamois or rock
 goat of the Alps.
Caphra bezoardica, the bezoar goat.
domestica, the common goat.
moschi, the musk animal.
strepsiceros, the antelope.
Capraria, sea green; sweet-weed.
Caprea Plinii, the roebuck; a vege-
 table tendril; the helix of the ear.
Capreolaria, } the spermatocord.
Capreolaris, }
Capreolata, the black bryony of Bra-
 sil.
Capreolus, a tendril.
auris, helix of the ear.
moschi, the musk animal.
Capricalca, a wild bird like a goose.
Capricerva occidentalis, the deer
 yielding the West Indian bezoar.
Capricornus, lead; a sign in the zo-
 diac.
Caprificatio, caprification, a mode
 employed in the Levant to ripen
 the domestic fig.
Caprificus, the wild fig tree; lesser
 spurge.
Caprifigus, the fig; the fruit of the
 palm tree.
Caprifolium, the honeysuckle, or
 woodbine.
Caprimulga, a viper that sucks goats.
Capriola, herb dog's tooth.
Caprizans pulsus, an uneven pulse.
Capsa, a pod.
Capsella, the plant viper's bugloss.

CAP

Capsicum, } Indian, Gui-
annuum, } nea, or bonnet
 pepper.
Capsicum cerasiforme, cherry-form
 pepper.
Capsicum minimum, bird pepper.
pyramidale, pyramidal
 pepper.
Capsicum tetragonum, bell pepper.
Capsula, a case or little bag; a bag
 formed by cellular membrane, as
 the capsular ligaments, &c. also
 the bag of an encysted tumour;
 the pod or seed-vessel of a plant.
Capsula communis Glissonii, } the
venæ portæ, } bag,
 or capsule, containing the vena
 portarum.
Capsula cordis, the pericardium.
Capsulæ atrabiliaræ, renal glands,
 or capsules; glands on the upper
 extremity of the kidneys.
Capsulares arteriæ, the arteries of
 the glandulæ renales.
Capsulares seminales, vesiculæ se-
 minales.
Capsulares venæ, veins coming from
 the glandulæ renales.
Capsularia ligamenta, capsular li-
 gaments inclosing the joints.
Capulum, a distortion of the eyelid
 or other part.
Capur, camphor.
Capius, a capon, or castrated cock.
Caput, the head, cranium, or skull;
 a process; the head of a plant.
Caput argutum, a head of a sugar-
 loaf shape.
Caput concutiens, a muscle of the
 neck.
Caput cordis, the base of the heart.
facere, to gather, or come to
 a head.
Caput galli, small cock's head;
 French honeysuckle.
Caput gallinaceum, the plant saint-
 foin.
Caput gallinaginis, } verumonta-
gallinacei, } num, an emi-
 nence in the urethra before the
 neck of the bladder.
Caput monachi, the plant tarragon;
 dens leonis.

C A R

Caput mortuum, the dry residuum after distillation.
Caput medusæ, a species of euphorbium.
Caput moventium secundus, biventer cervicis.
Caput obstipium, the wry neck.
Caput purgia, medicines purging the head; errhines.
Caput vituli, the plant snapdragon.
Capubeba Brasiliensis, a grass of Brasil.
Caphyridion, a medicated cake.
Cara Brasiliensis, the wild parsnep.
Carab, a pod.
Carabaccium lignum, the cassia carophyllata.
Carabe, yellow amber.
funcrum, a bitumen.
Carabus, a beetle; the cray-fish; a lobster, or crab.
Caracalla, the American bean.
Caracosmos, sour mare's milk; koumis, a drink in Tartary.
Caragna, the caranna of New Spain.
Caraguata, the common aloe of Brasil.
Carainambi, a species of wild parsnep.
Carambolas, an East Indian tree.
Carambu, the willow herb of Malabar.
Carameno, a fruit of America like a date.
Caranaiba, a species of date or palm tree.
Caranda, the tamarind tree.
Carandas auruba oviedi, an Indian shrub.
Caranna, an aromatic resin from New Spain, like tacamahaca; the product of a species of palm.
Cara nosi, a shrub of Malabar.
Carantia, the carob tree of Sicily.
Carapatina. See *Bufonitis*; toad stone.
Cararu Brasiliensis, a species of blite.
Cara-schulli, an Indian shrub like the caper.
Carata, a small weight about 3.2 grains troy.
Carath, acacia.
Caravata, cocoa; chocolate.

C A R

Carbafus, lint; fine linen, or lawn.
Carbo, coal; the carbuncle; charcoal.
Carbo fossilis, pit coal, Scotch coal.
ligni, charcoal of wood.
Carbonas, carbonate; the name in the new chemistry of every compound of the carbonic acid, or acid of charcoal.
Carbonas alluminosus, carbonate of alumine; cretaceous argil.
Carbonas ammoniæ concretus, }
crystallisatus, } concrete volatile alkali; ammonia preparata or carbonate of ammonia.
Carbonas ammoniæ liquidus, aqua ammoniæ, or liquid carbonate of ammonia.
Carbonas barytæ, carbonate of barytes.
Carbonas calcis, carbonate of lime, chalk, limestone; spar.
Carbonas cupri, carbonate of copper.
ferri, carbonate of iron, crocus martis, rubigo martis, &c.
Carbonas magnesiæ, carbonate of magnesia; magnesia alba.
Carbonas plumbi, carbonate of lead; chalk of lead; spathic lead.
Carbonas potassæ, carbonate of potash; sal tartari, or fixed vegetable alkali.
Carbonas potassæ impurus, common potash, pearl ash.
Carbonas potassæ crystallisatus, kali preparatum, salt of tartar or wormwood; fixed vegetable alkali.
Carbonas potassæ liquidus, aqua kali or ol. tartari per deliquium.
Carbonas sodæ, carbonate of soda, natron, crystalline sodæ, &c.
Carbonas sodæ crystallisatus, carbonate of soda or natron; sal sodæ or crystalline soda, mineral fixed alkali.
Carbonas sodæ impurus, impure carbonate of soda, or barilla.
Carbone, } carbon, or pure charcoal.
Carbonicum, } coal; principle of charcoal.
Carbos, ampelites, or canal coal.
Carbunculus, a carbuncle, or painful gangrenous boil or ulcer.

C A R

Carbunculus alabandicus, lapis alabandicus.
Carcaros, } a sort of fever.
Carcarus, }
Carcas, the nut tree or palma christi of Barbadoes.
Carcax, the large-headed poppy.
Carcer, a sedative remedy for restraining disordered motions of body and mind.
Carcharadonta, animals with sharp teeth.
Carcharias, the shark.
Carchedonius. See *Calchedonius*.
Carchesius, the top of a mast of a ship; a bandage described by Orbasius.
Carchichec polyanthus, the primrose of Constantinople.
Carchichec polyanthus turcarum, the blue primrose.
Carcinethron, the common knot grass.
Carcinodes, a cancerous tumour; a polypus; a crab.
Carcinodes choirades, painful scrophulous swellings.
Carcinoma, cancer; turgescence of the veins of the eye.
Carcinos, } cancer; the crab.
Carcinus, }
Cardamantica, a species of cress; cardamine.
Cardameleum, a medicine mentioned by Galen.
Cardamindum minus, the Indian cress.
Cardamine, } the flower
pratensis, } called lady's
smock, meadow cresses, or cuckoo flower.
Cardamine pugilla sexatilis montana, a species of larkspur.
Cardamomum, cardamom seed of Malabar.
Cardamomum majus, the greater cardamom, or grains of Paradise.
Cardamomum medium, the weaker cardamom.
Cardamomum minus, the lesser, officinal, or common cardamom.
Cardamomum piperatum, grains of Paradise.

C A R

Cardamomum Siberiense, Indian, or stellated anise.
Cardamon, } garden cress.
Cardamum, }
Cardegi Indi, folium Indum; canella sylvestris; the laurus cassia of Linnæus.
Cardia, the upper, or left orifice of the stomach; syncope; the heart.
Cardiaca, cordial medicines; motherwort.
Cardiaca confectio, aromatic electuary.
Cardiaca lycopus, motherwort.
passio, the cardiac passion; heartburn or pain of the stomach; syncope.
Cardiaca arteria, } the coronary
venæ, } veins and arteries proper to the heart.
Cardiacus morbus, a nervous fever.
plexus, a network of the par vagum.
Cardialæ, cordial medicines.
Cardialgia, heartburn, or pain at the left orifice of the stomach.
Cardialgia inflammatoria, inflammation in the stomach.
Cardialgia sputatoria, pyrosis, or water brash; a discharge of water from the stomach with pain.
Cardimelech, the king of the heart, a term used by Dolæus; or a particular active principle in the heart supporting the vital functions.
Cardimona, the heartburn; cardialgia.
Cardinalis flos, the lobelia or cardinal flower.
Cardinamentum, a species of articulation like a hinge.
Cardiogmos, } heartburn; aneurism
Cardiogmus, } of the aorta near the heart.
Cardionchus, aneurism in or near the heart.
Cardiotrotus, a person having a wound in the heart.
Cardiospermum, heart-pea, or heart-seed.
Cardisce, a gem like a heart.
Carditis, inflammation of the heart.

C A R

Cardo, any articulation like a hinge;
a thistle; second vertebra of the
neck.

Cardonet, the wild artichoke.

Cardonium, wine medicated with
herbs.

Cardopatum, the low carline thistle.

Carduelis, the linnet, goldfinch.

Carduncellus, dwarf blue Montpe-
lier carthamus.

Cardunculus, a species of cynara.

Carduo-cnicus, the distaff thistle.

Carduus, a thistle.

acanthus, bear's breech.

albis maculis, Spanish milk
thistle.

Carduus altilis, the artichoke.

benedictus, the holy, or
blessed thistle.

Carduus Brasilianus foliis aloes, the
pine apple.

Carduus chrysanthemus, the golden
thistle.

Carduus canothos, common creeping
thistle.

Carduus cnieus sylvestris, the holy
thistle.

Carduus caruleus tingitanus, blue
distaff thistle.

Carduus Cretensis, the Cretan this-
tle.

Carduus domesticus, the artichoke.
esculentus, the chardon, a
kind of artichoke.

Carduus ferox, the fish-like thistle.
fullonius, wild teasil; dipsa-
cus.

Carduus globosus, the globe thistle.
hemorrhoidalis, the com-
mon creeping way thistle.

Carduus humilis gummifera, the pine
apple.

Carduus lacteus, the milk thistle.
Syriacus, Spanish
milk thistle.

Carduus luteus, the distaff thistle.

marianus, } the milk thistle;

Maria, } ladies' thistle.

sativus, } the

non-spinosus, } arti-
choke; bastard saffron.

Carduus solstitialis, calcitrapa offic-
nalis.

C A R

Carduus sphaerecephalus, the globe
thistle.

Carduus spinosissimus elatior, the
chardon thistle.

Carduus spinosissimus sphaerocephalus, Arabian thistle.

Carduus stellatus, calcitrapa.

luteus, the distaff
thistle.

Carduus tomentosus, the cotton or
woolly thistle.

Carduus veneris, the teasle.

vinearum repens,
vulgatissimus viarum, } the

creeping thistle.

Carduus xanthemus, the carline
thistle.

Carealia, bread; mealy grain.

Carebaria, heaviness or weariness of
the head.

Carena, the twenty-fourth part of a
drop.

Carenum, the head.

vinum, strong wine.

Carcofuli, the gamboge tree.

Caretti, bonduch Indorum, the tree
yielding the bezoar nuts.

Careum, caraway seed.

Carex, spear grass; sedge; burr-
reed.

Carex arenaria, sarsaparilla Germa-
nica.

Cari, caraway seed.

Carica, a dry fig; the fruit of the
palm tree.

Caricosus, a fig-like swelling, as the
piles.

Caricum, an ointment of hellebore;
lead, cantharides, &c.; an oil.

Carides, prawns or shrimps.

Caries, an ulcerated bone.

judendorum, caroli; chan-
cres.

Carima, the cassada bread.

Carim-curini, an anti-arthritis bark.

Carimphana, a species of palm tree.

Carina, the keel-like concave seg-
ment of a flower; the first semi-
nal rudiment; the back bone;
keel of a ship; the first rudiments
of a chick in the egg; the hard
shell of a walnut; the furrow-like
cavity in the leaves of grasses.

Carinatus, furrowed.
Cariosse, ady, a species of palm.
Cariosus, carious; rotten.
Caris, a shrimp.
Carium terra, lime.
Carivillandi, sarsaparilla root.
Carlina, } the carline
 acaulos, } thistle; the
 gummifera, } pine thistle.
Carlinæ radix alba, root of the carline
 thistle.
Carlinæ radix nigra, root of the black
 chamelion thistle.
Carlo sancto, St. Charles' root, so
 called by the Spaniards.
Carmes, carmelite water, of baum,
 lemon-peel, &c.
Carmin, carmine.
Carmina, incantments; amulets.
Carminantia, } carminatives; warm
Carminativa, } antispasmodic medi-
 cines.
Carnabadium, caraway seed.
Carneæ columnæ, the fleshy columns
 or pillars in the cavity of the
 heart.
Carnelia, carnelian stone.
Carnicula, caruncles, or small fleshy
 excrescences; the flesh of the
 gums.
Carnificatio, change of solid food
 into flesh.
Carniformis abscessus, any abscess
 near a joint, of a firm substance,
 and having a hardened orifice.
Carnivori, animals whose food is
 flesh; escharotics.
Carnosa cutis, a fleshy appearance
 in the skin.
Carnosa musculosa membrana, the
 frontal muscles; panniculus car-
 nosus.
Carnositas, caruncula; a fleshy ex-
 crescence in the urethra, or neck
 of the bladder.
Carnosus musculus, pyramidalis
 musculus.
Carnubia, caroba.
Caro, flesh; the red part or belly of
 muscles; the pulp of fruit.
Caro adnata, the sarcocele, or the
 swelled testicle.
Caro carcinodes, cancerous.

Caro montana, a species of leather
 stone found in Sweden.
Caro musculosa quadrata, the pal-
 maris brevis muscle.
Caro tosta, roasted meat.
Caroba, the carob, or John's bread
 tree of Sicily.
Carænum, inspissated juice of grapes;
 must.
Caroli, chancres, venereal excres-
 cences or ulcers on the pudenda.
Caropi, true stone parsley, or amo-
 mum.
Carora, an urinal.
Caros, } caraway seed; a species of
Carus, } apoplexy; lethargy; insen-
 sibility.
Carota, the common carrot.
Caroticus, affected with caros.
Carotideæ arteriæ, } the carotid arte-
Carotides, } ries, conveying
 the blood to the head.
Carotis externa, the external carotid
 artery.
Carotis interna, the internal carotid
 artery.
Caroum, the caraway seed.
Carpa, the fish called carp.
Carpasium linum, fine linen; a poi-
 sonous gum like myrrh.
Carpasus, carpesium; cubebs; some
 suppose it a plant not at present
 known.
Carpiata, the Barbadoes nut.
Carpathicum, oleum essentielle tere-
 binthinæ; carpathian balsam.
Carpentaria, nasturtium hyemale;
 a vulnerary herb.
Carpenus, the horn-beam tree.
Carperitaria, the winter cress.
Carpesium, cubebs; nodding star-
 wort.
Carphealos, } dry.
Carphealus, }
Carpheotum, pure and white frank-
 incense.
Carphos, the fenugreek.
Carphus, any small pustule; a mote
 or straw.
Carfia, lint.
Carpinus, the horn-beam or hard-
 beam tree.
Carpio, the carp fish.

CAR

CAR

Carpismus, the wrist.
Carphobalsamum, the fruit of the balm of Gilead tree.
Carphobolus, a species of lycoperdon.
Carpholithus, a variety of the black species of nodulous stones.
Carphologia, picking the clothes, as in dangerous fevers.
Carphophyllon, laurel of Alexandria.
Carpos, a seed, or fruit.
Carptura, the scraping, or manufacture of lint.
Carpum flectentium intericr, a muscle of the wrist.
Carpus, the wrist, or carpus.
Carrata, acarat, or caratt. A carat of pearls or diamonds is four grains; that of gold is twenty-four.
Carthamus, } safflower or
tinctorius, } bastard saffron.
Carthamus aculeatus, black chameleon thistle.
Carthusianus pulvis, kermes mineral; sulph. antim. præcip.
Cartilagineus, of or like a cartilage.
Cartilaginosum, the patella, or pan bone of the knee.
Cartilago, a cartilage, or gristle; a smooth, solid, elastic part of an animal.
Cartilago annularis, the cricoid cartilage of the larynx.
Cartilago arytænoidea, the arytænoid cartilage.
Cartilago cricoidea, the cricoid cartilage.
Cartilago ensiformis, } the ensiform
xyphoidea, } cartilage of the sternum.
Cartilago innominata, the annularis or cricoid cartilage.
Cartilago inter-articularis, inter-articular cartilage, or situated between the articulations.
Cartilago obduzens, a cartilage covering the moveable articulations.
Cartilago scutiformis, the thyroid cartilage, or pomum adami.
Cartilago thyroidea, the thyroid cartilage.
Carum, } the caraway plant.
Carvi, }

Caruncula, a caruncle; a small fleshy excrescence; uvula.
Caruncula lachrymalis, } a gland in
oculi, } the inner corner of the eye.
Carunculae cuticulares alæ, nymphæ. *mamillares*, extremities of the tubes in the nipple.
Caruncula myrtiformes, protuberances at the os externum muliebri after the rupture of the hymen.
Caruncula papillares, carunculæ mamillares; also the protuberances in the pelvis of the kidneys.
Caruncula urethræ, fleshy excrescences in the urethra.
Carunculosa, suppression of urine from caruncles in the urethra.
Carunculosis, having caruncles.
Caruon, common caraway.
Caros, } apoplexy with perpetual
Carus, } sleep; insensibility and sleepiness with quiet respiration; a loss of sense and voluntary motion with unimpeded respiration; a profound sleep without fever.
Carus arthriticus, apoplexy from gout.
Carus exanthematicus, apoplexy from eruptive diseases.
Carus febricosus, } apoplexy accom-
febrilis, } panying fever.
a frigore, apoplexy from cold, sanguineous apoplexy.
Carus a hydrocephalo, apoplexy from hydrocephalus, serous apoplexy.
Carus hypochondriacus, apoplexy from hysteric affection.
Carus ab insolatione, apoplexy from intense sun; stroke of the sun.
Carus ischuriosus, apoplexy from retention of urine.
Carus mystagmus, hysterical insensibility.
Carus a narcoticis, apoplexy from narcotics.
Carus a pathemate, apoplexy from passion.
Carus a plumbagine, apoplexy from fumes of lead.
Carus spontaneus, sanguineous apoplexy.

Carus traumaticus, apoplexy from wounds in the head.
Carus variolosus, apoplexy in small-pox.
Carus verminosus, apoplexy from worms.
Carva, the woody cassia tree.
Carvi, caraway seed.
Carvisolia, a species of selinum.
Carya, the walnut tree.
Carycia, dainty food of the Lydians.
Caryedon, } catagma; a fracture with
Carydon, } splinters.
Caryites, a species of spurge; tithymalus.
Caryl, a confection of the American bean tree.
Caryoces, the palm tree of Guinea.
Caryocostinum, electuarius c scammonio.
Caryon, a general name for nuts.
basilicon, the walnut, or juglans.
Caryon Heracleoticon, } any small
lepton, } nut, as the filbert; the hazel nut.
Caryophyllæus, of the clove kind.
Caryophyllata, the avens, or herb bennet.
Caryophylli aromatici, the aromatic cloves.
Caryophylli suavis odoris, canella alba.
Caryophylloides cortex, a species of cassia.
Caryophyllus, the clove; chickweed.
aromaticus, the clove; also the tree producing it; spice.
Caryophyllus aromaticus Americanus, the Jamaica pepper, or all-spice.
Caryophyllus aromaticus cum fructu rotundo, a species of cassia.
Caryophyllus arvensis, a species of chickweed.
Caryophyllus barbatus, broad-leaved sweet William.
Caryophyllus dianthus, the red clove.
Caryophyllus holosteus arvensis, a species of chickweed.
Caryophyllus hortensis, the red clove.

Caryophyllus Indicus, } the Afri-
Mexicanus, } can ma-
rigold; spigelia.
Caryophyllus montanus, a species of statice.
Caryophyllus orientalis aromaticus, the clove spice.
Caryophyllus pratensis, the meadow pink.
Caryophyllus ramosus, } branched,
regius, } or royal
pink.
Caryophyllus sylvestris, wild pink.
ruber, the clove pink,
or carnation; the clove gillyflower.
Caryophyllus vulgaris, herb-bennet.
Caryosse, the Guinea palm tree.
Caryota, a date.
Caryoti, dates the best in Syria.
Caryus, sea holly, or eryngo.
Cas gangythreb, vervain.
Casabonæ, fish thistle.
Casamum, the cyclamen, or sow bread.
Cascarilla, the bark of the clutia elutheria, a weak substitute of the Peruvian bark; the Spaniards call the Peruvian bark by this name.
Caschu, }
Cashow, } terra Japonica.
Cascus, cheese.
Cashoo, an aromatic drug of Indostan.
Casia, the cassia, or clove-berry tree.
Casibo, a species of privet.
Cusminaris, } the cassummunar of
Casmunar, } Bengal
Casoar cusoaris, the cassowary bird.
Cassa, the thorax.
Cassada, } cassada, a West Indian
Cassavi, } plant scraped and made
Cassave, } into cakes, the fresh juice
is poisonous; jatropha manihot of Linnæus.
Cassadum, } weak; spiritless; sup-
Cassatum, } posed thick, circulating
blood.
Cassale vulnus, a wound in the thorax.
Cassamum, the fruit of the palm tree.
Cassatus, weak; debilitated.
Casse, snow water distilled from the flower of the cyanus.

C A S

Cassia, } cassia; an epithet of sen-
Casia, } na.
Cassia canella, cassia lignea, or the
wild cinnamon.
Cassia caryophyllata, the clove-bark
tree, sweet-scented Jamaica pep-
per tree.
Cassia cinnamomea, the cinnamon
tree of Ceylon.
Cassia crassior, the wild cinnamon
tree.
Cassia cribrata, the pulp of the
purging cassia.
Cassia fistula, } purging cassia of
fistularis, } Egypt; wild sen-
na, or pudding pipe tree.
Cassia lignea, bark of the wild, or
Malabar cinnamon tree.
Cassia Jamaicensis, canella alba.
Malabarica, the wild cinna-
mon tree.
Cassia nigra, } the purging cas-
purgatrix, } sia.
solvitiva, }
senna, the plant affording the
Alexandria senna.
Cassia poetica, poet's rosemary.
Cassia aramentum, the pulp of cassia.
Cassia cortex, the clove-berry tree.
extracta, the pulp of cassia
fistularis.
Cassia flores, the flowers of the true
cinnamon tree.
Cassiana, cassiny tea; the American
cassio-berry bush; South sea tea.
Cassibor, } coriander.
Cassidbott, }
Cassida, hooded loose-strife.
Cassita, the lark.
Cassiteros, tin.
Cassob, kali; alkaline salt.
Cassoleta, warm humid fumigation.
Cassonada, sugar.
Cassovarius, the cassowary bird.
Cassu, the cassu tree of Brazil.
Cassumuxiar, } an aromatic Indian
Carumunar, } root; a species of
galangal.
Cassuta, }
Cassutha, } dodder of thyme.
Cassytha, }
Castalticum, styptic; astringent.

C A T

Castana, the chesnut; Jupiter's
acorn; sardinian acorn.
Castanea, the chesnut tree.
equina, the horse chesnut.
castjoe, terra Japonica.
flore albo, the coffee tree.
Malabarica, the Malabar
chesnut.
Castanea sylvestris, the wood ches-
nut.
Castor, the beaver; a substance taken
from bags near the anus of the
beaver; cataputia major.
Castor Americanus, castor from the
beaver of Canada.
Castor fiber, the beaver.
Russicus, castor from the bea-
ver of Russia.
Castoreum, }
Castorium, } castor.
Castratio, castration; gelding; the
extirpation of one or both testes;
correcting a severe purgative.
Castratus, (in botany) filaments with-
out antheræ.
Castrensis, appertaining to camps;
a dysentery.
Casus, a mark, a symptom or history
of disease; any thing fortuitous;
a casualty; a present disease.
Casus palpebræ superioris, a retrac-
tion of the upper eyelid.
Casus lapsus palpebræ superioris, a
preternatural descent of the upper
eyelid.
Catabalam, ambalam.
Catabasis, catabibasis; operation
downwards.
Catablæusis, negligence in nurses.
Catablema, the outer fillet that se-
cures the rest of the bandages.
Catabronchosis, swallowing.
Catacauma, a burn, or scald.
Catacausis, a burning.
Cataceclimenus, confined to bed.
Cataceccramenus, broken into small
pieces.
Catacerastica, antacrimonious me-
dicines.
Catachlidæsis, morbid indulgence.
Catachloos, } bilious, or green fæces;
Catachlous } a very green colour.

C A T

Catachrisma, } any medicine em-
Catachriston, } ployed as an unction.
Catachysis, washing; affusion.
Cataclasis, distorted eyelids; a spas-
tic occlusion of the eye.
Catacleis, the upper or first rib.
Catacūines, confined to bed.
Cataclisis, lying down.
Cataclita, couches.
Cataclysma, a clyster.
Cataclysmi, washings; embrocations.
Cataconesis, washing; irrigation by
a plentiful affusion of liquor on
some parts of the body.
Catacores, profuse; abundant; bili-
ous stools.
Catacremnos, cynanche tonsillaris.
Catacrusis, a revulsion.
Catadoulesis, a subduing of pas-
sions.
Catagizesis, a revulsion of humours
in the bowels.
Catæconesis, copious affusion.
Catafracta, a bandage for the ster-
num and ribs.
Catagenu, gamboge.
Cataglischræsis, inviscating.
Cataglyphæ, an excavation, hole, or
pit; indentation.
Catagma, a fracture, or solution.
raphanedon, a transverse
fracture.
Catagma alphitedon,
caryedon,
secundum apothrausin,
apocopen, }
a splintered fracture.
Catagma ad onycha, a longitudinal
fracture.
Catagma schedacedon, an oblong
fracture.
Catagmatica, catagmatics, or reme-
dies promoting the union of frac-
tures.
Catagoge, any division or region of
the abdomen; the seat of a dis-
ease.
Catagyiosis, an imbecility.
Catalentia, epilepsy.
Catalepsis, comprehension or per-
ception; catalepsy, or sudden sup-
pression of motion and sensation;
apoplexy with general muscular ri-

C A T

gidity; the retention of the breath,
as in straining at stool; retention
of humours which ought to be
evacuated; interception of the
blood in the vessels by a bandage.
Catalepsis delirans, raving catalep-
sy.
Catalepsis a fumo, catalepsy from
metallic fumes.
Catalepsis hysterica, catalepsy in
hysteria.
Catalepsis melancholica, catalepsy in
melancholy.
Catalepsis a menostasia, catalepsy
from disturbed mind.
Catalepsis verminosa, catalepsy from
worms.
Catalotica, healing or cicatrizing me-
dicines.
Catalongay, the plant which bears
the faba sancti Ignatii.
Catalpa, a species of bignonia.
Catalysis, a palsy; death.
Catamarasmus, an emaciation.
Catamassesis, grinding the teeth in
fits.
Catamenia, the monthly or menstru-
al discharge of women.
Catamolynthis, contaminated.
Catamysis, winking.
Catanancasis, a compulsive opera-
tion.
Catanance, succory.
leguminosa, the crimson
grass vetch.
Catananche, candy lion's foot.
Cataniphthis, washed.
Catanoesis, enjoyment of the mental
faculties.
Catantia, a declivity; a bending back-
wards.
Catantlema, washing by affusion.
Catantlesis, washing with sponge
dipped in hot water.
Cataphasma, } any dry powder
Cataphastum, } sprinkled on the body.
Cataphasmus, friction on the shoul-
ders and neck downwards.
Cataphansis, cessation of pain.
Cataphlites, applications for gun-shot
wounds; a grenado or battery.
Cataphora, lethargic disposition; co-
ma somnolentum; a dead or

C A T

deep sleep; a preternatural propensity to sleep.
Cataphora arthritica, apoplexy from gout.
Cataphora coma, sanguine apoplexy.
exanthematica, lethargy in eruptive diseases.
Cataphora hydrocephalica, serous apoplexy.
Cataphora scorbutica, apoplectic symptoms in scurvy.
Cataphora timor, lethargic disposition in intermittent fever.
Cataphracta, } a bandage on the
Cataphractica, } thorax.
Cataphisma, a thick poultice of meal and herbs.
Cataplasm, a cataplasm; a poultice; liniment.
Cataplasm aluminis, coagulum aluminosum.
Cataplasm discutiens, a discutient poultice.
Cataplasm emolliens, an emollient poultice of bread and milk.
Cataplasm effervescens, effervescing poultice.
Cataplasm maturans, maturing poultice.
Cataplasm sinapeos, mustard poultice.
Cataplasm suppurans, lilies, figs, onions, galbanum, basilicum, &c.
Cataplexis, a sudden stupefaction; a privation of sense in any limb, or part.
Cataphosis, the act of swallowing.
Catapotium, a pill.
Catapsyxis, a sudden chill; sense of coldness.
Cataptosis, sudden privation of muscular strength.
Catapultarium, catapeltas.
Cataputia, the spurge plant.
major, the castor oil plant of America.
Cataputia minor, garden spurge.
Cataracta, a cataract, or opacity of the crystalline lens.
Cataracta antiglaucoma, a cataract without gutta serena.
Cataracta glaucoma, a cataract with gutta serena.

C A T

Cataracta membranacea, a cataract with diseased membranes.
Cataracta nigra, amaurosis; a cataract with gutta serena.
Cataracta ricinoides, Barbadoes nut.
Cataracta secundaria, a cataract not depending on an opaque lens only.
Cataracta vera, true cataract.
Cataria, } mentha cataria, nepeta,
Cattaria, } nip, nep, or catmint.
Catarrhalis febris, amphemerina catarrhalis.
Catarrhema, a catarrh, or common cold.
Catarrhexis, any profuse discharge from the body; a violent and copious eruption; a discharge of pure blood from the belly.
Catarrhæcus, a catarrh, or cold; diseases proceeding from a distillation of rheum.
Catarrhopia phymata, a species of tubercles tending downwards, or having their apex on a depending part.
Catarrhopia, remission or decline of a disease.
Catarrhosis nounsos, decline of disease.
Catarrhus, a catarrh; defluxion, coryza, or common cold. The most received distinctions of catarrh are included in the following lines:
“ Si fluit ad pectus, dicatur rheuma catarrhus,
“ Ad fauces branchus, ad nares esto coryza.”
Catarrhus bellinsulanus, external angina or mumps.
Catarrhus benignus, a mild cold, or catarrh.
Catarrhus a contagio, } any epide-
epidemicus, } mic cold; influenza.
Catarrhus a frigore, catarrh from cold.
Catarrhus pectoris, catarrh from affection of the chest.
Catarrhus rubeculosus, catarrh accompanying measles.

Catarrhus suffocativus, catarrh from cynanche stridula, or croup.
Catarrhus vesicæ, dysury; strangu-
 gury with discharge of mucus.
Catarrhysis, a defluxion of humours.
Catartismus, the reduction of any
 bone to its natural situation.
Catasarca, anasarca; water diffused
 under the skin.
Catasbestis, resolution of tumours
 without suppuration.
Catascœue, the perfect temperament
 of body.
Cataschamos, scarifying.
Cataschesis, a constitution easily al-
 tered.
Catascesis, concussion.
Catasphasma, a revulsion.
Catastagnos,
Catastagnus,
Catastalagnos, } distillation.
Catastalagnus,
Catastalticum, } styptic, astringent,
Catastalticus, } repressing.
Catastasis, the extension, or reducing
 of a fracture, or dislocation; the
 constitution, state, or condition of
 any thing.
Catastema, a prop, or support.
Catastole, gravity and modesty of a
 physician.
Catataxis, catastasis.
Catatripsis, the attrition of parts.
Cataudesis, vociferation.
Catata, unwrought or undyed silk.
Cataxis, a fracture, or division.
Cate, terra Japonica; the juice of
 the Indian thorn.
Catechomenos, } resistance of reme-
Catechomenus, } dies.
Catechu, terra Japonica, Japan earth;
 inspissated juice of mimosa cate-
 chu.
Catechu decoctum compositum, a
 compound decoction of catechu.
Catechu tinctura, tincture of cate-
 chu.
Cate, acajaiba.
Cateudion, an instrument to draw
 blood from the nose for the head-
 ach.
Cateilumenos, }
Cateilumenus, } twisted.

Catellorum oleum, marjoram, thyme,
 and dog's flesh boiled in oil.
Catellus, a dog.
cinereus, a cupel, or test.
Catena, tibialis anticus.
Catenulatus, (in botany) resembling
 chains.
Catephes, sad.
Catavala, the common aloc.
Cath. abbreviation of catholicon.
Cathæmus bloody.
Catharesis, weakness arising from
 any evacuation; consumption
 without any manifest evacuation.
Catharetica, } escharotica; cathere-
Catheretica, } tics; corrosives.
Cathalogon, Ignatius's bean.
Catharma, } a purging by medicine;
Catharmos, } cure by incantation or
Catharmus, } superstition, or by the
 royal touch.
Catharsia, cathartics.
Catharsis, natural or artificial pur-
 gation by stool, urine, &c.
Cathartica, purging medicines, or
 such as increase the number of
 alvine evacuations; emetics
Cathartica stimulantia, stimulating
 cathartics, as jalap, aloes, colo-
 cynth, &c.
Cathartica refrigerantia, refrigerat-
 ing or cooling cathartics of the
 saline kind.
Cathartica adstringentia, adstrin-
 gent cathartics, as rhubarb, roses,
 &c.
Cathartica emollientia, emollient ca-
 thartics, as manna, olive and cas-
 tor oil, &c.
Cathartica narcotica, narcotic ca-
 thartics, as tobacco, hyoscyamus,
 digitalis, &c.
Catharos, }
Catharus, } pure; clean.
Cathedra, the anus.
Cathemerina, amphimerina; a quo-
 tidian.
Cathesticos, any regimen.
Catheter, a catheter, or hollow tube,
 or instrument for drawing off
 urine; a bougie made of silver
 or elastic gum; a sound, for as-

C A T

certaining the existence of a stone in the bladder.
Catheterismus, the introduction of a catheter, or medicine, into the bladder.
Cathidrusis, } reducing a fracture.
Cathidrysis, }
Cathimia, gold and silver squamæ, or scales; a gold or silver mine; concretions of gold and silver in the furnace; gold; soot formed in burning brass.
Cathmia, litharge.
Cathodos, a descent.
Catholceus, a bandage for the head.
Catholicon, any general remedy, or one supposed to purge all humours; a panacea, or universal medicine.
Catholicon nicolai, a purge of tamarinds, cassia, senna, and rhubarb.
Cathygrus, moistened.
Cathyphnia, a sound or deep, but unhealthy sleep.
Catias, a knife for operating on the uterus.
Catillia, a nine-ounce weight.
Catillum, }
Catillus, } a porringer.
cinereus, a cupel.
Catimia, litharge; cadmia.
Catinus, a pot, or dish.
fusorius, a crucible.
Catishon, a costive habit; one not easily purged.
Catius, catias.
Catixis, a critical hæmorrhage from the same side as the disease.
Catlin, a knife used in amputation to divide between the bones.
Catma, filings of gold.
Catoblepas, an Ethiopian wild beast.
Catocathartica, purging medicines.
Catoche, an apoplectic rigidity of the muscles; catalepsy; coma somnolentum.
Catocheilum, the lower lip.
Catochites, a wonderful magnet of Corsica.
Catochus, catalepsy; an apoplectic rigidity of the muscles; tetanus.
Catochus cervinus, tetanus, or locked jaw.

C A U

Catochus diurnus, symptomatic tetanus.
Catochus holotonicus, tetanus depending on too much tone of the muscles.
Catodon, the spermaceti whale.
Catomismos, } reducing luxations of
Catomismus, } the humerus, by lifting it over the shoulder.
Catopsis, myopia; short sightedness; quickness, acuteness.
Catopter, speculum ani; a probe.
Catorchites, a species of wine in which the orchis root is used.
Catoretica, }
Catoterica, } purging medicines.
Catou karua, folium Indum.
Catta tripali, long pepper.
Cattee, the cajou, or cassu tree.
Cattu schiragam, a Malabar tree.
Catu tirpali, long pepper.
Catulotica, cicatrizing medicines.
Catulus, a puppy; amentum; a catkin.
Catu pitsjegam mulla, a species of jessamine.
Catus, a cat.
Caucason, Indian garlic.
Caucalis, bastard parsley.
Caucaloides, the patella, or knee-pan bone.
Caucon, herb horsetail.
Cauda, the extremity of a leaf; a tail; the os coccygis; polypus of the uterus.
Cauda equina, the extremity of the spinal marrow; the plant horse-tail.
Cauda muris, a species of ranunculus; mouse-tail.
Cauda porcina, hog's fennel.
vulpis rubicundi, red lead.
Caudatio, an elongation of the clitoris.
Caudex, the trunk, stem, or body of a tree.
Caule don, a transverse fracture.
Caulescens, having a stalk.
Caulias, juice of the sylphium from the stalk.
Cauliferus, plants having a true stalk.
Caulis, the stalk; the blade; cabbage; penis; vagina.

Caulis Floridus, cauliflower.
procumbens, a trailing stalk, as of ivy.
Caulis ruber, red colewort.
scandens, a climbing stalk, as of vines.
Caulis volubilis, a twining stalk, as of the hop.
Caulorapa, cabbage turnip.
Caulodes, the white, or green cabbage.
Caulos, a stalk.
Cauloton, the common beet.
Cauma, fever heat; heat of the atmosphere.
Caunga, the areca, or Malabar nut.
Cauris, a shell commonly called cowrie, or gowrie.
Causa, a cause.
abditæ, hidden cause.
antecedens, antecedent cause.
occasionalis, } the exciting
procatactica, } cause of dis-
proegumena, } ease.
remota, any cause of disease, except the
Causa proxima, the proximate, or disease itself.
Causatis dentium, the tooth-ach.
Causæ abditæ, remote causes of disease.
Causi, ardent fevers.
Causis, a burn.
Causos, }
Causodes, } a burning fever.
Causoma, an inflammation; a burning heat.
Caustica, caustics; escharotics; medicines that burn and dissolve all animal matter.
Causticum Americanum, Indian caustic barley, or cevadilla.
Causticum antimoniale, muriate, or butter of antimony.
Causticum commune, }
accerrimum, }
fortius, }
 quick lime with pure kali; common caustic.
Causticum lunare, nitrated silver, or lunar caustic.
Causus, } a burning, or highly ar-
Causis, } dent fever.

Causus endemia, the yellow fever of the West Indies.
Cautchue, elastic gum.
Cauterium, a cautery.
actuale, actual cautery; fire; red hot iron.
Cauterium potentiale, lapis septicus, potassa, kali purum, or potential cautery of potash and quick lime.
Cauterizatio, cauterizing, or burning a part.
Cauturier, sartorius.
Cava herbariorum, } the herb fumi-
major radix, } tory.
Cava manus, the hollow of the hand.
Cava vena, cava; the large recipient vein, returning the blood to the heart from all parts of the body.
Cava vena ascendens, } the inferior
inferior, } vena cava
 distributed chiefly to the abdomen and lower extremities, and returning the blood to the heart.
Cava vena descendens, } the superi-
superior, } or vena ca-
 va, principally distributed to the thorax, head, and upper extremities, and returning the blood to the heart.
Cavalam, a leguminous plant of Malabar.
Caverna, the female pudenda; a cavern.
Cavernæ dentium, hollow teeth.
Caviarium, caviar, or the pickled roe of the sturgeon.
Cavicula, } the ankle joint; the hol-
Cavilla, } low of the foot.
Cavitas innominata, the hollow of the external ear.
Cayan, a plant useful in piles; a pepper.
Caymanes, the caiman, or West Indian crocodile.
Cayutana, fagara; an aromatic plant.
luzonis, an aromatic eastern plant.
Cazabi, the cassada bread.
Ceanothas, the common way thistle.
Ceanothus, the staff tree; New Jersey tea-tree.

C E D

Ceasma, } a fissure; a splinter; a
Ceasmus, } fragment.
Cebar, } the agallochum, or aroma-
Ceber, } tic aloë.
Cebipira Brasiliensis, a bitter bark of
 Brasil.
Cecis, a gall, an excrescence of the
 oak tree.
Cecropia, the trumpet tree, or snake-
 wood tree.
Cecryphalos, the ruminating stomach
 of the ox.
Cedma, the venereal disease; any
 pain in the pudenda.
Cedmata, defluxions upon the joints.
Cedrela, Barbadoes cedar tree.
Cedreleum, oil of cedar.
Cedrelate, the largest species of cedar.
Cedria, the resin, or pitch of the
 great cedar.
Cedrinum lignum, cedar of Lebanon.
Cedrinus, made of cedar.
Cedris, the fruit of the great cedar
 tree.
Cedrites, wine impregnated with ce-
 dar resin.
Cedrium, tar.
Cedro, the citron tree.
Cedromela, the fruit of the citron, or
 cedar tree.
Cedronella, Turkey baum.
Cedrostis, the white bryony.
Cedrus, the great cedar of Lebanon.
 Americanus, the American
 tree of life.
Cedrus baccifera, sabina, or the ber-
 ry-bearing cedar.
Cedrus cees, a disease of the hair.
 conifera folio laricis, the ce-
 dar of Lebanon.
Cedrus folio cupressi, } the berry-
 e Goa, } bearing ce-
 dar, or cypress-leaved.
Cedrus Libani, cedar of Lebanon.
 Lyciæ, the berry-bearing ce-
 dar, or cypress-leaved.
Cedrus magna larix, cedar of Leba-
 non.
Cedrus Phœnicia, the berry-bearing
 cedar, or cypress-leaved.
Celastrus, the staff tree.
 internas, the common way
 thistle.

C E L

Cele, a wen, a rupture; a tumour
 caused by the protrusion of any
 soft part: hence the compound
 terms hydrocele, bubonocèle, &c.
Celeri Italorum, the herb smallage.
Celeripes, swift of foot.
Celestrus theophrasti, evergreen pri-
 vet.
Celia, sherbet, or lemonade.
Celimia, lapis calaminaris.
Celis, a blemish in the skin.
Cella turcica, a depression of the
 sphenoid bone, in which is situ-
 ated the pineal gland.
Cellula, loculi, cells, bladders, or
 bags.
Cellula adiposa, membrana adi-
 posa.
 coli, the contractions of the
 intestinum colon.
Cellula mastoidea, cavities in the pro-
 cessus mastoideus.
Cellulosa membrana, the cellular
 membrane.
Cellulosa tunica Ruschii, the exter-
 nal, or membranous coat of the
 intestines.
Cellulosus, cellular.
Celosia, cocks-comb amaranth.
Celotomia, castration, or the opera-
 tion for bubonocèle.
Celsa, muscular twitching; what is
 called the beating of the life in a
 particular part.
Celsus (Aurelius Cornelius), a ce-
 lebrated medical writer of the
 time of Tiberius.
Celtis, the nettle tree; the lotus.
Cemaro, the strawberry bay.
Cembro, a species of pine.
Cementatio, the uniting bodies by ce-
 ment; cementation, or the process
 for converting iron into steel.
Cementerium, the chemical aludel; a
 crucible.
Cempsoal xochitl, the African mari-
 gold.
Cementum, a cement; any uniting te-
 nacious substance.
Cemos, herb lion's foot.
Cenchramides, a kind of corn like
 millet.
Cenchramis, the seed of the fig.

Cenchras, } a species of serpent.
Cenchria, }
Cenchritis, ammites; a precious stone.
Cenchrius, an herpetic eruption resembling millet.
Cenchros, millet.
Cendres gravellées, (French) potash.
Ceneangia, evacuation of fluids from their vessels; venesection.
Ceneones, the groins, or flanks.
Ceneficatum, calcined.
Cenigdam, } a species of trephine
Cenigotam, } used to open the head
Ceniplam, } in epilepsy.
Cenipolam, }
Ceniotemium, a particular purging medicine.
Cenosis, a general evacuation.
Cent. abbreviation of centaurium.
Centaurea Behen, systematic name of the official Behen.
Centaurea benedicta, the holy thistle.
 cyanus, the blue bottle.
Centaurioides, hedge hyssop.
Centaurium, centaur.
 magnum, great centaur.
Centaurium minerale, antimonii panacea.
Centaurium minus, the purple, or lesser centaur; gentiana centaur. of Linnæus.
Centenarius, a Swedish weight of 60 grains, equal to 68 English.
Centaurus, a centaur.
Centeninum ovum, a sort of hen's egg much smaller than ordinary, vulgarly called a cock's egg; which has been fabulously reported to produce the cockatrice or basilisk.
Centifolia, a many-leaved rose.
Centimorbia, the herb moneywort.
Centinervia, the plantain.
Centinodia, knot grass.
Centipedes, millepedes, or wood lice.
Centratio, acquiring acrimony, or virulence.
Centrina, a fish covered with prickles.
Centrion, } a stimulating plaster.
Centrium, }

Centrophagia, pulegium.
Centrum, the point, or centre of strength; in chemistry, the principal residence or source of any thing; that part of a medicine in which its virtue resides; the middle of any body, or that point which is every way equidistant from its surface.
Centrum gravitatis, centre of gravity, or a point on which any body being supported, or from it suspended, all its parts are in an equilibrium to one another.
Centrum nerveum, } the tendinous
 tendinosum, } centre of the diaphragm.
Centrum ovale, a part of the corpus callosum in the brain.
Centum, one hundred.
 morbia, twopenny-graff or moneywort.
Centumcapita, eryngo; sea holly.
Centummodia, common knot grass.
Centunculus, chickweed; cotton weed; alsine; bastard pimpernel.
Cepa, } the onion.
Cepe, }
Cepa escalonica, the wild garlic.
 sectilis, small onions, or chives.
Cephea, brook lime; purslane.
Cepastrum, the wild garlic.
Cephalæa, an obstinate or chronic head-ach.
Cephalæa juvenum, head-ach attending puberty.
Cephalalgia, } the head-ach.
Cephalagia, }
Cephalalgia catarrhalis, common catarrh.
Cephalalgia epidemica, febris castrensis.
Cephalalgia herba, the herb vervain.
Cephalalgia hæmatitica, clavus hystericus.
Cephalalgia inflammatoria, phrensy; inflammation of the brain.
Cephalalgia spasmodica, the sick head-ach.
Cephalalgicus, one subject to head-ach.

C E R

Cephalartica, medicines purging the head.
Cephalanthus, button-tree.
Cephalica, cephalics; remedies for diseases of the head.
Cephalica pollicis, a branch of the cephalic vein of the arm.
Cephalica tinctura, a tincture of valerian, snake root, &c.
Cephalica vena, the cephalic or outer vein of the arm.
Cephalicus, of or belonging to the head; medicine against disorders of the head.
Cephalicus pulvis, assarum, &c.
Cephaline, the root of the tongue.
Cephalitis, phrensy; phrenitis; inflammation of the brain.
Cephaloides, capitated plants, or plants with heads.
Cephalonosos, } any disease in the
Cephalonososus, } head; Hungarian fever.
Cephalon, the date tree.
Cephalo-pharyngæi, muscles of the pharynx.
Cephaloponia, head-ach, heaviness of the head.
Cephalos, } the mullet fish.
Cephalus, }
Cephalotos, plants with heads.
Cepini, vinegar.
Cepula, the Egyptian palm tree; large myrobalans; a small onion.
Cera, wax; bee's-wax.
 alba, white or virgin wax.
 flava, yellow wax.
Ceracates, a wax-coloured agate.
Ceratoccele, a tumour of the cornea of the eye.
Cerææ, the small fibres of roots; cornua uteri.
Cerago, the food of bees.
Ceramites, a precious stone of slate colour.
Ceramitis, fuller's earth.
Ceranium, a Grecian 9 gallon measure.
Ceranites, lozenges or troches.
Ceranium, vide *Cadus*.
Ceranthemus, bee glue, or bee bread.
Cerare, to mix; to incorporate.
Ceras, a wild parsnep.

C E R

Cerasa gummosa, a cherry-like tree.
Cerasiatum, a purging medicine containing juice of cherries.
Cerasios, } an ointment of cherry
Cerasius, } juice.
Cerasium, a cherry.
Cerasma, a mixture of cold and warm water.
Cerasophorus, having protuberances like horns.
Cerastes, a horned serpent.
Cerastibola, parts about the hips.
Cerastium, mouse-ear chickweed.
Cerasus, the cherry tree.
 acida nigricans, the morello cherry.
Cerasus Americana, Barbadoes cherry tree.
Cerasus avium nigra, the bird cherry.
 dulcis Indica, sweet Indian cherry.
Cerasus nigra, black cherry, or mazzard.
Cerasus racemosa fructu non eduli, }
 trapezuntena, }
 lauro-cerasus.
Cerasus rubra, the red, or common cherry.
Cerasus sylvestris amara, the rock cherry.
Ceratia, the carob tree.
 diphyllos, the courbaril, or locust tree.
Ceratites, the yellow horned poppy.
Ceratitis, unicorn stone; sea violet; the horned poppy.
Ceratium, the fruit of the carob tree.
Ceratoccele, a tumour of the cornea.
Cerato-cephalus, vervain; water hemp.
Cerato glossus, a muscle of the tongue.
Cerato malgama, a cerate, or cere cloth.
Ceratodes, }
Ceratoides, } tunica cornea.
Ceratonia, the carob tree, or St. John's bread.
Cerato-pharyngæus, a muscle of the throat.
Cerato-phyllum, pond weed; an aquatic plant; horn leaved.
Ceratum, cerate, or salve of wax;

CER

a composition of a consistence between an ointment and plaster; waxed

Ceratum album, cerate of spermaceti.
cantharidis, cerate of Spanish fly.

Ceratum citrinum, } yellow basilic
resina flava, } licum and wax.

Ceratum efulotiticum, } oil,
e lapide calaminari, } wax, and calamine; Turner's cerate.

Ceratum lithargyri acetati, litharge, wax, oil, and camphor.

Ceratum mercuriale, wax, lard, and quicksilver.

Ceratum saponis, soap cerate.

Ceratum simplex, ceratum album.

Ceratura, waxing.

Ceraunia, the thunder stone or bolt.

Cerauno-chrysos, fulminating gold.

Cerberus chemicus, nitrum.
triceps, pulvis scammonii compositus.

Cerchnaleum, } wheezing; a dry
Cerchnos, } cough.
Cerchnus, }

Cerchodes, patients with a strait sounding or dense breathing.

Cercis, the radius of the arm.

Cercolihs, an ape without a tail.

Cercopithecus, an ape.

Cercosis, an elongated clitoris; a polypus or excrescence of the uterus.

Cerea, ear wax; scald head.

Cerealia, all sorts of grain for bread; the name given by Linnæus to the larger esculent seeds of grasses, as rice, wheat, barley, rye, &c.

Cerealis, liquor, ale, or beer.

Cerebella urina, whitish urine, of the colour of the brain, so named by Paracelsus.

Cerebellum, the posterior, or little brain.

Cereber, the brain.

Cerebri compressio, compression of the brain.

Cerebri basis, the bones forming the palate.

Cerebri galea, the cranium, or skull.

Cerebrum, the brain.

CER

Cerebrum elongatum, the medulla oblongata; the spinal marrow.

Cerefolium, a jelly-like substance called star-fall; chervil.

Cerefolium Hispanicum, sweetcicely, or myrrhis.

Cerefolium sylvestre, wild cicely.

Cereiba Brasiliensis, a willow-like tree of Brasil.

Cerelæum, cerate; cere-cloth.

Cereolus chirurgorum, a bougie.

Cerei, bougies.

medicati, medicated bougies.

Cerevisia, }

Cervisia, } beer, or ale.

Cerisia, }

Celia, }

Cerevisia amara, beer, or ale.

medicata, medicated beer.

Cereus, of or belonging to wax; the torch thistle.

Ceria, the tape worm; ale; scald head.

Cerinthe, honeywort; honeysuckle.

Cerinthoides, hound's tongue.

Cerio, scald head.

Cerion, a honey-comb; an eruption like a honey-comb.

Ceritus, one drunk with malt liquor.

Cernodes, cerchnodes.

Cernua fluviatilis, the ruff fish.

Cernuus, (in botany) drooping.

Ceroma, } cerate; ointment for
Ceronium, } wrestlers.

Ceropsius, a plaster of pitch and wax.

Cerotum, cerate.

Cerritus, one drunk with malt liquor.

Cerro, the laurel oak.

Cerris, } the holme oak.
Cerrus, }

Cerumen, } *aurium*, } ear wax.

Cerumina, }

Cerusa, } white oxide or calx of
Cerussa, } lead; white lead.

acetata, saccharum saturni,
acetis plumbi, sugar of lead.

antimonii, ceruss dissolved in distilled vinegar; antimonii cerussa.

Cerussea uringa, a kind of white

C E T

urine, said by Paracelsus to indicate death, or a foul obstructed liver.

Cerva, a deer.

Cervaria, shrubby hartwort of Ethiopia; larger parsley-leaved mountain carrot.

Cervaria nigra, laserpitium, or laserwort.

Cervical, a pillow, or bolster.

Cervicales, the nerves of the neck.
arteriæ, the cervical, or arteries of the neck, branches of subclavian.

Cervicales descendentes, nerves of the back.

Cervicales venæ, the veins of the neck.

Cervicalis, appertaining to the neck.
decendens, } muscles of
dorsi, } the neck.

Cervicaria, the campanula, or bell flower; Canterbury bell; throatwort.

Cervicaria alba, laserpitium, or herb frankincense.

Cervicem flectentium primus, longus colli.

Cervi spina, buckthorn.

Cervix, the hinder part of the neck.
scapule, the upper process of the shoulder blade.

Cervix uteri, the neck of the womb.
vesicæ, the neck of the bladder.

Cervus, the stag, or male of the red deer.

Cervus minor bezoardicus, the bezoar deer of America.

Cervus ilatyceros, the fallow deer.
odoratus, the musk animal.
rangiferus, the rein deer.
volans, the scarabæus beetle.

Cesis, wild carrot.

Cesfitosus, (in botany) many stems from one root.

Cessans morbus, any chronic disease.

Cestrites vinum, wine of betony.

Cestrum, betony; bastard jasmine.

Cetaceus, any fish of the whale kind.

Cete, a whale; the name of Linnaeus's seventh order of mammalia.

C H A

Cete admirabile, the spermaceti whale.

Ceterach, spleenwort; miltwaste.

Cetus, the common black whale.

Cevadilla, caustic barley of Mexico; Spanish barley.

Cevil, ludus helmontii; a remedy for the stone.

Chaa, the tea plant.

Chacarilla, cascarilla.

Chacef, an earthen pot.

Cherophyllum, } common
Cherefolium, } chervil.
sativum, }
sylvestre, wild cicely;
 cow weed.

Chaeta, } the hair of the occiput; the
Chaita, } mane of quadrupeds.

Chaiarxambar, fistular cassia.

Chalandra, a species of lark.

Chalafia, jalapa, or jalap root.

Chalasis, relaxation.

Chalastica medicamenta, relaxing medicines.

Chalastricum, pure saltpetre.

Chalaza, } the tread of the egg,
Chalazium, } a knotty kind of string
 at each end of an egg, formed of a plexus of the fibres of the membranes; a sty or tumour on the eyelid like a hailstone.

Chalazias, a stone resembling a hailstone.

Chalbane, galbanum.

Chalcanthum, vitriol calcined red.
chlorum, melanteria.

Chalcedonius, calcedony; an onyx;
 a remedy for diseases of the ears.

Chalceion, pimpinella.

Chalceus, of or belonging to brass.

Chalcidica lacerta, a species of serpent.

Chalcitarium, colcothar.

Chalcitis, green vitriol made red by calcination; a vitriolic mineral red like copper.

Chalcoideum os, the cuneiform bone of the tarsus.

Chalcolibanum, fine brass.

Chalcoophonus, a black stone sounding like brass.

Chalcos, brass; a weight of two grains.

Chalcute, burnt brass.
Chalicraton, } wine and water.
Chalicratum, }
Chalinos, } the cheeks near the an-
Chalinus, } gles of the mouth.
Chalybeatus, } of the nature of steel;
Chalybeus, } chalybeate; a term
 given to medicines into whose
 composition iron enters.
Chalybdis }
Chalybis } *rubigo*, rust of steel.
Chalybs, steel; iron hardened by ce-
 mentation.
Chalybs tartarizatus, ferrum tartari-
 zatum.
Chama, the sea or bastard cockle.
Chamaecte, dwarf elder, or dane-
 wort.
Chamabalanus, wood pea, or earth
 nut.
Chamabatos, dew berry; heath bram-
 ble.
Chamabuxus, blue milk wort; dwarf
 box.
Chamaedrys, } female southern-
Chamaedruss, } wood, or lavender
 cotton.
Chamaecerasus, upright honeysuckle;
 winter cherry.
Chamaecissus, ground ivy.
Chamaecistus, dwarf sun-flower.
Chamaeclema, ground ivy.
minus, lesser ground
 ivy.
Chamaecrista, dwarf crista.
Chamaecyfarissus, female southern-
 wood; lavender cotton.
Chamaedaphne, laureola mas.
Chamaedrops, }
Chamaedrys, } germander.
alpina, } mountain,
frutescens, } or alpine
 germander.
Chamaedrys fruticosa, sage.
incana maritima, mas-
 tich thyme.
Chamaedrys latifolia, brook lime.
major, common german-
 der.
Chamaedrys minor, creeping german-
 der.
Chamaedrys palustris, water german-
 der.

Chamaedrys repens, creeping ger-
 mander.
Chamaedrys spuria, mastich thyme.
vulgaris, common ger-
 mander.
Chamaeficus, a species of fig.
Chamaefelix, a species of sea fern.
Chamaegenista, a species of broom.
Chamaeiasme, a kind of sedum.
Chamaeirys, }
Chamaeiris, } the iris, or water flag.
Chamaitea, the willow tree.
Chamaëlaa, the shrub widow wail;
 mezereon.
Chamalarix, a plant of the Cape of
 Good Hope.
Chamaeleagnus, the willow tree;
 dwarf wild olive.
Chamaelena, ground ivy.
Chamaeleon, the chameleon.
album, the carline thistle.
niger, bastard saffron.
salmantecensis, a species
 of thistle.
Chamaeleon verum, the distaff thistle.
Chamaeleos, a crab fish.
Chamaeleuce, dwarf coltsfoot.
Chamaelinum, purging flax; moun-
 tain flax.
Chamaëlion, a general epithet for this-
 tles.
Chamaëmalus, the apple of paradise
 tree.
Chamaëmelon, }
Chamaëmelum, } chamomile.
Chamaëmelon Æthiopicum, Ethiopi-
 an woolly chamomile.
Chamaëmelon Anglicum, double cha-
 momile.
Chamaëmelon Canariense, common
 chamomile.
Chamaëmelon Chium, thick-leaved
 chamomile of Chio.
Chamaëmelon chrysanthemum, a spe-
 cies of marigold.
Chamaëmelon fatidum, stinking cha-
 momile, or May weed. See *An-
 themis*.
Chamaëmelon flore pleno,
nobile,
officinarium,
odoratissimum,
repens,
Romanum, } double
 chamomile.

Chamamelon vulgare, wild, or dog's chamomile.
Chamamespilus, the aria, or white boam tree.
Chamamespilus Gesneri, a species of medlar.
Chamæmorus, } cloud or }
Anglica, } knot berry of England.
Chamæmyrsine, butcher's broom.
Chamænerion, rose bay; willow tree.
Chamaorchis, dwarf orchis.
Chamaericlymenum, wild honey-suckle.
Chamaepeuce, the stinking ground pine.
Chamaefutuinum vinum, infusion of ground pine in wine.
Chamaefitys, } common }
lutea, } ground pine.
mas, male or Italian ground pine.
Chamaefitys moschata, Italian or French ground pine.
Chamaeplatanus, dwarf plantain tree.
Chamaeflion, the hedge mustard.
Chamaeraphanus, the smallage, or parsley; dwarf radish.
Chamaeriphes, the dwarf palm tree.
Chamaerododendros, ægoletiron; dwarf rose laurel.
Chamaerophes, } a species of palm }
Chamaerops, } tree.
Chamaerubus, the dew, cloud, or knot berry.
Chamaespartium, a species of broom.
Chamaesyce, time spurge.
Chamatrachea, a species of sea crab.
Chamaezelos, low; depressed.
Chambar, magnesia.
Chambroch, trefoil.
Chamelæa, the shrub widow wail.
Chameuma, lying on the ground.
Chamois, the chamoy, or Alpine goat.
Chamomilla, camomile.
Champhacam, an East Indian tree.
Champhignon, a species of agaricus.
Chancre, (French) a venereal ulcer on the pudenda.
Channa, a sea fish like perch.
Chantarellus, champignon.
Chanterella gelatinosa, a yellow gelatinous fungus.

Chaomantia signa, prognostics derived from observations of the air.
Chaos, air of Paracelsus; confusion; the original matter of the universe before it was brought into form and order.
Chaosda, the plague.
Chaova, coffee.
Char. plant. abbreviation of character plantarum.
Chara, horse-tail.
Charabe, amber.
Characias, plants requiring support; the vine.
Character, hereditary disposition to disease; a mark or sign; in botany, the distinctive marks of the species of plants; in chemistry, it is a sign, or concise representation of substances or operations.
Charadra, the bowels.
Charadrius, a bird, looking at which cures jaundice.
Charamais, purging hazel nut.
Charantia, momordica.
Charcedonius. See *Chalcedonius*.
Chardone, cinara spinosa.
Charistolochia, the plant mugwort.
Charitoblepharon, a shrub.
Charlatan, (French) a quack, a mountebank.
Charme, }
Charmis, } a cordial antidote.
Charnub, the carob tree, or siliqua dulcis.
Charonius, a cave containing mephitic vapour.
Charopus, pleasant to the eye.
Charta emporctica, } blotting paper }
bibula, } for filtering.
virginea, the amnios, or interior fetal membrane.
Chartreux (*poudre de*), a name of the kermes mineral.
Chasemie, loss of the sense of smelling.
Chasme, yawning, gaping, or oscitation.
Chate, the Egyptian cucumber.
Chauliodonta, all animals with long tusks.
Chaunos, } soft; fungous; clear }
Chaunus, } urine.

Chedropa, all sorts of corn and pulse.
Cheilocacr, the lip-evil; a canker in the mouth; a chapped or swelled lip; water canker.
Cheilos, the lip.
Chaimeton, a chilblain.
Chaimia, cold; chilliness.
Chaimon, winter, or cold weather.
Cheir, the hand.
Cheiranthus, } the wall flow-
 cheiri, } er.
Cheirapsia, scratching.
Cheiriatér, a surgeon.
Cheirisma, any manual operation; handling.
Cheirixis, surgery.
Cheironomia, a peculiar exercise of the hands.
Cheizi, quicksilver; flowers; anti-mony.
Chela, a polypus probe; a claw; chaps.
Chela cancrorum, the black part of crabs' claws.
Chele, a forked polypus probe; a claw; chaps or fissures of the heels, &c.
Chelidon, the bend of the arm; the swallow.
Chelidonia, the celandine plant.
 ficus, a species of fig.
 sylvestris, columbine.
Chelidonium, } the greater ce-
 majus, } landine; swallowwort.
Chelidonium majus arborescens, a species of celandine.
Chelidonium maximum Canadense, large Canada celandine.
Chelidonium minus, lesser celandine, or pilewort.
Chelidonium minus flore pleno, double celandine.
Chelone, an instrument for extending a limb; a tortoise.
Chelone Arcadiensis, white chelone of Arcadia.
Chelonion, crooked backed; tortoise shell.
Chelonitis, a precious stone.
Chelys, the breast.
Chelyscion, a short, dry cough.

Chema, a measure of two small spoonfuls; a pugil.
Chemia, chemistry, or that science which explains the actions of bodies on each other; preparation of gold and silver from baser metals.
Chemici, those who pursue the art of chemistry.
Chemosis, an inflammatory swelling of the white of the eye, by which it is elevated above the transparent cornea.
Chenalotex, the shell-drake; a species of goose.
Chenocofrus, goose-dung.
Chenopodio morus major, strawberry spinage, or mulberry blight.
Chenopodio morus minor, berry-bearing orache.
Chenopodium, } goosefoot, or sow-
Chenopus, } bane.
Chenopodium ambrosiades, the systematic name of the Mexican tea plant.
Chenopodium bonus henricus, systematic name of the English herb mercury.
Chenopodium botrys, systematic name of the Jerusalem oak.
Chenopodium fatidum, } stinking
 vulvarium, } orache.
 linifolio, } flax-leaved orache.
Cheopina, a Scotch and Paris pint measure; 16 ounces.
Cheramis, chema.
Cheras, scrophula, or king's evil.
Cherrefolium, common chervil.
Cherimolia, a species of annona.
Cherleri, Spanish purple rest-harrow; also a species of trefoil.
Cherio, all elementary matter.
Cherionium, any body unsuceptible of chemical change.
Chermes, kermes berries; scarlet grain, or insects of Languedoc.
Chermes mineralis, kermes mineral; sulphur antimonii precipitatum.
Chernibion, an urinal; a wash hand-bason.
Chersa, the sediment of wine; powdered root.

Cheronia, greater centaury.
Chersæa, a species of asp; earthy.
Chersina, earth snail; land tortoise.
Chersydrys, } a poisonous, amphibious serpent.
Chersydrus }
Cheruhunda, a species of nightshade.
Cherva, spurge.
Chervillum, cheveril.
Chesboul, papaver album.
Cheselden (*William*), a celebrated surgeon and anatomist, particularly eminent in his day for his success in lithotomy.
Chesmech, mercury.
Chesusis, a thin state of the tears; affusion.
Chevalier, a water fowl.
Chevastre, a double-headed roller for the head.
Cheyri, common wall-flower.
Chezanance, a suppository of honey and alum; any thing inducing a desire of going to stool.
Chia ficus, a delicious fig from Scio, or Chio.
Chia terra, earth of Chios.
Chiacum, } collyrium with sharp
Chiacus, } Chian wine.
Chiadus, a boil, or phlegmon.
Chiasmos, } a crucial meeting, as of
Chiasmus, } bandages.
Chiastos, } a crucial bandage.
Chiastus, }
Chiastre, a double-headed bandage for the temporal artery.
Chibou, a spurious species of gum elemi.
Chibouls, a species of onion without bulbs at the root.
Chibur, sulphur.
Chichiaxocotl, a plum-like fruit of the West Indies.
Chichina, for china chinæ.
Chicos, } small worms of America
Chicres, } breeding in the feet.
Chicudent, dog's grass.
Chilchotes, Indian pepper.
Chiliadynamis, the herb polemonium.
Chiliasma, a warm fœtus.
Chiliophyllon, } common millfoil.
Chiliophyllum, }
Chilli, Guinea pepper.

Chilli arbor, the Peruvian bark tree.
Chilon, an inflamed or thick lip.
Chilpelagua, } Indian pepper.
Chilterpin, }
Chimalath, } the sunflower.
Chimalatl, }
Chimethlon, a chilblain.
Chimia, chemistry.
Chimiater, a chemical physician.
Chimolea laxa, the powder separated from sublimed flowers of metallic ores.
Chimus, scoria, or dross of metals.
China chinæ, Peruvian bark.
 orientalis, the China root of India.
China occidentalis, the American China root.
China radix, true China root.
 spuria nodosa, } bastard, or
 suffosita, } American
 China root.
China vulgaris, China root of the shops.
Chinchina, the Peruvian bark.
 angustifolia, the bark of the cinchona angustifolia.
Chinchina caribæa, } the bark of
 Jamaicensis, } the cinchona caribæa.
Chinchina rubra, the red bark.
Chinense, the Chinese orange.
Chiol, phlegmons, or boils.
Chionanthus, the fringe tree, or snow-drop tree.
Chiques, the name of the worms which infest the toes of the negroes in hot climates.
Chiragra, gout in the hand.
Chirapsia, scratching.
Chiromantia, chiromancy, or prognosticating events from the lines in the palms of the hands.
Chiron, a centaur; one of the first inventors of medicine, botany, and chirurgery.
Chironax, an artificer, or workman.
Chirones, a disease of the skin of the hands or feet; the distemper of black cattle.
Chironia, African centaury; black briony; the disease with chirones.

Chironium, telephium, a malignant ulcer.
Chironomia, cheironomia.
Chirotechnes, chironax; a surgeon.
Chirotheca, a complete separation of the scarf skin and nails of the hand.
Chirotribia, great surgical skill.
Chirurgia, surgery.
Chirurgorum sapientia, the plant called flixweed.
Chirurgus, a surgeon.
Chi tchouang, a Chinese name for syphilis.
Chiton, a membrane, or coat.
Chitua, the aromatic aloe.
Chium vinum, a wine from Scio.
Chioef theveti, a large melon-like fruit.
Chives, the stamina of flowers.
Chivets, the fibrillæ of the roots of plants.
Chiviquilenga, the Barbadoes nut.
Chliaros, tepid; lukewarm; mild fever.
Chliasma, a warm fomentation.
Chlimia, cadmia.
Chloe, } pale green; young and
Chloia, } tender grass.
Chlora, }
Chloros, } a green colour.
Chlorasma, a shining pale green colour; chlorosis.
Chlorpis, } (germanis), the green
Chlorpus, } plover.
Chlorosis, green sickness; white fever, or virgin's disease; known by dyspepsia, paleness, weakness, palpitation, and retained menses.
Chlorosis amatoria, chlorosis from love.
Chlorosis Bengalensis, chlorosis peculiar to Bengal.
Chlorosis Carthagenica, chlorosis peculiar to Carthagenæ.
Chlorosis gravidarum, the paleness, sickness, &c. of pregnant women.
Chlorosis ab hydrothorace, the paleness from water in the chest.
Chlorosis infantum, the paleness of infants.
Chlorosis maculosa, chlorosis with discoloured skin.

Chlorosis a menorrhagia, paleness, weakness, &c. from large discharge of menses.
Chlorosis rachialgica, chlorosis infantum.
Chlorosis verminosa, paleness, sickness, &c. from worms.
Chlorosis virginea, chlorosis of young girls, or amatoria.
Chlorosis viridis, chlorosis with a green hue of the skin.
Chnus, chaff, or bran; sound; a soft watery spleen.
Chua, a gallon measure.
Choacon, } a black plaster of quick-
Choucum, } silver boiled in oil.
Choana, } the infundibulum of the
Choanos, } brain; a funnel; a tunnel.
Choanas, a funnel or furnace for melting metals.
Choava, coffee.
Chocolata, chocolate.
Choeras, }
Choiras, } scrophula.
Chanicis, the trepan.
Chanix, a measure containing 44 ounces of wine, and about 40 of oil.
Charades, scrophulous swellings.
Charadolethron, hogsbane; lousc-bur.
Chærogryllus, the hedge-hog.
Cholades, the small intestines.
Cholago, the intestinum ilium.
Cholagoga, purges acting specifically on the bile.
Cholas, the right hypochondrium.
Chole, the bile.
Choledechus, receiving bile; an epithet for the gall bladder, biliary ducts, and common gall ducts.
Cholegon, purges that particularly evacuate bile.
Cholera, } an excessive vo-
morbus, } miting and purg-
ing; the gall flux.
Cholera accidentalis, cholera from food ill digested and becoming acrid.
Cholera sicca, the dry colic.
Cholera spontanea, cholera in hot seasons without manifest cause.
Cholerica, a diarrhœa without pain.

CHO

Chalericus, one abounding with bile ;
passionate ; cholerick.
Cholicele, a swelling from a morbid
accumulation of bile in the gall
bladder.
Cholobaphinon, }
Cholobaphinum, } copper.
Choloma, lameness ; distortion.
Cholosis, lameness from a shortness
of one leg.
Chondrilla, } gum succory of Ger-
Condrilla, } many and Italy.
Chondrilla cœrulæ, gum succory.
Hispanica, } the beard-
raspurpurea, } ed crep-
er.
Chondrilloides, a plant resembling
succory.
Chondroglossus, part of the muscle
of the tongue.
Chondrologia, a discourse or treatise
on cartilages.
Chondros, alica ; mastich ; a carti-
lage.
Chondrosyndesmos, } a cartilaginous
Chondrosyndesmus, } ligament.
Chondropharyngeus, a muscle of
the pharynx.
Chone, the infundibulum of the brain.
Chopin, } a Scotch and Paris pint ;
Chopino, } an English quart.
Chora, any cavity ; the seat of any
disease ; a region ; the cavities of
the eyes ; any void space.
Chorda, a chord ; a tendon ; the in-
testines ; pudenda ; chordee.
Chorda magna, the tendo Achillis.
tympani, a branch of the fifth
pair of nerves going to the ear.
Chordæ tendinæ, tendinous cords
connecting columnæ carneæ of the
heart.
Chordæ willisii, small fibres which
cross the sinuses of the dura ma-
ter.
Chordapsus, the passio iliaca ; cholic,
seated in the small intestines ;
gripping of the guts.
Chordata gonorrhœa, a gonorrhœa
with chordee.
Chordee, an inflammatory or spasm-
odic painful contraction of the pe-
nis, attending gonorrhœa.

CHR

Chorca, } Sancti Viti, St. Vitus's
Chorion, } dance ; convulsive twich-
ings of the muscles chiefly of
young people between ten and
fourteen.
Chorion, } the exterior
spongiosum, } shaggy fœ-
tal membrane.
Choroides, a name of several mem-
branes ; pia mater ; the second
coat of the eye ; the fold of the
carotid artery in the brain, in
which is the pineal gland.
Choroides plexus, a plexus of
blood-vessels in the lateral ventri-
cles of the brain.
Chortos, ripe or perfect grass, fit for
mowing.
Chouan, a seed, like worm seed of
the Levant.
Chovana mandar, the mandar tree
of Malabar.
Chreston, succory.
Chrisma, an ointment.
Chrisis, anointing.
Christiana radix, a species of vetch.
Christophoriana, the herb Christo-
pher ; bane-berry.
Christophoriana Americana, Ame-
rican Christopher with red ber-
ries.
Christophoriana arbor, } spe-
Virginiana, } cies
of angelica.
Christos, any kind of ointment.
Chroma, the colour of the skin ; the
skin.
Chromatismus, a morbid discoloura-
tion of any of the secretions.
Chromium, chromæ, one of the late
discovered metals, an ingredient
in a fossil of Siberia of that name.
Chronicus, } chronic, inveterate, or
Chronius, } long continued disease.
Chros, the soft parts of the body.
Chrupsia, a disease of the eyes, in
which objects are seen of a differ-
ent colour from their natural one.
Chrysalis, the intermediate state be-
tween the worm and the winged
insect.
Chrysalitis, a stone of gold and iron
colour.

CHR

Chrysanthemi flos, } chrysanthe-
Chrysanthemoides, } moides; a spe-
 cies of marigold.
Chrysanthemos, the flower gentil.
Chrysanthemum, the corn marigold;
 small flea-bane; sun flower.
Chrysanthemum Africanum, African
 marigold.
Chrysanthemum Alpinum, mountain
 ragwort.
Chrysanthemum bidens, the acmella
 tree of Ceylon.
Chrysanthemum conyzoides, golden
 starwort.
Chrysanthemum conyzoides palustre,
 small flea-bane.
Chrysanthemum contula folio, ox-eye
 daisy.
Chrysanthemum Indicum, the pota-
 toe.
Chrysanthemum Indicum annuum,
 the sun-flower.
Chrysanthemum Indicum ramosum,
 sun-flower.
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum, the
 ox-eye daisy.
Chrysanthemum pierenne, common
 ox-eye.
Chrysanthemum Peruvianum, sun-
 flower.
Chrysanthemum segetum, corn mari-
 gold.
Chrysanthemum valentinum, ox-eye
 daisy.
Chrysaticum, a sort of ptisan for
 jaundice.
Chryse, a plaster of frankincense,
 alum, rosin, oil, and orpiment.
Chryselectron, } amber of a gold
Chryselectrum, } colour.
Chrysihea, an herb mentioned by
 Pliny.
Chrysisceptron, } the white carline
Chrysisceptrum, } thistle.
Chrysmale, } a piece of linen an-
Chrysoms, } ciently laid over the
 child's head when baptized; the
 term in bills of mortality imply
 all such as die before baptism.
Chrysis spodos, litharge.
Chrysobalanus, the cocoa plum-tree.
Chrysoberrillus, the yellow berril
 stone.

CHY

Chrysocallia, the camomile.
Chrysocarpum, a kind of ivy.
Chryso-ceraunius, aurum fulminans.
Chrysochalcos, brass.
Chrysocolla, borax; tincal.
Chrysocome, } millfoil, or yarrow;
Chrysocoma, } goldilocks.
Chrysodendron, the gold tree.
Chrysogonia, the tincture of gold.
Chrysogonum, yellow turnip of Sy-
 ria; Grecian lion's-leaf.
Chrysolachanon, white orache.
Chrysolithus, the chrysolite, a preci-
 ous stone.
Chrysomelia, } the orange; yellow
Chrysomelium, } quince.
Chrysomitris, goldfinch.
Chrysopasius, the topaz, a precious
 stone.
Chrysoptastus, a precious stone with
 yellow spots.
Chrysopterys, a fish.
Chrysopteryllum, the star apple tree.
Chrysoptis, a precious stone reflect-
 ing rays of a gold colour.
Chrysoptycius, a powder of gold.
Chrysoptæia, alchemy.
Chrysopterasus, a stone of a green
 and gold colour.
Chrysoptus, gamboge.
Chrysoptenium, golden saxifrage.
Chrysulca, aqua regia.
Chrysun, an epithet for collyria and
 pessaries.
Chrysus, golden.
Chundrilla vercuria, wart succory.
Chunno, potatoe bread.
Chu, } the Grecian gallon; 6 quarts.
Chus, }
Chybur, sulphur.
Chydeus, palm wine.
Chylaria, strangury with a mucous
 discharge.
Chylarion, chyle.
Chylifera vasa, the lacteal vessels.
Chylificatio, chylication, or the
 change of food into chyle.
Chylisma, expressed juice.
Chylista, a preparation of glass of
 antimony.
Chylopoieticus, assisting in making
 chyle.
Chylosis, the change of food into chyle.

*Chylostagma diaphoreticum minde-
reri*, a distillation of Venice treacle
and mithridate.

Chylus, chyle; a white fluid pro-
duced by digestion; a juice in-
spissated to a middle consistence
between humid and dry.

Chyluria, a discharge of whitish mu-
cous urine.

Chymia, chymistry; the art of ana-
lyzing and combining bodies.

Chymiatæ, a chemical physician.

Chymiatría, cure by chemical means.

Chymica, } chemical preparations

Chymicalia, } or medicines.

Chymicus, a chemist.

Chymosis, the act of preparing
chyme; an inflammation of the
eyes; chemosis.

Chymus, chyle; any kind of juice;
the faculty of taste.

Chysis, fusion.

Chyllon, an anointing with oil and
water.

Cibalis, of or belonging to food.

fistula, œsophagus.

Cibaria, } all kinds of food.

Cibarium, }

Cibarius, cibalis.

panis, household bread.

sal, common salt.

Cibatio, the taking of food; any ac-
curate chemical mixture.

Ciborium, } the Egyptian bean.

Cibotium, }

Ciboul, a species of onion.

Cibur, sulphur.

Cibus, food.
albus, white food; a food
made of milk, capon's flesh, &c.

Cicada, a cricket, a grasshopper.

Cicatricare, to cicatrize, or skin over.

Cicatrices adversæ, scars on the
breast.

Cicatricosus, full of scars, gashes, or
chaps.

Cicatricula, a spot on the yolk of the
egg; the first rudiment of the
chick, commonly called the tred-
dle.

Cicatrix, desiccative; healers of
ulcers; bole, tutty, &c.

Cicatrix, the mark in the skin after
the healing of a wound; a scar.

Ciccus, a wild goose; a grasshopper;
a chick.

Cicer, } white chiches, vetch-
album, } es, a coarse pulse, or
pea.

Cicer nigrum, black chiches.

rubrum, red chiches.

sylvestre, wild chiches.

Cicera, cyder; a small pill; Spanish
chickling-vetch.

Cicera tartari, turpentine and cream
of tartar pills.

Cicerbita, succory; sonchus.

Cicercula, spurge; a small vetch.

Ciceri sylvestris minor, milkwort.

Cicethe, of a bad quality, or disposi-
tion.

Cichoreum, } succory; cichory; the
Cichorium, } wild endive.

Cichoreum latifolium, endive, or suc-
cory.

Cichoreum angustifolium, narrow-
leaved endive.

Cichoreum crispum, curled endive.

officinæ, wild endive.

sativum veris, garden

succory.

Cichoreum sylvestre, wild succory.

Cici, ricinus, or castor oil plant.

Ciciliana, tutsan.

Cicilindrum, a kind of pulse.

Cicindela, the glow-worm.

Cicinum, an oil similar to the ol. ri-
cini, obtained from the seeds of
the *jatropha curcas* of Linnæus.

Cicis, a gall.

Cicla, white beet.

Cicongius, a measure of 12 pints.

Ciconia, the stork.

Cicoreum, cichoreum.

Cicus, the skin that covers the seed.

Cicuta, *conium maculatum*; hem-
lock.

Cicuta aquatica, water hemlock.

alba, white hemlock.

fœtida, stinking hemlock.

major, spotted, or larger hem-

lock.

Cicuta minor, lesser hemlock, or
fool's parsley.

Cicuta virosa, water hemlock.
vulgaris, conium maculatum.
Cicutaria, wild cicely; cow weed;
 bastard hemlock.
Cicutaria odorata, myrrhis.
Cicutæ extractum, extract of hem-
 lock.
Cicutæ emplastrum, plaster of hem-
 lock.
Cicutæ cataplasma, poultice of hem-
 lock.
Cicutæ folia, hemlock leaves.
pulvis, powder of hemlock.
Cidonium, a quince. See *Cydonium*.
vinum, quince wine.
Cidra, cyder.
Cicere album, to purge.
Cignus, a measure containing the
 weight of two drachms.
Cilia, the hairs of the eyelids; the
 edges of the eyelids.
Ciliaries glandulæ, the glands on the
 eyelids; Meibomius' glands.
Ciliare ligamentum, black fibres round
 the pupil of the eye; processus
 ciliaris.
Ciliaris musculus, orbicularis palpe-
 brarum.
Ciliatus, with a bristly margin.
Cilicium, a hair-cloth strainer.
Cilium, the edge or hair of the eyelid.
Cillo, a constant tremor of the upper
 eyelid.
Ciliosis, a tremor of the upper eye-
 lid.
Cilo, a flat, long head; beetle-browed.
Cimex, the wall louse, or bed bug.
Cimicaria, flea-bane.
Cimolia alba, Creta cimolia; tobacco
 pipe clay.
Cimolia purpurescens, } Creta fullo-
 terra, } nica, or ful-
 ler's earth.
Cina cina, the Peruvian bark. See
China china.
Cinabaris, cinnabar.
Cinabaris antimonii, cinnabar of anti-
 mony.
Cina semina, semen santonicum.
Cinara, } the artichoke.
hortensis, }
aculeata, the prick-
 ly artichoke.

Cinara spinosa, the chardon.
sylvestris, the wild artichoke,
 or cardonet.
Cinaroides, a shrub of the Cape of
 Good Hope.
Cinchona, the Peruvian or jesuit's
 bark.
Cinchona angustifolia, a small spe-
 cies of bark from St. Domingo.
Cinchona bogetensis, bark from San-
 ta Fé in Carthagenæ.
Cinchona brachycarpa, a species of
 bark from Jamaica.
Cinchona Caribæa, a kind of cinchona
 from the West Indies.
Cinchona floribunda, } St. Lucie
floribus pani- } bark, a
culatis glabris, } kind of cin-
 chona.
Cinchona lineata, a species of bark
 from St. Domingo.
Cinchona macrocarpa, } cinchona of-
mutis, } ficinalis.
officinalis, } cor-
panicula brachiata, } tex
 Peruvianus.
Cinchona pedunculis unifloris, cin-
 chona Caribæa.
Cinchona Peruviana, bark from
 Loya, in Peru.
Cinchonæ decoctum, decoction of Pe-
 ruvian bark.
Cinchonæ extractum, extract of Pe-
 ruvian bark.
Cinchonæ extractum cum resina, re-
 sinous extract of Peruvian bark.
Cinchonæ tinctura, tincture of Peru-
 vian bark.
Cinchonæ tinctura ammoniata, am-
 moniated tincture of Peruvian
 bark.
Cinchonæ tinctura composita, com-
 pound tincture of Peruvian bark.
Cinchonin, the principle which forms
 a precipitate with tannin.
Cincinnalis, maiden hair.
Cincinnus, the hair growing on the
 temples.
Cinclesis, } an involuntary morbid
Cinclisis, } winking; a trembling
Cinclismos, } motion of the eyelids;
 a small repeated motion.
Cinctus, the diaphragm.

CIN

Cinefactio, reducing to ashes.
Cineraria, a species of ragwort.
Cinerarium, the ash-hole of a chemical furnace.
Cineres, ashes.
 Americani, American pot-ash.
Cineres anethi, burnt fennel.
 clavellati, ashes of tartar;
 lees of wine burnt; impure pot-ash.
Cineres Russici, Russian pot-ash.
Cincritius, like ashes; ash coloured;
 an epithet of the cortical substance
 of the brain.
Cinereum album, Turkey stone.
Cineritium, a chemical cupel.
Cinesis, motion of any kind.
Cinerula, burnt ivory, or ivory black.
Cingularia, lycopodium, wolf's claw,
 or club moss.
Cingulum, a girdle or belt for the ab-
 domen; mugwort.
Cingulum mercuriale, a belt of quick-
 silver mixed with white of egg,
 dragon's blood, and lemon juice.
Cingulum Sancti Johannis, mugwort.
 sapientiae, } a belt of pre-
 stultitiae, } pared quick-
 silver.
Cinificatum, calcined.
Ciniflo, a chymist.
Cinis, a cinder, or ash.
 antimonii, calx of antimony
 per se.
Cinnabarinum balsamum, balsam of
 cinnabar.
Cinnabaris, cinnabar; quicksilver
 mineralized by sulphur; hydrar-
 gyrus sulphuratus ruber; mad-
 der.
Cinnabaris antimonii, hydrargyrum
 sulphur antimonii rubrum.
Cinnabaris artificialis, } common
 factitia, } vermillion;
 quicksilver sublimed with sulphur;
 red sulphurated quicksilver.
Cinnabaris nativa, } native cinnabar
 pura, } ore of Hungary
 and Peru, &c.
Cinnabaris Græcorum, dragon's
 blood.

CIR

Cinnamomum, common cinnamon
 from Ceylon.
Cinnamomum album, canella alba.
 Ceylanicum, true cin-
 namon tree.
Cinnamomum crassiore cortice, wild
 cinnamon tree.
Cinnamomum Malabaricum, bark of
 the wild cinnamon tree.
Cinnamomum Magellanicum, cortex
 Winteranus.
Cinnamomum spurium, clove bark.
Cinnamum, cinnamon.
Cinnia semina, worm seed.
Cinnio-glottus cinnatus, total destruc-
 tion of mineral bodies.
Cinnum, } a mixture of wine, honey,
Cinnus, } cheese, &c.
Cinquefolium, cinquefoil of the
 hedges.
Cinzilla, zona; an herpetic eruption.
Cion, a fleshy excrescence in the
 roof of the mouth, or pudendum;
 the uvula.
Cionis, a painful thickened uvula.
Ciporema, a species of garlic of Bra-
 sil.
Circæa, enchanter's nightshade.
Circinus, erysipelas; shingles.
Circinnalis, adianthum; rolled spi-
 rally.
Circocoele, a varix, or dilatation of
 the spermatic veins; variocele.
Circon, a peculiar species of earth,
 discovered in the jargon of Cey-
 lon.
Circos, part of the apparatus for dis-
 locations; a ring; sphincter.
Circulatio, the circulation of the
 blood; re-distillation.
Circulatorcs, mountebanks; stage
 doctors.
Circulatorium, a chymical digesting
 vessel.
Circulatum, } a liquor pre-
 minus, } pared from
Circulatus sal minor, } sea salt; spi-
 rit of wine.
Circuli ignei, flashings of light; a
 symptom of epilepsy.
Circulus, a circle; the ball of the
 check; the ball of the eye; an iron

CIS

instrument used to cut off the necks of glass vessels; a ring.
Circulus arteriosus iridis, arteries of the iris.
Circulus quadruplex, a bandage.
Circum, around.
Circumcualis, the tunica conjunctiva of the eye.
Circumcisio, circumcision, or cutting off the end of the foreskin.
Circumferus, (in botany) twisting round like the hop.
Circumflexus palati, a muscle of the sphenoid bone.
Circumforanei medici, quacks, itinerant doctors.
Circumgyratio, the rolling of a limb in its socket; circumgyration.
Circumlitio, any ointment; a term especially appropriated to ophthalmic medicines.
Circumossalis, circumcualis; periosteum.
Circumstantie, res naturales; casualties.
Circos, } a circle.
Circus, }
quadruplex, the plinthius laqueus, or fourfold circle.
Cirnea, a churn to make butter.
Cirnesis, an union of separate things.
Cirrhoi, the fibrillæ of roots; tendrils.
Cirrhiferus, bearing tendrils.
Cirrhosus, terminating in a tendril.
Cirri, the four lesser claws of the polypus fish; the fulcra of plants.
Cirsium, the gentle thistle.
arvense, common road thistle.
Cirsium officinale, melancholy thistle.
Cirsocoele, a varix, or dilatation of the spermatic veins.
Cirsoides, the cortical and exterior part of the brain.
Cirsolon, cirsocoele.
Cirsos, varix; enlarged vein.
Cisibiles, a kind of sweet drink.
Cissa, a depraved appetite.
Cissampelos, the great white bindweed.
Cissampelos pareira, the wild vine.
Cissanthemus, a species of cyclamen.
Cissarus, the dwarf cistus.

CIT

Cisseris, pumice stone.
Cissites, a precious stone.
Cissium, vincitoxicum.
Cissophyllon, } cissium.
Cissophyllum, }
Cissos, the ivy; wild grape.
Cist, or *Xist*, a measure of wine of 4 pints.
Cista, a cyst.
Cisterna, a cistern; the fourth ventricle of the brain; the meeting of the milk vessels in the breast.
Cisterna chyli, ductus chylosus.
Cisthorus, } the cistus, or rock rose.
Cistus, }
creticus, the plant yielding the labdanum of the shops.
Cistus Hispanica, Spanish gum-bearing cistus.
Cistus humilis, white liverwort.
ladanifera, the gum labdanum shrub.
Citaris, a turban.
Citharexylon, the fiddle-wood tree.
Citharus, the chest; the side; a fish.
Citra Indis lignum, an aromatic eastern wood.
Citrage, } melissa, or common.
Citraria, } baum.
Citras, citrat; the name in the new chemistry for every compound of the acid of lemons with alkaline, earthy, or metallic bases.
Citras calcareus, citrat of lime.
potassa, citrat of potash.
plumbi, citrat of lead.
soda, citrat of soda.
Citrea, the lemon, or citron.
Citreum, the citron tree of the West Indies.
Citrinatio, perfect digestion; resuscitation.
Citrinula, spearwort.
Citrinulus, a pale berry.
Citrinus, of a citron colour; crystal resembling topaz.
Citronelle, (French) Barbadoes water.
Citrullus, the water melon.
Citrum, } the citron tree.
Citrus, }
aurantium, the Spanish orange.

CL A

Citrus limonum, } the lemon.
medica, }
Citta, a voracious appetite; a pie;
 a depraved longing in pregnant
 women.
Cittosis, chlorosis.
Civetta, American civet; a musk-
 like substance.
Elacendix, the cockle fish.
Clær, calcined bone.
Clakis, a barnacle.
Clamor, loud anxious voice.
Clandestina, a plant growing among
 brambles.
Clangor, a shrill noise.
Claph, gonorrhœa.
Clareta, the white of an egg.
Claretum, claret; a pale red wine;
 also wine impregnated with spices
 and sugar.
Clarificatio, clarification, or the fin-
 ing of any fluid.
Clarum, crystal.
Clasis, } a fracture.
Clasma, }
Clasper, the clavicle; the fulcrum of
 a plant.
Clasonium, a genus of fossils of the
 class of gypsums.
Classis, a class, or tribe; a scientific
 division or arrangement; the most
 general subdivision of any thing,
 contrived for greater perspicuity.
Claudiacon, a particular eye-water.
Claudicatio, lameness; halting; limp-
 ing.
Claudus, lame.
Claustum gutturis, the top of or
 passage to the throat.
Claustum virginitatis, the hymen.
Clausura, any imperforated canal, as
uteri, an imperforated ute-
 rus.
Clausura tubarum fallopianarum,
 imperforated fallopian tubes.
Clausus, shut.
Clauthmos, } weeping.
Clauthmus, }
Claveformis, like a club.
Clavaria alba, } fungusses;
militaris, } club-top.
Clava rugosa, calamus aromaticus.
Clavata, a suture.

C L E

Clavatio, the articulation of the teeth;
 gomphosis.
Clavatus, (in botany) shaped like a
 nail.
Clavellata herba, herb trinitis, or
 hearts-ease.
Clavellati cineres, potash; pearlash.
Clavicula, a tendril; ground ivy;
 the collar bone, or clavicle.
Clavicula domestica, } malleolus in-
terior, } ternus.
Claviculus, a tendril of a vine.
Clavis, any chemical menstruum;
 clavicula.
Clavis siliginis, smutty rye.
Clavus, an artificial palate; diseased
 uterus; a corn; headach in a fix-
 ed point.
Clavus hystericus, a fixed pain in the
 head.
Clavus oculorum, any tumour on the
 eyelids or white of the eye.
Clvides, claviculæ.
Cleidion, a tendril; the clavicle; an
 officinal formula.
Cleido-mastoideus, mastoideus mus-
 culus.
Cleis, any chemical menstruum;
 clavis.
Cleisagra, the gout in the union of
 the clavicles to the sternum.
Cleithron, the passage to a cavity.
Clema, a tendril; knot grass.
Clematis, the herb traveller's joy.
carulea, virgin's bower.
peregrina, Spanish climb-
 er.
Clematis recta, lady's bower; up-
 right cordated-leaved birthwort.
Clematitis, the climber plant, or la-
 dy's bower.
Cleoma, spearwort.
Cleome, mustardine.
Cleonicion, clinopodium.
Cleonis gluten, an astringent formula
 of myrrh, frankincense, and white
 of egg.
Clepsammidium, an hour glass.
Clepsydra, a chymical perforated
 vessel; a time-piece formed by
 dropping water through a hole;
 an instrument used by Paracelsus
 for fumigating the uterus.

Clibanus, a portable oven; a dry bath.
Cleidion, cleidion.
Clima, climate; a country differing from another in season, soil, or manners.
Climacter, every seventh year of life.
Climactericus annus, the climacteric year; the grand climacteric is the sixty-third year.
Climax, gradual diminution, or increase.
Clinia, the tummy stone; calamine.
erepts, cadmia auripigmenti.
Clinica medicina, the practice of medicine on patients in bed.
Clinice, prescription for patients in bed.
Clinicus, clinical; a patient in bed; a physician.
Clinoides, the four processes of the sella turcica.
Clinopale, excessive venery.
Climo-mastoides, part of the mastoid muscle.
Clinopetes, any patient who from weakness is obliged to remain in bed.
Clinopodium, marum, or mastich thyme; wild basil.
Clismus, a bed.
Clissus, the living power; mineral compounded spirits; vapours arising during the detonation of nitre with inflammable bodies.
Clistus, an artificial mixture of the prepared parts of any one drug.
Clitoridis musculus, erector clitoridis.
Clitoris, a part of the female pudenda resembling the penis.
Clitorismus, a diseased enlargement of the clitoris.
Cloaca, the canal for the egg in birds.
Cloaca communis, the jakes.
Clonicus, spasm, or irregular motion; convulsion.
Clonici, diseases from clonic spasm.
Clonodes, a strong, unequal pulse.
Clonos, spasm, or irregular motion, as in epilepsy.
Claus, cloves.

Clunes, the buttocks.
Clunesia, inflammation and pain about the anus.
Clupea, the shad fish; the herring.
Clusia, the balsam tree.
Clutia, shrubby Ethiopian clutia.
Clydon, flatulency, or fluctuation in the stomach and intestines.
Clyma, the washed scoria of silver and gold.
Clymenos, bird's foot; scorpion wort.
Clymenum, Spanish chickling vetch.
dioscoridis, everlasting pea.
Clymenum Græcum, Greek chickling vetch.
Clymenum Italicum, tutsan; all-heal.
Clypealis cartilago, the thyroid cartilage.
Clypeola, treacle-mustard.
Clypeus, a shield; a regulator of the heat of baths.
Clysmæ, } a purgation; a clyster.
Clysmus, }
Clyssiformis distillatio, a distillation of inflammable bodies.
Clyssus, clistus; an extract from several bodies.
Clyssus antimonii, } a weak acid of
mineralis, } sulphur.
Clyster, } a clyster syringe; a
Clysterium, } syringe.
Clyster nitri, vapours from detonating nitre with charcoal.
Clyster sulphuris, liquor from detonating sulphur from nitre.
Clyster vitrioli, a distillation of vitriol dissolved in vinegar.
Cnaphos, the purging thorn; teasel.
Cnecus, the bastard saffron.
Cnemata, scrapings, parings, or shavings.
Cneme, the tibia.
Cnemiæ, a part of the tibia.
Cnemodactylæus, an extensor muscle of the toe.
Cneoron, } the spurge laurel; wi-
Cneorum, } dow wail.
Cneoron album, the rock rose.
nigrum, the Alpine spurge laurel.
Cnesis, }
Cnesmos, } a troublesome itching.

Cneston, } a species of spurge laurel.
Cnestrum, } rel; a cheese rasp.
Cnicelaon, } oil made of the seed of
Cnicelaum, } bastard saffron.
Cnicion, trefoil.
Cnicus, bastard saffron; blessed thistle.
Cnicus albis maculis, Spanish milk thistle.
Cnicus perennis, perennial blue daff thistle.
Cnicus sylvestris, the holy thistle.
Cnide, the nettle.
Cnidelaon, oil made of cnidian berries.
Cnidia coccus, spruce laurel.
grana, cnidian berries.
Cnidosis, an itching.
Cnipes, small worms infesting vines.
Cnipotès, itching; a dry ophthalmia.
Cnismos, } itching in quadrupeds.
Cnismus, }
Cnissoregmia, offensive, or pidorous eructation; heartburn.
Cnyma, a scraping; vellication.
Coa scandens, climbing coa, a plant of America.
Coachira Indorum, the indigo plant.
Coacervatio, collection; heaping together.
Coacorum, lethargus arthriticus.
Coacus, } applied to Hippocrates or
Coan, } his writings, from Cos, the island of his nativity.
Coadunatos, (in botany) leaves joined together at the base.
Coagulantia, every thing coagulating fluids.
Coagulatio, the act of coagulation, or congealing.
Coagulum, the curd of milk, or solid part of it; blood, &c. separated by acid, cold, or otherwise; rennet.
Coagulum aluminis, alum agitated with white of egg.
Coalescentia, coalescence, or the union of two or more bodies.
Coalternae febres, the paroxysms of different fevers attacking a patient alternately.
Coapoiba, the copaiva tree of Brasil.
Coarctatio, a narrowing of any cavities or vessel.

Coarctatus, pressed or huddled close together.
Coarticulatio, articulation where motion is very visible; diarthrosis.
Coatlis, the oily acorn, or ben nut.
Coava, the infusion of coffee.
Coaxachitl, the African marigold.
Cobaltum, cobalt, a dense mineral resembling antimony.
Cobastoli, ashes.
Cobban, a tree of Sumatra like the peach.
Cobion, a kind of spurge.
Cobites, a species of gudgeon; a smelt.
Cobob, a species of cookery among the Moors.
Cobra de capello, a venomous Indian serpent.
Cobrella, a small serpent.
Cobrello, epilepsy.
Cobus de cipo, a venomous serpent of Brasil.
Cocao America, cocoa; chocolate.
Cocazochatl, French marigold.
Cocca baptica, chermes berries.
cnidia, grana cnidia.
Coccalos, } the pine nut; cnidia.
Coccalus, }
Coccarium, a very small pill.
Cocceira Indica, the cocoa nut tree.
Cocceus, scarlet.
cnidus, mezereon berries.
orientalis, cocculus Indus.
radicum, kermes berries.
Cocchenilla, cochineal.
Coccifera, the kermes oak tree.
Cocciferus, plants and trees yielding berries.
Coccinella, } cochineal, a small insect
Coccinilla, } of Mexico.
sylvestris, a red American berry.
Cocci radicum, kermes berries.
Coccobalsamon, the fruit of the true balsam tree.
Coccognidia, grana cnidia; the seeds of the daphne mezereon.
Coccoloba, the sea side grape.
Coccomelea, an apple tree bearing small fruit.
Coccones, the grains of the pomegranate.
Coccos, cocoa; grana cnidia.

C O C

Coccum scarlatinum, kermes berries.
Cocculi Indi aromatici, Jamaica pepper.
Cocculus Indicus, the Indian poisonous narcotic berry.
Cocculus bapticum, infectorium; tinctorium.
Coccum chermesinum, chermes.
Coccus Americanus, cochineal.
baptica, the kermes berry.
cacti, cochineal.
Indicus tinctorius, cochineal.
de Maldi, the Maldivian nut.
Polonicus, } an in-
radicum tinctorius, } sect of
 Poland, yielding a purple colour;
 Polish cochineal.
Coccygæus musculus, } muscles of
anterior, } the os coc-
posterior, } cygis.
Coccy melæa, } Venice, or red su-
Coccygria, } machi.
Coccygis os, } the lower extremity of
Coccyx, } the os sacrum.
*Coccy*s, the cocoa.
Cochia, pilula cocia.
Cochinilla, cochineal.
Cochinillifera, the plant producing cochineal.
Cochitsapottl, an Indian pine-like fruit.
Cochlea, the labyrinth, or spiral cavity of the ear; a shell snail; a screw.
Cochlea aquatica, the periwinkle, or water snail.
Cochlea caluta, the concealed snail of the Mediterranean; sea navelwort, or androsace.
Cochlea cinerea, the common snail.
fossilis, } a shell-like fossil.
lapidea, }
Margaritifera, the pearl snail.
Cochlea minor, the Paris garden snail.
Cochlea nuda, the black snail.
purpurifera, the purple fish, or murex.
Cochlea sarmatica, a monstrous shell of the Baltic.
Cochlea terrestris, } the common
testacea, } snail.
vulgaris, }

C O D

Cochleare, } a ladle; a common
Cochlearium, } meat spoon.
Cochlearia, scurvy grass; horse radish.
Cochlearia armoracia, horse radish.
Batavica, Dutch round-leaved scurvy grass.
Cochlearia Britannica, English scurvy grass.
Cochlearia Britannica marina, sea scurvy grass.
Cochlearia minor, } small-leaved
officinalis, } scurvy grass.
subrotundo folio, garden scurvy grass.
Cochleata, the herb medic; fodder for cows.
Cochlia, } the snail.
Cochlias, }
Cochlidium, a small species of shell snail.
Cochlitis, a precious stone resembling a snail shell.
Cochone, the bottom of the back; the junction of the ischium near the nates.
Cocilio, a weight of eleven ounces.
Cockenille, cochineal.
Cocles, having but one eye.
Coco, the cocoa tree.
Cocolata, chocolate.
Cocomica signa, blasts from wind.
Cocos, the cocoa tree.
butyracea, the systematic name of the plant affording the palm oil.
Coctio, boiling; digesting; medically, it implies, that alteration in the crude matter of a disease, which fits it for a discharge, or renders it harmless to the system.
Coctio prima, chylicification.
Coctus, boiled.
Cocyta, pain in any part from insects.
Coda, a species of beetle.
panna, a species of palm tree.
Codaga pala, an astringent tree of Malabar.
Codagen, water pennywort.
Coddam-pulli, the Malabar gamboge tree.

Codatremla, the water wagtail.
Codesella, a carbuncle.
Codia, a poppy head; the bulbous head of any plant.
Codiaminum, } wild daffodil.
Codianum, }
Codi-avanacu, an astringent East India shrub.
Codocele, } a bubo.
Codoscella, }
Cæcalis vena, a branch of the mesenteriac vein.
Cæcum, the blind gut; the first of the large intestines.
Cæla, the hollows of the eyes, or parts near the soles of the feet.
Cælestinus color, a sky colour; sky blue.
Cælia, cæla; thorax; intestinal tube; any cavity of the body.
Cæliaca arteria, the cæliac artery; a branch of the descending aorta.
Cæliaca chylosa, } lenteria; a purg-lactea, } ing with chyle.
mucosa, a purging with much mucus.
Cæliaca passio, the cæliac passion; lenteria.
Cæliaca per urinam, diabetes with discharge of chyle.
Cæliaca purulenta, a purging with pus, or matter.
Cæliaca vena, a vein of the intestinum rectum.
Cæliacus, griped, or colicked.
Cælibatus, celibacy; single life.
Cæli flos, } starfall; a jelly-like
Cælifolium, } substance found after rain in fields.
Cæli donum, chelidonia.
mutatio, change of air.
Cæloma, an ulcer in the cornea of the eye.
Cælon, the singular of cæla.
Cælophthalmos, } hollow-eyed.
Cælophthalmus, }
Cælostomia, speech sounding as if from a cavern.
Cælum, the cavity about the angles of the eyes; air, or climate.
Cæmentatio, cementation; the act of using cement; digesting metals in a red heat with charcoal in ovens.

Cæmentum, any tenacious body; cement, or lute.
Cæna, supper.
Cænologia, a consultation of physicians.
Cænotes, any general morbid qualities.
Cænum, mud; excrement.
Cæruleum montanum, mountain blue; chrysocolla; an ore of copper.
Cæruleum fossile, Armenian stone.
nativum, lapis lazuli.
Cæruleus, sky colour; blue; azure.
lapis, blue vitriol; lapis lazuli.
Cæte, a bed for the sick.
Coffea, } the coffee tree of
Arabica, } Arabia and Ame-
Coffee frutex, } rica.
Coggygria, shumach.
Cohesio, cohesion, or that connection of the particles of matter, by which they resist any attempt towards their removal or separation.
Cohobatio, cohobation, or repeated distillation.
Cohol, alcohol; dry collyria.
Cohophh, cohobation, or repeated distillation.
Cohyne, an American melon-like fruit.
Coiliacol, cæliac passion.
Coilostomia, speaking from the palate through the nose.
Coilyma, a sudden flatulent distention of the belly.
Coincicens, coincident; symptoms of a disease which, in conjunction, discover its nature.
Coindicantia, symptoms indicating similar remedies.
Coira, terra Japonica.
Coitio, } venereal intercourse; coi-
Coitus, } tion.
humoris, coming to a head, or matter.
Coix, Job's-tears.
Col. add. abbreviation of colaturæ adde.
Cola, the limbs; strain, or filter it.
Colatoria lactea, small glands of the uterus.
Colatorium, a strainer; a colander.

COL

Colatura, any strained, or filtered liquor.
Colatus, strained.
Colchicum, meadow saffron; dogsbane.
Colchicum autumnale, true meadow saffron.
Colchicum Chionense, } hermodactyl.
Illyricum, } tyls.
Zeylanicum, zedoary.
Colcothar, vitriol; chalcitis; the remains or the caput mortuum of calcined martial vitriol; red ink.
Colcothar sal, a salt procured by washing colcothar.
Coles, } the penis.
Colis, }
Coleus, the testicles.
Coletta vetula, eryngo root.
Coli ligamentum, a part of the mesocolon.
Colias, a fish like a mackarel.
Colica, colic; pain about the navel, vomiting, and costiveness.
Colica accidentalis, colic from crudities in the bowels.
Colica biliosa, colic from excess of bile.
Colica calculosa, colic from stony matters in the intestines.
Colica callosa, colic from hardened and obstinate strictures.
Colica colcotor, colcothar.
Damnoniorum, colic peculiar to Devonshire.
Colica enterocolica, colica callosa.
febricosa, colic with fever.
flatulenta, colic from wind.
gravidarum, colic in pregnant women.
Colica hysterica, hysteric colic.
lactantium, colic peculiar to nurses.
Colica Lapponica, colic peculiar to Laplanders.
Colica meconialis, colic from meconium in infants.
Colica mesenterica, colic from diseased mesentery.
Colica nervosa, the nervous colic.
pancreatica, colic from diseased pancreas.

COL

Colica phlogistica, colic with inflammation.
Colica pictonum, the Devonshire colic.
Colica pituitosa, the spasmodic colic.
plethorica, the inflammatory colic.
Colica plumbariorum, the colic of lead-workers.
Colica pulsatilis, the inflammatory colic.
Colica recta vena, a vein of the colon.
saturnina, the Devonshire colic.
Colica schirrosa, the colic from schirrous tumours.
Colica sinistra, the lower mesenteric artery.
Colica spasmodica, the spasmodic colic.
Colica stercorea, colic from retained fæces.
Colica superior, the upper mesenteric artery.
Colica vena, a branch of the upper mesenteric vein.
Colica verminosa, the colic from worms.
Colice, the colic.
Colicus dolor, the colic.
arthriticus, gout in the intestines.
Coliforme os, the ethmoid bone.
Colinil, an American plant.
Coliphium, a bread of fine meal; a collop.
Colis, the penis.
Colla, glue.
Collapsus, collapse.
Collatenna, a specific vulnerary.
Collaterales, the erector muscles of the penis.
Collatitium, food made of capon, mutton broth, and lemon juice.
Collectio, collection, gathering together.
Collectanea, written notes, or observations.
Collegium, a college, or incorporated body, of physicians or surgeons, &c.
Collesis, gluing together.
Colletica, agglutinating substances.

COL

Collicia, ductus ad nares of the lachrymal sac.
Colliculum, nympha.
Colligamen, a ligament.
Colli interspinales, } interspi-
intertransversales, } nales colli
 musculi.
Colli transversales, transversalis.
Colliphia, cheese cakes.
Colliquamentum, fetal part of the egg; the first rudiments of an embryo in generation.
Colliquatio, colliquation; a solution, or washing; a severe purging.
Colliquativus sudor, profuse symptomatic sweating.
Collis, colewort; projection of the back.
Collisio, a bruise; a contusion.
Collix, a round loaf; a lozenge.
Colloboma, the accretion of the eyelids.
Collodes, glutinous; adhesive.
Collum, the neck.
 uteri, the neck of the womb.
Collutio, washing, as gargling.
Collutorium oris, a gargle.
Colluvies, filth, or dirt; hog-wash.
Collyrion, the blackbird.
Collyris, a swelling after a blow.
Collyrium, eye-salve; eye-wash.
 antigoni nigrum, an eye-water of cadmia, antimony, pepper, &c.
Collyrium cæruleum, an eye-water of line, ammoniac, and copper; aqua sapphirina.
Collyrium liquidum, any fluid applied to the eyes.
Collyrium regis Alexandri siccum, saffron, nard, and canal coal.
Collyrium sancium, brown earth from Samos.
Collyrium siccum, any eye powder; pulvis e cerussa compositus.
Coloboma, any accretion of the eyelids; also a defect or want of any particular part of the body.
Colobomata, any corporeal deficiency.
Colocasia, the Egyptian bean.
Colocynthis medulla, the pith of the bitter apple.

COL

Colocynthis, the bitter apple of Aleppo; wild gourd.
Colomba, columbo.
Colon, the second of the large intestines.
Colophonia, colophony, or black rosin; any pitch or rosin, made by the exhalation of the thinner parts of terebinthinate juices; a kind of soft mastich; scammony.
Coloquintida, colocynthis.
 major, the greater coloquintida of the Levant.
Coloquintida minor, } common
 vulgaris, } bitter apple, or coloquintida.
Color, colour; the effect produced on the retina by the reflection from surrounding objects of that particular coloured ray of light.
Color Indicus, Indian colour, blue and purple.
Color antiyphochros, a yellowness indicating diseased spleen.
Colomestrum, wolfsbane.
Colostratus, a child that sucks early milk, or a nurse after conception.
Colostrum, the first milk after parturition; beastings; an emulsion of turpentine and yolk of an egg.
Colotes, a species of spotted lizard.
Colotoides, parti-coloured fæces.
Colpoccele, an hernia of the bladder through the vagina.
Colpos, a sinus, or hollow wound; vagina.
Colpoptosis, the falling down of the vagina.
Coluber berus, the viper.
Colubrina, a name of snake root, arum, and bistort.
Colubrina Lusitanica herba, a milky plant of Brasil.
Colubrinum lignum, snake wood of India.
Colubrinus lapis, hartshorn burnt to blackness and polished; antidote for poison.
Colum, the colic; a filtre; a colander.
Columba, a pigeon, or dove; columbo.
Columba agrestis, wild pigeon.

Columba cellaris, tame pigeon.
Columbac, part of the aromatic aloe.
Columbina, the plant columbine.
Columbo, the columbo root of Ceylon.
Columella, the clitoris; the uvula.
Columellares dentes, the dog teeth.
Columellæ musculus teres, azygos uvulæ.
Columnæ carnæ. } muscular ligaments in the ventricles of the heart.
Columnæ septi palati, the arches on each side of the uvula.
Columna nasi, the lower part of the septum of the nose.
Columna oris, the uvula.
Columobr, columbo.
Colus, the colic.
 jovis, sclarea.
 rustica, bastard saffron.
Colurium, a tent for wounds.
Colutea, the bastard senna; the milk vetch.
Colutea Indica herbacca, the indigo plant.
Colutea minima, } species of scorpioides, }
 scorpioides, }
 major, } of scorpioides;
 humilis, } senna.
 siliquosa, }
Colymbades, olives preserved by salt.
Colymbæna, a kind of shrimp.
Colymbethra, a kind of bathing tub.
Colymbis, the didapper.
Colytea, the Judas tree.
Coma, the hair; top of a plant; lethargy, dozing; propensity to sleep.
Coma ascititia, a peruke, or false hair.
 aurea, goldy-locks, or cudweed.
Coma somnolentum, an uniform deep and distempered sleep, from which being awaked, the patient suddenly relapses into it again.
Coma vigil, an anxious stupor, when patients are disposed to, and long for, sleep, but cannot enjoy it.
Comaroides, } the arbutus, or strawberry tree.
Comarus, }
Comarum, marsh cinquefoil.

Comata, diseases attended with suppression of sense and voluntary motion.
Comatosus, comatose; morbidly sleepy.
Combustio, } calcinatio; deflagratio;
Combustura, } tio; burning, a burn or scald.
Come, herb goat's beard.
Comedones, species of worms infesting children and quadrupeds.
Cometa, the shrub strawberry bay.
Cometes, the spurge; amygdaloides.
Cometz, half a drop.
Comisdi, gum Arabic.
Comiste, food; nourishment; epilepsy.
Comitialis morbus, the epilepsy.
Comitissæ pulvis, powder of Peruvian bark.
Comitissæ palma, magnesia.
Commagenum, an ointment of Galen's.
Commanducatio, chewing.
Commansum, expectorant; sialagogue.
Commelina, a plant so called.
Commendutorius, Friar's balsam, tinctura Benzoes composita.
Commentarius, a comment, or exposition.
Commetica, paints for the face.
Commi, gum Arabic; gummi.
Comminuere, to pound, bruise, or break in pieces.
Comminutio, trituration; levigation; pounding, or powdering.
Comminutus, pounded, or bruised.
Commissura, a suture, joint, or articulation; the corners of the lips.
Commissura anterior cerebri, a white nerve-like substance crossing the anterior part of the third ventricle, and uniting the two hemispheres of the brain.
Commissura posterior cerebri, a white nerve-like substance crossing the posterior part of the third ventricle, from one hemisphere to the other.
Commissura magna cerebri, corpus callosum.

Commissures, the angles of the labia pudendi, or lips.
Commosis, the upper stratum of honeycomb.
Commotica, cosmetics.
Commotus mente, distracted; deranged.
Commune rectum, rectum intestinum.
Communicantes febres, fever of different type in the same person.
Communis sal, sea salt.
Comosis, resembling a head of hair.
Compactus, of a close texture.
Compages, a joint.
Compassio, sympathy; compassion.
Compeba, } cubebs.
Compifer, }
Complectus, (in botany) perfect.
Complectio, a plethora.
Complexis, constitution, or temperament.
Complexus, } muscles of the
 minor, } neck; complicated.
Complexio, complexion; natural disposition; temperament.
Complicatio morbi, a mixture, or complication of diseases.
Composita medicamenta, medicines of many ingredients.
Compositi morbi, compound, or complicated diseases.
Compositio, a composition; mixture to add virtue, supply defect, or correct ill qualities.
Compositus, (in botany) compound, aggregate.
Comprehensio, catalepsy; comprehension.
Compressæ, compresses; pieces of folded cloth used by surgeons.
Compressio, compression; disease from pressure on the brain.
Compressor naris, a muscle of the nose.
Comprimere alvum, to bind the belly, or restrain purging.
Comfunctio, tapping; paracentesis.
Conacarpodendron, the silver tree of Africa.
Conarium, the pineal gland of the brain; pine-nut.

Conatus, the force of attraction, or gravitation; aptitude in a moving body to go on in a right line.
Concausa, a cause operating with another in disease.
Concavatio, arcuatio; convexity of chest.
Concavus, hollow, concave.
Concentrantia, absorbents.
Concentratio, concentration; depriving acids, or spirits, &c. of their water; to increase their strength, by distillation; dephlegmatio.
Conceptio, } the first formation of
Conceptus, } the child; conception, or impregnation of the ovulum by the semen virile.
Conceptaculum, a pericarpium of a single valve, opening lengthways on one side.
Concha, a shell; half ounce Athenian measure: others vary it.
Concha anatifera, shell with a fish like a duck.
Concha auris, } the large cavity
 auriculæ, } of the cartilage of the external ear.
Concha bivalvulis, a shell with two valves.
Concha erythræa, Venus's shell.
 fossilis, a stone resembling a shell fish.
Concha levigata, a smooth shell used to polish linen.
Concha margaritifera, } the shell
 mater unionum, } producing pearls.
Concha Persica, a bivalve of the Persian sea.
Concha pictorum, shell used in colours.
Concha saxatilis, concha fossilis.
 striata, ridged shell, as cockle, &c.
Concha valvis æqualibus, concha margaritifera.
Concha veneris, Venus's shell; univalve.
Concha univalva, shell with a single covering.
Conchæ narium inferiores, the lower ossa spongiosa of the nose.

CON

Concha narium superiores, inner parts of the lateral portion of the os ethmoides.
Concha præparata, levigated shells.
proprius, musculus novus, auris alæ anterior.
Concharum antifebrile, a solution of muscle shells in vinegar.
Conchifolia, the mango tree of the East Indies.
Conchis, a bean in its follicle.
Conchites, concha fossilis.
Conchoides, a bivalve shell.
Conchyliæ, all species of shell fish.
fossilia, fossil shells.
Conchyroides, coracoid process.
Concidentia, emaciation, or wasting.
Concoagulatio, crystallization of different salts in the same menstruum.
Concoctio, solution of food in the stomach; the supposed process by which morbid matter is prepared to be thrown off.
Concoctrix facultas, the power of digestion.
Concoctus, boiled; concocted; digested.
Concou, an herb used in Guinea to destroy the Guinea worm.
Concrematio, calcination.
Concrescere, to congeal, freeze, or grow thick.
Concretio, growing together; coagulation, induration, condensation, congelation.
Concretus, congealed; frozen; curdled.
Concupiscentia, concupiscence, or a craving venereal appetite.
Concursus, correspondent symptoms.
Concussio, a shake, or concussion of the brain from accident.
Condensatio, the act of bringing bodies nearer together, increasing thereby their density, compactness, and weight; conversion of vapour into water; the operation of medicines that thicken the blood, or contract the skin; sublimation.
Condenser, (Eng.) a strong metallic vessel, in which the air is

CON

accumulated by means of a syringe. It is the reverse of the air-pump, by which the air is rarefied or expanded.
Conder, gum frankincense, or olibanum; a contraction of the skin.
Condimentum, } any condiment, or
Conditum, } preserve; a pickle; a conserve, or electuary.
Conditum vinum, a wine made of roses.
Conditio, condition, state, or constitution.
Conditura, sauce, or pickle; embalming.
Condrilla, succory; dandelion.
Conducere vulnus, to heal up a wound.
Conductio, spasm, or convulsion.
Conductor, a surgical director, or gorget; a machine to secure a fractured limb.
Condylodæ, the apophyses of bones.
Condyloma, a fleshy wart-like swelling in rugose parts, as the internal coat of the rectum; condylus.
Condyloma clavus, a corn.
Condylus, protuberance on the ends of bones; a knot, or joint; a condyle; a knuckle.
Concion, } the hemlock.
Coneium, }
Conessi, cadagus pali; the bark of a tree of Malabar.
Confecta, confects, or confits; sugar plums; seeds covered with sugar.
Confectio, a composition; any soft electuary with much sugar or honey.
Confectio aromatica, aromatic confection; zedoary, saffron, crab's claws, spices, and sugar.
Confectio alhermes, juice of kermes, aloes wood, cinnamon, and rose water.
Confectio anacardii, confection of the Malacca bean kernels.
Confectio archigenis, confectio Paulina.
Confectio cardiaca, confectio aromatica.
Confectio Damocratis, formerly call-

CON

ed mithridate; agaric, turpentine, opium, aromatics, in all 45 ingredients.

Confectio fracastorii, electuarius e scordio.

Confectio hamech, polypody, myrobalans, senna, colocynth, &c.

Confectio hyacinthi, hyacinth stone, coral, bole, myrrh, &c.

Confectio Japonica, Japan earth, kino, opium, and spice.

Confectio opiata, philonium Londinense; opium, pepper, ginger, caraway, and syrup.

Confectio Paulina, costus, galbanum, opium, castor, and spices.

Confectio Raleighana, cordial confection.

Confectio de santalis, saunders, coral, bole, &c.

Confectio sapientium, confection of Malacca bean kernels.

Confectio de thure, coriander, nutmegs, frankincense, &c.

Confertus, sudden; large; collected.

Conserva, a species of moss; sea weed.

Conserva fontanalis, } an aquatic
rivalis, } plant abounding in pure air.

Confirmantia medicamenta, strengthening medicines; medicines which fasten the teeth in the sockets.

Confluens, running together.

Confluentia, } the consent of dis-

Confederatio, } ease with remedies; confluent; conjunction or confederation of the microcosm with the stars; in botany, growing in partial masses.

Confluxio, consent, transpirable.

Conformatio, structure or formation peculiar to individuals.

Conformatio mala, original bad shape.

Confortantia, } cordial medicines.

Confortativa, }

Confricatio, powdering any friable substance by rubbing with the hands; or expressing the juice of any plant.

Confricatrices, lascivious women.

Confuse febres, fevers of uncertain type.

CON

Confusaneus panis, bread of undressed flour.

Confusio, a disease of the eye, arising from accidental mixture of the humours.

Congelati, } cataleptic patients.

Congelatici, }

Congelatio, congelation, coagulation, or freezing; passing from a fluid to a solid state; crystallization.

Congelativa medicamenta, drying medicines.

Congelatus, frozen; congealed; curdled; frost-bitten.

Congeneres, muscles concurring in action.

Conger, a large sea eel.

Congerieries, a collection of bodies gathered into one mass.

Congestio, collection of fluids; gradual swelling; stuffing.

Congestio oculorum, eyes suffused with blood.

Congius, } a gallon, or eight

Congiarius, } pints.

Conglaciatio, congelation, or coagulation.

Conglibatus, heaped, or gathered together.

Conglobata glandula, a conglobate, single, or lymphatic gland.

Conglomerata glandula, a gland composed of other smaller ones, whose excretory ducts unite in one common one.

Conglutinantia, healing medicines.

Conglutinatio, conglutination, or uniting two surfaces by the intervention of another whose parts are unctuous or tenacious.

Congrus, the conger; a large sea eel.

Congylis, the turnip.

Conia, lime; wine impregnated with fir.

Conicus, conical.

Conifera, } trees producing cones,

Conigera, } as pine, beech, &c.

Conile, sweet cicely, or myrrhis.

Conis, scurf; fine powder; a nit; ashes; lime.

Conisterium, a private room at the baths; an ash hole.

Conium maculatum, } spotted hem-

majus, } lock.

CON

Conjugata, (in botany) growing in pairs.
Conjugium, conjugation; copulation.
Conjuncta causa, the immediate cause.
Conjuncta signa, the pathognomonic symptoms of a disease.
Conjunctiva tunica, the adnata or external coat of the eye.
Coniza, flea-bane.
Conna, fistular cassia.
Connarus, a large species of jujaba; Ceylon sumach.
Connatus, growing together; born with a person.
Connexus, joined together; concatenation.
Conniventes, winking; closing.
Connixa gemellos, bringing forth twins.
Connutritus, what becomes habitual from particular nourishment.
Conocarpus, button tree.
Conoides, a cone-like form.
corpus, the pineal gland.
Conops, a gnat.
Conquassatio, agitation of soft bodies so as to make a pulp.
Conquiescere, to be at rest; to sleep.
Consano, to heal up.
Consauciatio, wounding.
Consensus, sympathy, or consent of parts.
Consequentia, the consequences of disease.
Conserva, conserve; recent vegetables and sugar of the consistence of honey.
Conserva absinthii, conserve of wormwood.
Conserva cochleariæ, conserve of scurvy grass.
Conserva corticum aurantiorum, conserve of orange rind.
Conserva cynosbati, } conserve of hips.
fructus cynosbati, }
Conserva lavendulæ, conserve of lavender.
Conserva lujulæ, conserve of wood sorrel.
Conserva malvæ, conserve of mallows.
menthæ, conserve of mint.

CON

Conserva frunorum sylvestrum, conserve of sloes.
Conserva rorismarini, conserve of rosemary.
Conserva rosarum, conserve of roses.
Conserva rutæ, conserve of rue.
Conservatio, pickling and preserving.
Conservativa medicina, the preservation of health.
Consiligo, setter-wort.
fulmonaria, lungwort.
Consilium, design; advice; indication; plan.
Consilium medendi, indication, or plan of cure.
Consistentia, the height of disease; the particular degree of hardness or softness of any body.
Consoides, earth flax; asbestos.
Consolida, comfrey; consound.
major, greater comfrey.
arvensis, common larkspur.
Consolida aurea, } dwarf cistus.
cordi, }
media, the great daisy;
upright bugloss.
Consolida minima, the common daisy.
minor, common self-heal.
regalis, calcatrippa; a species of larkspur.
Consolida rubra, upright septfoil; tormentil.
Consolida saracenica, wound-wort; virga aurea.
Consolidans, medicine producing new flesh.
Consolidatio, uniting fractures, or wounds.
Conspectus, a view, or plan.
medicinæ theoreticæ, an arrangement of the principles of medicine.
Conspectus therapieæ generalis, a general view of curative means.
Conspersio, the name of any powder sprinkled on the body.
Conspicilium, spectacles, or a reading glass.
Constans, strong; firm; a good condition.
Constipantia, medicines binding the bowels.

Constipatio, } costiveness; costive.
Constipatio, }
Constituens, any ingredient that gives consistence.
Constitutio, catastasis; the habit.
Constrictis, contraction; lessened diameter.
Constrictiva, styptic remedies.
Constrictor, any muscle contracting any opening in the body.
Constrictor alæ nasi, a muscle of the upper lip, &c.
Constrictor ani, the sphincter muscle of the anus.
Constrictor isthmi faucium, a muscle of the throat.
Constrictor labiorum, a muscle of the lips.
Constrictor musculus, the buccinator muscle of the cheeks.
Constrictor orbicularis, constrictor labiorum.
Constrictor palpebrarum, orbicularis palpebrarum; a muscle of the eyelids.
Constrictor pharyngis inferior, }
medius, }
superior, }
 muscles of the œsophagus.
Constrictor vesicæ urinariæ, a muscle of the neck of the bladder.
Constrictores nasi, muscles of the nose and upper lip.
Constrictores pharyngæi, muscles of the œsophagus.
Constrictorii, spasmodic diseases.
Constrictus, bound; costive.
Constringentia, astringent medicines.
Consuetudo, custom, habit.
Consultatio, deliberation of medical men on a case.
Consummatum, animal jelly.
Consumptio, wasting; consumption of the lungs; decline; decay.
Contabescens, fainting; wasting.
Contabescencia, atrophy, or nervous consumption.
Contages, contagion; infection; virus.
Contagio, contagion; infection.
Contagiosi, infectious diseases.
Contagium, contagion; infection.
Contemperantia, temperance; moderation.

Contemplabiles dies, critical days.
Contensio, the fluid part of a solid body.
Contenta, the contents of any part.
Contentio, tension, or stricture.
Contentus, stretched.
Contero, to break, bruise, or pound.
Continentia, temperance.
Continua febris, a fever without, or with slight remission.
Continui solutio, a separation of parts.
Continuo spiritu, in one breath.
Contorsio, iliac passion; partial dislocation; distorted spine; contracted neck; contortion.
Contortus, twisted; distorted; contracted.
Contra-apertura, a counter, or opposite opening.
Contractio, contraction of the heart, arteries, and muscles.
Contractura, contraction as of the muscles of a limb.
Contractura articularis, contraction from rigid joint.
Contractura primaria, contraction from diseased muscles.
Contractus, contracted; drawn together.
Contra-fissura, contra fissure; or a fracture of the skull opposite to the part receiving the blow.
Contrahentia, astringent, or strengthening medicines.
Contra-indicatio, contra indication, where symptoms indicate different remedies.
Contralunaris, a woman that conceives while menstruating.
Contrarius, contrary; (in botany) not parallel.
Contra-semen, santonicum.
Contra-vermes, against worms; santonicum.
Contrayerva, yerva, or counter poison root of Spanish America.
Contrayerva alba, } tame poi-
Germanica, } son; silk-
 en cicely.
Contrayerva nova, Mexican contrayerva.
Contrayerva officinalis, contrayerva root of Spanish West Indies.

CON

Contrayerva Virginiana, snake root.
Contritio, pounding; powdering.
Contritus, pounded; bruised small.
Contundere, to bruise.
Conturbatio oculi, dimness of sight.
Contusum,
Contusio,
Contusura, } contusion, or bruise.
Contusus, bruised.
Conus, a cone; any figure like a sugar loaf; liquid pitch.
Conus fusorius, a smelting cone; a crucible.
Convalescentia, convalescence, or recovery from sickness.
Convalescere, to recover health.
Convallaria, the lilly of the valley.
polygonatum, Solomon's seal.
Convergens, convergent, or inclining to a point.
Convexitas, circular protuberance.
Convexus, convex; any circular protuberance.
Convoluta superiora ossa, bones of the nose.
Convoluta inferiora ossa, lower bones of the nose.
Convolutus, twisted, wrapped, or lapped up.
Convolvulus, the iliac passion; bindweed.
Convolvulus Americanus, jalapa, or jalap root.
Convolvulus Canariensis, Canary birdweed.
Convolvulus Cantabrica, lavender-leaved bindweed.
Convolvulus colubrinus, the pareira brava.
Convolvulus hederaceus, ivy-leaved bindweed.
Convolvulus Indicus, turbith plant; a rough cathartic.
Convolvulus Indicus radice tuberosa, the potatoe.
Convolvulus jalapa, common jalap.
Lusitanicus, Portugal bindweed.
Convolvulus major, great white bindweed; rock rose.
Convolvulus maritimus, sea colewort.

CON

Convolvulus maritimus Zeylanicus, a plant of Ceylon.
Convolvulus mechoacana, mechoacan, or white jalap.
Convolvulus minor, small bindweed.
perennis, the common hop, or lupulus.
Convolvulus scammonia, scammony bindweed.
Convolvulus soldanella, sea colewort.
Convolvulus Syriacus, scammony plant.
Convolvulus turpethum, systematic name of the turbith plant.
Convolvulus vulgaris, great bindweed.
Convulsio, clonic spasm; irregular, muscular contraction, without sleepiness.
Convulsio abdominis, convulsion of the muscles of the belly.
Convulsio canina, a wry mouth.
Convulsio a capitis ictu, convulsion from a blow on the head.
Convulsio clonica, convulsion with alternate relaxation; clonic spasm.
Convulsio febrilis, convulsion accompanying fever.
Convulsio gravidarum, convulsion of pregnant women.
Convulsio habitualis, chorea.
hemitotonos, convulsion approaching to tetanus.
Convulsio ab inanitione, convulsion from inanition.
Convulsio Indica, tetanus.
intermittens, convulsion occurring in paroxysms.
Convulsio a nervi punctura, convulsion from a wounded nerve; trismus.
Convulsio nephralgica, convulsion from stones in the kidneys.
Convulsio ab Onanismo, convulsion from self-pollution.
Convulsio rapharia, spasmodic painful disease of the joints.
Convulsio tonica, common, or permanent convulsion.
Convulsio universalis, general convulsion.
Convulsio uteri, abortion.

C O P

Convulsivus, convulsive; affected with spasm.

Conyza, } herb fleabane.
cærulea, }
Æthiopica, African shrubby goldilocks.

Conyza Africana, a species of groundsel.

Conyza Alpina, Doria's woundwort.
aquatica, corn marigold; mountain ragwort.

Conyza Cretica, shrubby fleabane.
linariae folio, German goldilocks.

Conyza major, vulgaris, } great
mas, theophrasti, } fleabane of Italy.

Conyza media, common fleabane.
minor, small fleabane.
odorata, blue fleabane.
palustris, corn marigold; mountain ragwort.

Conyza fulcaria, small fleabane.
vulgaris, blue fleabane.

Conyzoides, the plant groundsel.

Coopertio, clothing; the womb, or membranes; belly.

Coopertorium, the epiglottis.

Coostum, the centre of the diaphragm.

Copaiba, } balsam capivi
Copaifera officinalis, } of the Spanish
Copaiva, } West Indies.

Copal gummi, gum copal of the Spanish West Indies, soluble in æther and essential oils.

Copal yvæ oleum, balsam capivi.

Copau, a Brasil tree like the walnut.

Copella, cupella.

Copher, camphor.

Cophos, a toad; a dulness of the senses; deaf or dumb.

Cophosis, deafness.

Copiscus, a species of frankincense.

Copos, weariness without exercise.

Copparosa, copperas, or green vitriol.

Copragogum, a purging electuary.

Copriemeses, a vomiting of fæces.

Coprocritica medicamenta, mild cathartics.

Coprophoria, purging.

Copres, excrement.

Coprostasia, costiveness.

C O R

Coptarion, } medicine in form of a
Coptarium, } cake.

Copte, a cataplasm; a small cake.

Copula, a ligament.

Copulatio, coitio.

Coq. ad med. consumpt. i. e. boil to one-half.

Coq. in S. Q. aq. i. e. boil in a sufficient quantity of water.

Coq. S. A. i. e. boil according to the rules of art.

Coquentia medicamenta, medicines promoting concoction.

Coquere, to boil; *Coque*, boil it.

Cor, the heart; gold; intense fire; pith.

Coracinus, } the crow fish
subniger, } of the Nile.

Coracobotane, the laurel of Alexandria.

Coracobrachialis, } the coracoid mus-
Coracobrachieus, } cle of the arm.

Coraco-hyoidæus, a muscle of the os hyoides.

Coracoides, beak-like.

musculus, a muscle arising from the scapula.

Coracoides processus, the coracoid or beak-like process of the scapula.

Coracoideus, the coracoid muscle of the arm.

Coracoradialis, biceps.

Coralackates, an agate resembling coral.

Corallatum, red precipitated mercury.

Corallina, } sea co-
alba officinarum, } ralline,
Anglica, } or

white wormseed.

Corallina Corsicana, Corsican wormseed.

Corallinum, red precipitate deslagrated with spirit of wine.

Corallium, coral, or tree stone; domicilia of marine insects.

Corallium album ramosum, white branched coral.

Corallium artificiale, wood covered with cinnabar.

Corallium fossile, coral found in quarries.

C O R

Corallium nigrum, black coral.
rubrum, red coral of the Mediterranean.
Corallo fungus, a species of fungus.
Corallodendron, the bean, or coral tree of America.
Coralloides, septfoil; tooth, or coralwort.
Corambe, colewort.
Corax, the raven.
Corbatum, copper.
Corchoron, pimpnel.
Corchorus, Jew's mallow, an Egyptian plant.
Corculum, a little heart; the apex, or essence of a seed.
Cordea, a chordee, or painful erection of the penis.
Cordea tympani, the portio dura; a nerve of the ear.
Cordeæ Willisii, Willis's glands in the brain.
Cordatus, (in botany) cordiformis; heart-shaped.
Cordia sebestina, an Egyptian fruit.
Cordialia, cordial or cardiac medicines.
Cordialis, aparine; woodrow.
Cordinema, a headach with vertigo; yawning, stretching.
Cordolium, the heart-burn.
Cordosum filum, a twisted thread.
Cordyla, a large fish frequenting the coast of Sicily.
Core, the pupil of the eye; a girl.
Coreopsis, tickseed.
Corelliana castanea, a species of chestnut.
Coremata, brushes; medicines for cleaning the skin.
Coriaceus, of the nature of leather.
Coriago, a disease of the skin in cattle.
Coriandrum, }
Corianon, } coriander.
Coliandrum, }
Coriaria, } myrtle-leaved
vulgaris, } sumach.
Coribantia, sleeping with the eyes open.
Corindum, heart pea.
Corinthiaca uvæ, currants.
Corion, John's wort.
Coriophora, lesser lizard-flower.

C O R

Coris, the herb hypericum, or John's wort.
Coris lutea, } bastard St.
legitima Cretica, } John's
wort.
Corium, the skin; dartos muscle; leather.
Coriziola, scammony.
Cornachini pulvis, scammony, antimony, and cream of tartar.
Cornea, the external coat of the eye.
opaca, the sclerotic coat of the eye.
Cornea lucida, } the transpa-
transparens, } rent cornea,
or that portion of the sclerotic coat through which the rays of light pass.
Cornelius, the cornelian stone.
Cornesta, a chemical retort.
Corneus, horny.
Corni, the cornel tree.
Cornicula, a cupping instrument made of horn.
Corniculans, the new moon.
Cornicularis, the coracoid process.
Corniculatæ plantæ, plants with horned seed pods.
Cornix, the carrion crow, or raven.
Cornocerasum, cornus.
Cornu, a horn.
Cornu ammonis, } a transverse sec-
arietis, } tion of the pes hip-
pocampi of the brain, which gives to the cortical substance the appearance of a ram's horn.
Cornu cervi, hartshorn; the beak of an alembic.
Cornu cervi alterum repens, a species of nasturtium.
Cornu cervi calcinatum, } calcined
ustum, } or burnt
hartshorn.
Cornu cervi decoctum, decoction of burnt hartshorn and gum Arabic.
Cornu cervi gelatinum, shavings of hartshorn, water, lemon and orange juice, wine, and sugar.
Cornu cervinum, stag's horn; buck's horn; plantain.
Cornu fossile, }
unicorni, } a fossil horn.

C O R

Cornua, horny excrescences; warts.
uteri, the horns of the womb,
 as in quadrupeds.
Cornumusa, a retort.
Cornus, the cornel tree, or dogwood.
fæminia, the dogberry, or
 gatten tree.
Cornus fæminia foliis variegatis, the
 striped dogberry, or dogwood.
Cornus hortensis mas, } the corneli-
sativa, } an cherry.
Virginiana, the Virginian
 dog berry.
Cornuta, a retort; the garnard fish.
Cornutia, a plant.
Corocrum, a ferment.
Corolla, the petals of a flower.
Corollula, the little corolla, or the
 small flowers which make up a
 compound one.
Corona, the top of the head; the
 crown of a flower, serving as
 wings; the upper surface of the
 molar teeth.
Corona ciliaris, ligamentum ciliare.
imperialis, a plant called im-
 perial crown.
Corona glandis, } the edge of the
penis, } glans penis.
regia, the herb melilot.
solis, the sunflower of Peru.
terra, ground ivy.
veneris, venereal blotches on
 the forehead.
Coronale os, os frontis.
Coronalis sutura, the coronal, or the
 suture on the crown of the head
 from each temple.
Coronaria, the clove gillyflower.
ligamenta, the coronary
 ligaments of the radius.
Coronaria vasa, the blood-vessels of
 the heart; arteria cæliaca.
Coronaria vena, a vein receiving the
 blood from the heart.
Coronariæ arteriæ, the two arteries
 supplying the substance of the
 heart with blood.
Coronarum ligamentum, a ligament
 of the liver; also one uniting the
 radius and ulna.
Coronarius stomachicus, part of the

C O R

eighth pair of nerves on the sto-
 mach.
Corone, the sharp process of the
 lower jaw.
Corone ciliaris, the ring in the eye
 formed by the processus ciliares.
Coroneola, a musk rose.
Indica, the indigo plant.
montana, lesser scorpion
 senna.
Coronoidea apophysis ulnæ, the upper
 end of the ulna.
Coronoidea apophysis maxillæ, the
 coronoid process of the lower jaw.
Coronoides processus, the sharp pro-
 cess of the lower jaw.
Coronoideus, coronoid, a term ap-
 plied to processes of bones having
 any resemblance to a crow's beak.
Coronopodium, } buck's horn plan-
Coronopus, } tain; crow's foot.
ruelli, swine cresses.
Coros, satiety.
Corozone celio, a species of sedum.
Corpora albicantia, Willis's glands
 in the brain.
Corpora cavernosa clitoridis, two
 hollow crura forming the clitoris.
Corpora cavernosa penis, the two
 spongy sides of the penis.
Corpora fimbriata, a part of the for-
 nix in the brain.
Corpora lobosa, part of the cortical
 portion of the kidney.
Corpora nerveo-spongiosa, corpora
 cavernosa penis.
Corpora nervosa, corpora cavernosa
 clitoridis.
Corpora olivaria, two eminences on
 the medulla oblongata.
Corpora pyramidalia, two eminences
 near the corpora olivaria.
Corpora striata, two prominences in
 the lateral ventricles of the brain.
Corporatio, incorporation, or mix-
 ture.
Corpulentia, enlarged abdomen from
 fat; excess of fat.
Corpulentus, a fat person with a
 large belly.
Corpus, a body; matter.
Corpus callosum, pith of the brain;

part of the brain over the lateral ventricles uniting the two hemispheres.

Corpus annulare, pons varolii.

binum, a double body.

glandulosum, the prostatic gland.

Corpus luteum, the granulous papilla in the female ovaria, from whence an ovum has proceeded.

Corpus mucosum, the rete mucosum of the integuments.

Corpus fiamjiniforme, } the sperma-
pyramidale, } tic chord.

reticulare, the rete mucosum of the integuments.

Corpus sesamoidcum, a little prominence at the entrance of the pulmonary artery.

Corpus spongiosum urethrae, the spongy part of the urethra ending in the glans.

Corpus varicosum, the spermatic chord.

Corpuscula, corpuscles, the minute atoms or particles of which a body is formed.

Corrago, borrague.

Corrae, the temples.

Correctio, } correction; to make
Correctorium, } drugs less active and more palatable.

Corrigiola, knot grass.

Corrigrya, thistle down; groundsel.

Corroborantia, strengthening medicines.

Corroboratio, strengthening.

Corroboratus, strengthened.

Corrodentia, corrosive medicines.

Corrosio, corrosion; destruction by escharotics, acids, &c.

Corrosiva, drugs that corrode, or destroy animal substances; corrosives; caustics; escharotics.

Corrosiva mitiora, burnt alum, alkali, mercurius dulcis, white precipitate, and trochisci de minio.

Corrosiva fortiora, red precipitate; colcothar.

Corrosiva fortissima, butter of antimony, lapis infernalis, sublimate, oil of tartar, oil of vitriol, and lunar caustic.

Corrosus, corroded; wasted; gnawed.

Corruda, rock sparrow grass.

Corrugatio, corrugation, or wrinkling.

Corrugator coiterii, } a muscle
supercilii, } corrugating the skin of the forehead.

Corrugatoris ordo exterior, part of the musculus zygomaticus.

Corrugatoris ordo inferior, orbicularis oris.

Corrugatus, corrugated; wrinkled; puckered.

Corruptio, corruption or destruction of the proper mode of existence of any natural body.

Corruptus, vitiated; destroyed.

Corrae, the temples.

Corsoides, amianthus, or earth flax.

Cortalon, groundsel.

Cortex, any bark or exterior covering of trees or vegetables; the outer substance of the brain; cork; Peruvian bark.

Cortex aromaticus, canella alba.

angustura, angustura bark.

antiscorbuticus, canella alba, or Winter's bark.

Cortex canella Malabarica, cassia lignea.

Cortex cardinalis de lugo, Peruvian bark.

Cortex caryophylloides, the clove berry tree bark.

Cortex cascarilla, cascarilla bark.

cerebri, the cortical substance of the brain.

Cortex Chinae, } yellow
flavus, } bark of
chinchinae regius, } Dr. Relph from Peru.

Cortex cinchonae, } com-
officinalis, } mon,
officinal, or pale Peruvian bark.

Cortex cinchonae flavae, yellow Peruvian bark.

Cortex cinchonae Caribaeae, Caribbean bark.

Cortex cinchonae rubrae, red Peruvian bark.

Cortex culitlawan, an aromatic bark of New Guinea.

C O R

Cortex elutheria, the elutherium bark, or cascarilla.
Cortex Geoffroya Jamaicensis, bulge-water-tree bark.
Cortex Magellanicus, Winter's bark. *massory*, an aromatic bark from Guinea.
Cortex patrum, } the Peruvian
Peruanus, } bark from
Peruvianus, } Loxa, in Spanish America.
Cortex Peruvianus griseus, } casca-
spurius, } rilla.
ruber, red bark.
Cortex quassia, quassia bark.
quercus, common oak bark.
thuris, cascarilla.
Winteranus, Winter's bark from the West Indies.
Cortex Winteranus spurius, canella alba.
Corticis Peruviani decoctum, decoction of \mathfrak{z} i. of powder of Peruvian bark boiled in \mathfrak{z} xix. of water for a few minutes, and strained while hot.
Corticis Peruviani extractum, extract of Peruvian bark; a decoction of bark evaporated to dryness.
Corticis Peruviani extractum cum resina, resinous extract of Peruvian bark; bark extracted both by spirit and water.
Corticis Peruviani infusum, infusion of Peruvian bark \mathfrak{z} i. cold water \mathfrak{z} xij.
Corticis Peruviani resina, resin of Peruvian bark; Peruvian bark digested with spirit of wine, and precipitated by water.
Corticis Peruviani tinctura, tincture of Peruvian bark; Peruvian bark \mathfrak{z} vi. spirit of wine \mathfrak{h} ij.
Corticis Peruviani tinctura ammoniata, ammoniated or volatile tincture of bark; bark \mathfrak{z} iv. spiritus ammoniaci composita \mathfrak{h} ij.
Corticis Peruviani tinctura composita,
Corticis Peruviani tinctura Huxhami, }
 compound, or Huxham's tincture

C O S

of bark; bark, orange peel, snake root, saffron, cochineal, and spirits of wine
Corticalis substantia, cortex cerebri, or cineritious substance of the brain.
Corticatus, inclosed in a rind.
Corticula, a little skin, or rind.
Cortusa, the plant self-heal; bear's ear sanicle.
Coru canarica, a quince-like tree of Malabar.
Coruscamen, } a flash, as of light-
Coruscatio, } ning.
Coruscus, mouse ear; glittering; moving.
Corvus, the raven; the crow.
Corycomachia, exercise with a suspended ball.
Corycus, a ball.
Corydales, a natural order of plants resembling a helmet.
Corydalus the lark.
Corylus, the hazel or filberd tree.
Corymbe, } the ivy tree.
Corymbas, }
Corymbus, a spherical cluster, as of ivy berries; flowers like the elder, in opposition to umbellate.
Coryphe, the vertex of the head; inner part of the nails; top of any thing.
Coryza, catarrh, or increased discharge of mucus from the nose.
Coryza catarrhalis, a catarrh from cold.
Coryza febricosa, a catarrh with fever.
Coryza phlegmatorrhagia, a catarrh with much discharge of mucus.
Coryza purulenta, a catarrh with discharge of matter.
Coryza variolosa, a catarrh symptomatic of small-pox.
Coryza virulenta, a catarrh with discharge of acrid mucus.
Cos, the whetstone.
olearia, Turkey stone.
Cosculia, the grains of kermes.
Cosmet, antimony.
Cosmeticus, any wash or application to beautify the skin.
Cosmetorges, the sensitive soul.

COT

Cosmiana, any sweet ointment.
Cosmicus, sweet; perfumed.
Cosmos, the order of critical days; the world; descent.
Cossis, a tubercle in the face; a small worm.
Cossum, a malignant ulcer of the nose.
Cossus, the teredo, or wood worm.
Costa, a rib; the strong fibre or rib of a leaf.
Costa pulmonaria, } hawkweed.
herba, }
notha, false, or short rib.
Costales, eight dorsal vertebræ.
nervæ, the nerves of the back.
Costarum depressores proprii, part of the intercostal muscles.
Costo-hyoidæus, coraco-hyoidæus.
Costos,
Costus, } sweet and bitter
Arabicus, } costus of Arabia.
Indicus, }
corticosus, } cortex Winter-corticus, } anus.
dulcis, the fresh root of costus.
Costus heleni, sweet and bitter costus.
Costus hortorum, costmary and ale-cost.
Costus hortorum minor, sweet mauldin, or tansey.
Costus nigra, the artichoke.
Costyle, the socket of the hip bone.
Cotaronium, the primary menstruum of all bodies.
Cothon, a vessel in which lapis calaminaris is burnt.
Cotinus, } the wild olive;
coriaria, } Venice, or red sumach.
Cotis, the nape of the neck; back of the head.
Coronaster, the service tree of Virginia.
Cotonea, the quince.
Contoneaster, the medlar.
Cotonium, cotton.
Cotta vina, thick and luscious Italian wines.
Cottylus, the cook fish.

COW

Cotula, May-weed; any deep cavity in a bone; a bug; a twelve ounce measure.
Cotula flore luteo radiato, the ox-eye plant.
Cotula fætida, anthemis cotula; chamæmelum fætidum.
Coturnix, a quail; alkalescent food.
Cotyla, any deep cavity in a bone; a bug; a twelve ounce measure.
Cotyle, any cavity for a joint; hollow of the hand; a drinking cup, a measure.
Cotyledon, kidneywort; navelwort; wall pennywort; the lateral, perishable lobe of the seed.
Cotyledon Africanum, shrubby African navelwort.
Cotyledon marinum, sea navelwort, or androsace.
Cotyledones, cotyledons of plants; glands in the chorion of brutes.
Cotyledum, common orpine, or live-long.
Cotylodeus, acetabulum.
Couhage, cow-itch; stizolobium; stinking beans from India.
Coum, colchicum, or meadow saffron.
Coupi de soleil, (French) ictus solaris.
Couradi, a pod-bearing tree of Malabar.
Courap, the eastern name of an herpetic eruption; also a general name for any sort of itch.
Courbaril, the locust tree of the West Indies; the gum anime tree.
Courondi, an evergreen tree of India.
Couros, the mature fœtus.
Couron moelli, an anti-venomous shrub of India.
Couscous, an African food of millet and flesh.
Couton, a tree of Canada with a juice like wine.
Couvre chef, a bandage for the head.
Covalam, a tree of Malabar with a fruit like an apple.
Cowsteri glandula, mucous glands near the entrance of the bladder.

C R A

Coxa, the thigh; the hip; ischium; os coccygys.
Coxæ dolores, the sciatica.
ossa, the ossa innominata of the pelvis.
Coxarius morbus, sciatic, or hip gout.
Coxendix, the hip.
Coxendicis morbus, sciatica, or hip gout.
Coyutena luzonis, a plant of the Philippine Islands.
Craber, slender; thin.
Crabro, the hornet insect.
Crade, the branch of a fig tree.
Cræca major, the tare, or vetch.
Cræfale, a shaking of the head from drinking.
Cradle, (Ang.) a wooden case in which a fractured leg is laid after reduction.
Crama, a mixture.
Crambe, a kind of colewort or cabbage.
Crambe maritima, sea bindweed or kale.
Crambeion, hemlock; a decoction of cabbage.
Crambion, a decoction of cabbage.
Cramfus, the cramp, spasm of a muscle.
Crancia, the cornelian cherry tree; dog wood.
Crangon, the prawn fish.
Crania, the cornelian cherry tree.
Cranium, the skull, or superior part of the head.
Cranteres, dentes sapientiæ; the grinders.
Crastaudina, a stone from the head of the toad.
Crapula, a surfeit; drunkenness; gluttony; cræpale.
Crapulosus, surfeited.
Crisis, the temper or healthy constitution of the blood peculiar to every person.
Craspedon, relaxation of the uvula.
Crassa arteria, the aorta, or large artery.
Crassa meninx, the dura mater.
intestina, the large intestines.
Crassamen, dregs, or lees.

C R E

Crassamentum, the red globules and coagulable lymph of the blood; dregs.
Crassena, certain saline, putrefactive and corrosive particles which produce ulcers and tumours of various forms.
Crassitudo, thickness; density.
Crassula, the herb orpine.
Crassula, } common orpine,
 major, } or live-long.
 minor, } sedum; worm grass.
Crassus, gross; thick.
Cratægonum, the herb stickwort.
Cratægus, the wild service tree of Virginia.
Cratægus alpinus, the wild boam tree.
Cratægus oxycantha, the white-thorn tree; hawthorn.
Cratægonum, melanipyrum, or cow wheat.
Crater, a brass kettle.
Craterauchen, having a robust neck.
Crateva sium, water cresses.
Cratibula, } the bars of the chemical
Craticula, } furnace; a gridiron.
Craticularis, bread broiled on a gridiron.
Craticulum, a cradle.
Craton, spurge.
Cratysmus, great bodily strength.
Crauros, friable.
Crea, the skin bone, spine of tibia.
Creber, frequent; quick.
Cregyon, good.
Cremaster, the suspensory muscle of the testis.
Crematio, burning the dead.
Cremer, a surfeit.
Cremnoi, the lips of ulcers; labia pudendi.
Cremor, cream; any expressed juice of grain; yeast.
Cremor calcis vivi, the scum of lime water.
Cremor tartari, the scum of a boiling solution of tartar.
Crenæ, obtuse segments of leaves.
Crenatus, notched.
Crepatio, } the bursting of seeds in
Crephatura, } boiling; a scrotal hernia.

C R I

Crepatura dorsii, the rump.
Crepidopalpebræ, the edge of the eyelid.
Cresinum, tartar.
Crepis, bastard hawkweed.
Crepitans, rustling; crackling.
Crepitatio, a crackling; detonation.
Crepitum reddere, to break wind downwards.
Crepitus, crackling; a sonorous discharge of air from the rectum.
Crepitus dentium, chattering of the teeth.
Crepitus lupi, puff balls; a fungus.
Crepuscularis, about twilight.
Crescentia, the calabash tree.
Cresera, a flour sieve.
Crespinus, the barberry tree.
Crespulum, the herb ox-eye.
Cressena, the supposed putrid particles of ulceration.
Cressio, water cresses.
Creta,
 alba, } chalk.
 alkalina, common chalk.
 candida, common prepared chalk.
Creta Cimolia, tobacco pipe clay, formerly from Cimolus.
Creta fullonica, fuller's earth.
 nigra, black chalk.
 officinalis, } common prepared
 træparata, } ed chalk.
 rubra, red ochre.
 selinusia, earth of selinusia.
Cretaceus, chalky.
Crethmon, samphire.
Crevis, the cray fish.
Cribaria, the finest flower.
Cribratio, sifting.
Cribratorium, a sieve, or sierce.
Cribriforme } *os*, the *os ethmoides*
Cribrorum } of the cranium.
Cribrum, a sieve.
Criclasia, exercise with the hoop.
Crico-arytenoidæi musculi, muscles opening the glottis.
Cricoides, } the second annular cartilage of the larynx; a
Cricos, } ring.
Cricopharyngei, muscles of the cricoid cartilage.

C R I

Cricothyroideus, a muscle shutting the glottis.
Cridones, worms infesting the skin.
Crimnodes, urine with a branny sediment.
Crimmon, a sort of coarse meal.
Crinatum, a kind of fumigation.
Crinedones, small worms infesting the skin of children.
Crinis, the hair on the back of the head.
Crinitus, plants with numerous small fibres; hairy.
Crinomyron, ointments of lilies and aromatics.
Crinon, a lily; the flower of a gourd.
Crinones, crinedones; sebaceous matter collected in the cutaneous follicles of the face and breast, and having the appearance of small worms when pressed out.
Criogenes, troches or lozenges of P. Ægineta for foul ulcers.
Criomyxus, having a large discharge from the nose.
Crisorchis, having concealed testes.
Crisimos, } critical.
Crisimus, }
Crisis, the change of disease which indicates its event.
Crispatura, curling; a spasmodic contraction.
Crispinus, the barberry tree.
Crista, a tubercle about the anus; a crest, or comb of the cock.
Crista galli, yellow rattle; a process in the *os ethmoides*.
Crista favonis, flower-fence.
Cristæ, excrescences about the anus and pudenda.
Cristæ clitoridis, nymphæ.
Cristatus, tufted; plumed.
Criterion, the change of disease towards recovery or death; crisis.
Crithe, barley; a sty, or tumour on the eyelid.
Crithmum,
 marinum, } samphire, or
 } sea fennel.
Critica signa, signs drawn from the crisis of disease.
Critici dies, critical days; third, seventh, ninth, eleventh, fourteenth,

C R O

seventeenth, and twenty-first day of fevers.

Criticus, critical; any important event, or period.

Crochet, a curved instrument with a sharp hook to extract the fœtus piecemeal.

Crocidixis, a picking the clothes; floccitatio.

Crocinum, oil of saffron; oil, myrrh, and saffron.

Crocodilion, the globe thistle.

Crocodilus, the crocodile, or alligator.
terrestris, the skink, a kind of lizard.

Crocomagma, troches of oil of saffron and spices.

Crocum, } saffron; the
Crocus, } yellow chives
autumnalis, } of flowers.

Crocus, a term given by the older chemists to several preparations of metallic substances from their resemblance to saffron.

Crocus antimonii, nitre and antimony equal parts deflagrated in a crucible; *crocus metallorum*.

Crocus Germanicus, carthamus.
Indicus, curcuma.
martis aperiens, } mars
astringens, } sulphu-
ratus, or green vitriol exposed to fire till red.

Crocus metallorum, *crocus antimonii*.

Crocus officinalis, common saffron.
saracenicus, carthamus.
sativus, saffron.
veneris, copper calcined to a red powder.

Croci extractum, extract of saffron.
spiritus, spirit of saffron.
syrupus, syrup of saffron.
tinctura, tincture of saffron.

Crommyon, an onion.

Crommyoxyregmia, fœtid onion-like eructations.

Crophiol, a fruit like Ethiopian pepper.

Crotalus, the rattlesnake.

Crotaphi, the temples.

Crotaphica arteria, the tendon of the temporal muscle.

C R U

Crotaphitæ, the temporal muscles.

Crotaphium, a pain in the temples.

Crotaphos, } the temple, a pain in
Crotaphus, } the temples.

Croton, the castor oil berry; a tick.

Croton benzoe, gum benjamin.
cascarilla, the eleutherium, or cascarilla.

Croton lacciferum, the name of the plant upon which gum lac is deposited.

Crotonc, fungus of trees and of the periosteum.

Crousis, a pulsation.

Crousmata, rheums, or defluxions from the head.

Crucialia ligamenta, ligaments of the joints of the knee.

Crucialis, mugweed, or crosswort; cross-like.

Crucialis galli species, a species of crosswort.

Crucialis incisio, a cross-like incision.

Crucianella, little madder.

Cruciata, crosswort of the hedges.
erecta, upright crosswort.
glabra, smooth crosswort.
hirsuta, }
officinalis, } mugweed, or
vulgaris, } crosswort.

Cruciatu, pain.

Crucibulum, the crucible; a pot of earth, or iron.

Cruciformis, shaped like a cross.

Cruditas, crudity; undigested food; humours, or excrements.

Crudus, crude; unrefined; unprepared; undigested.

Cruenta sutura, bloody suture, stitches on a fresh wound.

Cruentus, bloody.

Crunion, a diuretic compound in *Ætius*.

Cruor, crassamentum; blood; the venous blood.

Crura, plural of *crus*, a leg.
clitoridis, spongy parts of the clitoris.

Crura medullæ oblongatæ, the roots of the medulla oblongata which proceed from the cerebrum.

CRY

Cruraus, crural, a muscle extending the thigh.
Crurales arteriæ, the crural arteries.
Cruralis, crural, or belonging to the leg.
Cruralis arteria, the artery conveying blood to the leg.
Cruralis vena, the crural vein.
Crus, the leg; all below the buttock.
Crusta, a shell; a scab; the scum, or surface of a fluid.
Crusta lactea, the milk scab; an eruption in the foreheads of infants.
Crusta villosa, the fourth, or inner coat of the stomach.
Crusta ulceris, an eschar.
Crustacea, } crustaceous, or animals
Crustata, } with shells.
Crustam inducentia, caustica.
Crustula, ecchymosis; blood effused into the cellular membrane.
Crustummatum, a pear; a rob, or electuary of apples, pears, &c.
Crux cervi, the bone of the stag's heart.
Crymodes, fevers with coldness of the extremities.
Cryos, cold.
Cryoxa, a pot-herb like parsley.
Crypsorchis, having the testicles in the abdomen.
Cryptæ, cavities, or hollow places; glands behind the tongue, also of the intestines; the rounded appearances at the end of the small arteries of the cortical substance of the kidneys.
Cryptantheræ, plants with concealed antheræ.
Cryptogamia, Linnæus' 24th class of plants without visible flowers, as of moss, fungus, fern, &c.
Cryptophyica, ischuria from a retraction of the penis.
Cryptos, occult; latent.
Crysochis, the retraction, or non-descent of a testicle.
Crystalli, eruptions like transparent crystals.
Crystalli tartari, crystals of tartar; purified cream of tartar.
Crystallina, the crystalline humour of the eye.

CUC

Crystallina, crystalli; crystallines.
manus, excessively cold hands.
Crystallinum, white arsenic.
Crystallion, psyllium, or fleawort.
Crystallizatio, crystallization; that property by which crystallizable bodies tend to assume a regular form.
Crystalloides, like crystal; the coat of the crystalline lens.
Crystalloides tunica, aranea; arachnoidea.
Crystallum minerale, purified sal prunellæ.
Crystallus, rock crystal.
philosophorum, brass, quicksilver, &c.
Crystallus montana, clear, or rock crystal.
Crythe, a sty, or small tumour in the eyelid.
Ctedones, fibres.
Cteis, ossa pubis; share bone; the fore teeth.
Ctenes, the four fore teeth.
Cubaris, a wood louse.
Cubatio, keeping the bed.
Cubebæ, } cubebæ; a warm spicy
Cubebis, } berry from the piper can-datum of Java.
Cubiculum, a bed chamber.
Cubiformis, like a cube, or die.
Cubiforme os, the seventh bone of the foot.
Cubile, a bed, or couch.
Cubitalis, the cubital, or ulnar nerve.
arteria, the cubital, or ulnar artery.
Cubitalis musculus, an extensor muscle of the arm.
Cubitaus externus, an extensor muscle of the fingers.
Cubitaus internus, a flexor muscle of the fingers.
Cubiti profunda vena, a vein of the arm.
Cubitum ire, to go to bed.
Cubitus, the fore arm; ulna; a cubit, 18 inches.
Cuboides, cubiform bone of the tarsus.
Cuci, an Indian sweet fruit.

CUC

Cucos, the kernel of a species of palm.
Cucubalus, berry-bearing chickweed; campion.
Cuculatum majus, brandy; spirit of wine.
Cuculla, } the trapezius
Cucullaris musculus, } muscle drawing the scapula backwards.
Cucullata, the herb sanicle.
Cucullata flores, hood-like flowers.
Cucullus, a cap with medicinal ingredients quilted in it; a flood.
Cuculus, the cuckow.
Cucumeraria, } the momordica
Cucumerina Indica, } ca; the male balsam apple.
Cucumer, } the cucumber.
Cucumis, } *agrestis*, cucumis sylvestris; wild cucumber.
Cucumis Ægyptius, Egyptian cucumber, or chate.
Cucumis asininus, cucumis *agrestis*.
Canadensis, Canadian cucumber.
Cucumis colocynthis, coloquintida, or bitter apple.
Cucumis flexuægus, the long Turkey cucumber.
Cucumis Galeni, a species of cucumber.
Cucumis hortensis, } common garden
officinalis, } den cucumber.
punicus cordi, the male balsam apple.
Cucumis sativus, the white cucumber.
Cucumis sylvestris, the wild, or squirting cucumber; the fecula of its juice is elaterium.
Cucumis vulgaris, the common cucumber.
Cucupha, an odorous cap for the head.
Cucurbita, the gourd, or pompon; a cupping glass.
Cucurbita chemicorum, cucurbit; a chemical distilling vessel shaped like a gourd.
Cucurbita citrullus, water melon.
Cucurbita verucosa, the squash, a species of pompon.

CUM

Cucu pariti, a shrub of Malabar.
Cucurbitare, to cup.
Cucurbitifera Malabariensis, *mux vomica*.
Cucurbitinus lumbricus, tænia.
Cucurbitula, a cupping glass of horn or copper.
Cucurbitula cruenta, cupping glasses with scarification.
Cucurbitula sicca, dry cupping.
Cucurbitularis, ground pine, or field cypress.
Cucurucu, a large poisonous serpent of America.
Cuema, the rudiments of the perfect fœtus; conception.
Culatum, calcined.
Culbicio, heat of urine.
Culeus, the largest Roman liquid measure, twenty amphoræ; a leather sack.
Culex, a gnat.
Culillarwan, } an aromatic bark of
Culilawan, } New Guinea.
Culinarius sal, common salt.
Culmen, } the stalk, or blade of corn,
Culmus, } or grass.
Culter, a knife; share of a plough; the third lobe of the liver.
Culus, the fundament.
Cumamus, cubebæ.
Cumana, an Indian mulberry-like tree.
Cumanda guacu, } species of Indian
guara, } kidney bean.
Cumbulu, a tree of Malabar.
Cuminoides, wild cumin of Crete.
Cuminum, the cumin plant.
alnorum, a species of smallage.
Cuminum cornulatum, horned cumin, or hypecoum.
Cuminum cyminum, cumin of Linnaeus.
Cuminum officinale, common cumin.
Cuminum fratenſe, caraway.
sativum dioscoridis, common cumin.
Cuminum siliquosum, coddled wild cumin.
Cuminum sylvestre, wild cumin.
vulgare, common cumin.

Cumpehes, } an aromatic drug of
Cumpehes, } Pamphylia.
Cunæ, a cradle.
Cunane, an Indian fruit.
Cuneus, a wedge.
Cunealis, wedge-like.
sutura, the suture of the
 sphenoid and frontal bones.
Cuneiforme os, a name of the sphenoid bone; also of one of the bones of the carpus.
Cuneiforme os externum, the chalcoidium externum of the tarsus.
Cuneiformis, wedge-like.
Cuneculus, a tent for a fistula.
Cuniculus, the rabbit.
Cunila sativa, summer savory.
Cunilago, fleabane.
Cunus, the pudendum muliebre.
Cunosorchis, a species of orchis.
Cuntur, the condor, a large American eagle.
Cupella, a cupel or test made of ashes and calcined bones.
Cupellatio, cupellation; purification of perfect metals.
Cuperosa, copperas, or green vitriol.
Cuphos, light aliment; mild disease.
Cupressinum, cypress wine.
Cupressus, cypressus; cypress.
Cupri ammoniati aqua, aqua sapphirina.
Cupri rubigo, verdigris, or rust of copper.
Cuprum, copper.
ammoniacum, } blue vitriol
ammoniacale, } and prepared ammonia.
Cuprum vitriolatum, vitriolum Romanum, or blue vitriol.
Cura avenacea, a decoction of oats and succory.
Curabilis, curable; that may be cured.
Curatio, a cure; healing.
laonica, the cure of gout by topicals.
Curcas, the Barbadoes nut; an esculent root of Egypt; a fruit of Malabar.
Curculio, the wind-pipe; the weevil, a corn insect.
Curcum, the large celandine.

Curcuma, turmeric, a yellow East Indian root
Curimentos, pain in the limbs.
Curmi, common ale.
Cursuma, the lesser celandine.
Cursus, any flux of humours.
Cursuta, gentiana purpurea.
Curtum, the want of any particular member.
Curtuma, } a muscle bending
Cursuma, } the coccyx.
Curvator coccygis, }
Curvamen, a curvature of the spine.
Curvatura, bending, or crookedness.
Curvus, bent; crooked.
Cururu, the toad.
apte, a tree of Brasil.
Curuta pala, a shrub of Malabar.
Cuscuta, } dodder of thyme or
major, } heaths.
minor, } dodder of thyme.
Cuspidati, dentes canini.
Cuspidatus, pointed like a spear.
Cuspiis, the point of a spear; the glans penis; a bandage.
Custos oculi, an instrument to fix the eye during an operation.
Cutambuli, cutaneous worms; scorbatic itching.
Cutanei musculi, platysma myoides.
Cutaneus, of or belonging to the skin; sphincter ani.
Cutaneus internus nervus, a nerve of the arm.
Cutch, }
Cutt, } terra Japonica.
Cuticula, the scarf, or outer skin, void of sense, or inflammation.
Cuticularis, cuticular; belonging to the skin.
Cuticularis membrana, dura mater.
Cuticulosus, sphincter ani.
Cutilia, Italian cold fountains.
Cutio, a wood louse.
Cutis, the skin.
anserina, the rough appearance of the skin, like that of a goose, excited by cold or terror.
Cutis vera, the true skin under the cuticula.
Cyamea, a precious stone like a bean.
Cyamus, a bean; a wood louse.

CYD

Cyanus, the blue bottle plant, or corn flower; lapis lazuli.
Cyanus Ægyptiaca, the Egyptian bean.
Cyanus hortensis,
 latifolius, } great blue-bot-
 major, } tle.
 montanus, }
 minor, the blue bottle, or corn thistle.
Cyanus odoratus, the purple sweet sultan.
Cyanus orientalis, the sweet sultan.
 pulchro semine centauri, bearded creeper.
Cyanus segetum, small corn blue-bottles.
Cyar, the eye of a needle; the entrance to the internal ear.
Cyasma, spots on the skin of pregnant women.
Cyathiformis, cup-shaped.
Cyathiscus, the hollow part of a probe.
Cyathus, a cup; a Roman $\frac{2}{3}$ i. measure.
Cybeles pomum, a pine apple.
Cybiton,
Cybitos, } the cubit, or fore arm.
Cybitus, }
Cybium, a fish.
Cyboides, cubiforme.
Cycas circinalis, Indian bread, or sago tree.
Cyceon, } a dish of wine, honey,
Cyceum, } flour, and cheese.
Cycima, litharge.
Cyclamen,
 Europhæum, } sow-bread.
Cyclaminus,
Cycliscus, a trepanning instrument; an instrument formerly used for scraping carious bones.
Cyclismus, a lozenge.
Cyclophion, the white of the eye.
Cyclophoria, the circulation.
Cyclos, } a circle; the cheeks; or-
Cyclus, } bits of the eyes.
 metasyncriticus, a long course of medicine.
Cynarion, a white eyewash.
Cynus, a swan.

CYN

Cydar, tin.
Cydonatum, a preparation of quinces and aromatics.
Cydonia, the quince tree.
Cydoniorum electuarium, marmalade; pulp of quinces boiled with sugar.
Cydoniorum mucilago, quince seed boiled with water.
Cydoniorum rob, depurated quince juice boiled thick with sugar.
Cydoniorum syrupus, clear quince juice boiled with red wine, sugar, and spices.
Cydonium,
 malum, } a quince.
Cyema, parturition, or the rudiments of the fœtus.
Cygnus, a swan.
 officinalis, the common swan.
 regina, an eye-water.
Cyites, otites; the eagle stone.
Cylichne, } a gallipot; a pill box.
Cylichnis, }
Cylindraceus, } cylindrical.
Cylindricus, }
Cylindrus, a cylinder; a plaster in form of a roll.
Cyllosis, the tibia, or leg bending outwards.
Cyllus, one affected with a cyllosis.
Cyma, the tops of plants; cabbage sprouts.
Cymatodes, an unequal undulating pulse.
Cymba, a boat; a bone of the wrist.
Cymbalaria, ivy-leaved toad flax; ivy-wort.
Cymbiformis, shaped like a boat; the os scaphoides.
Cymia, an urinal.
Cyminalis, gentian.
Cyminum, cumin.
Cymosus, abounding in shoots.
Cyna, a large palm-like tree.
Cynadontes, dog tooth.
Cynanche, quinsy, squinsy, or squinancy.
Cynanche anginosa, the inflammatory quinsy.
Cynanche arthritica, quinsy from gout.

CYN

Cynanche a deglutitis, quinsy from hard substances swallowed.
Cynanche a dysenteria, quinsy from dysentery.
Cynanche epidemica, } scarlati-
exanthematica, } na anginosa of Withering.
Cynanche gangranosa, } the maligna, } nant quinsy.
Cynanche hepatica, quinsy from a disease of the liver.
Cynanche laryngæa, the croup.
Cynanche mercurialis, quinsy from the use of mercury.
Cynanche parotidæa, the mumps, or swelling of the parotids with fever.
Cynanche pharyngæa, the malignant quinsy.
Cynanche pirunella, common sore throat.
Cynanche purpureo-parotidæa, malignant.
Cynanche stridula, the croup.
thymica, quinsy from an enlargement of the thyroid gland.
Cynanche tonsillaris, the common quinsy.
Cynanche trachealis, the croup.
Cynanche ulcerosa, the malignant quinsy.
Cynanchica medicamenta, remedies for quinsy.
Cynanchon, } the bone of a frog;
Cynanchum, } dogsbane.
Cynanthemis, May-weed, or anthemis cotula.
Cynanthrophia, hydrophobia; a species of delirium or melancholy.
Cynasium, the lesser hemlock.
Cynasticon, dacneron; a collyrium.
Cynara, the artichoke.
Cynchnis, any vessel containing drugs.
Cynicus, canine, or dog-like; snarling; a term applied to certain species of spasm.
Cynipcs, }
Cyniphes, } flies, or gnats.
Cynnabar, cinnabar.
Cynnia, an urinal.

CYP

Cynobotane, May-weed, or stinking chamomile.
Cynocephalon, } snapdragon, or
Cynocephalum, } calf's snout,
Cynocctanum, wolfsbane.
Cynocofiros, } album græcum, or
Cynocofrus, } dog's white dung.
Cynocrambe, mercurialis sylvestris.
Cynoctonon, the aconite, or henbane.
Cynocyitis, or *Isis*, the dog rose.
Cynodectos, } one bitten by a mad
Cynodectus, } dog.
Cynodes, canine, or dog like.
Cynodesmion, } the frænum of the
Cynodesmium, } prepuce; a ligature to bind the prepuce to the glans.
Cynodontes, the canine, or dog teeth.
Cynoglossi radix, hound's tongue root.
Cynoglossum, the herb hound's tongue.
Cynoglossum majus, greater hound's tongue.
Cynoglossum maritimum, the sea hound's tongue.
Cynoglossum minus, navelwort.
montanum, honeywort.
officinalis, } greater
vulgare, } hound's tongue.
Cynolofia, the projections of the vertebra.
Cynolissa, canine madness.
Cynomoron, the herb English mercury; dog's mercury.
Cynomya, a fly which infests dogs.
Cynomyja, the fleawort.
Cynorexia, a voracious appetite.
Cynorrhodon, } the common briar,
Cynosbatos, } dog rose, or hip
Cynosbatus, } tree.
Cynos, (genitive of cyon) a dog.
Cynosbati conserva, conserve of hips; the pulp of the hip fruit beat up with sugar.
Cynosorchis, the plant dog's stones.
Cynospiastum, cynosbatos.
Cynosurus, dog tail grass.
Cyon, the penis.
Cyophoria, gestation, or pregnancy.
Cyfarissias, the largest sort of spurge.

C Y R

Cyharissus, the cyperus tree.
Cyheri genus *ex India*, turmeric, or curcuma.
Cyheri radix, Indian cyperus root.
Cyheroides gramen, cyperus grass.
Cyheros, } galangal.
Cyherus, }
Cyherus, the long-rooted cyperus plant.
Cyherus Americanus, American cyperus.
Cyherus angustifolius, } sweet cyperus,
esculentus, } rus, or rush nut.
Cyherus Indicus, curcuma.
longus, English galangel.
odoratus Peruanus, contrayerva.
Cyherus niloticus, the papyrus; a tree of Egypt affording paper, food, furniture, &c.
Cyherus odoratus, long-rooted cyperus.
Cyherus rotundus, } round-rooted
Syriacus, } cyperus.
Cyphoeos trochisci, } lozenges of raisins,
Cyphi, } turpentine, myrrh, &c.
Cyphoma, } spine bent outwards.
Cyphosis, }
Cyphira, turmeric.
Cyphressus, the cypress tree.
femina, the female cypress tree.
Cyphressus mas, the male spreading cypress.
Cyphressus Virginiana, the Virginian cypress tree.
Cyprinum oleum, flowers of cypress, calamus, cardamoms, &c. boiled in olive oil.
Cyprinus, the carp fish.
Cyprifedium, ladies slipper.
Cyprium, copper.
Cyprus, camphor; the cypress tree.
dioscoridis, } eastern privet.
Græcorum, }
lignum, rose wood from Cyprus.
Cyphselis, ear wax.
Cyrania, saffron infused in oil.
Cyrbasia, a bandage for the breasts;

C Y S

the tiara of the Persian monarchs.
Cyrcnesis, a mixture.
Cyrebia, the husks of corn.
Cyrenaicus sal, sal ammoniac.
succus, assafætida.
Cyrones, lice.
Cyrseon, anus.
Cyrtoides, convex, or gibbous.
Cyrtoma, any unnatural convex tumour; tympanites.
Cyrtonosus, the rickets.
Cyssaros, } anus; rectum.
Cyssarus, }
Cyssites, otites; eagle stone.
Cyssotis, inflammation of the anus.
Cysteolithos, } the stone in the bladder.
Cysteolithus, } der.
Cysthepaticus, belonging to the gall duct.
Cysthus, the anus.
Cystica, remedies for diseases in the bladder.
Cysticapsos Africana scandens, African climbing bladder fumitory.
Cysticus, belonging to the bladder.
Cystides, encysted tumours.
Cystinx, a small bladder.
Cystiphlogia, inflammation of the bladder.
Cystirrhagia, discharge of blood from the bladder.
Cystis, a bag; any membranous receptacle of morbid humours, having no outlet; the bladder of urine.
Cystis felica, } the gall bladder.
choledocha, } der.
Cystiticus, a suppression of urine; ischuria.
Cystitis, inflammation of the bladder, known by fever, pain, and swelling of hypogastrium, difficult, frequent, and painful making water; tenesmus.
Cystitis a cantharidibus, cystitis from the use of Spanish flies.
Cystitis spontanea, cystitis without evident causes.
Cystitis traumatica, cystitis from wounds in the bladder.
Cystocèle, a hernia from protrusion of the bladder.

Cystolithicus, suppression of urine from stone.
Cystopastica, suppression of urine from spasm.
Cystophlegica, suppression of urine from palsy.
Cystophlegicus, ischuria from inflammation.
Cystophlegmatica, ischuria from too much mucus.
Cystoptosis, a protrusion of the inner coat of the bladder into the urethra.
Cystoproctica, suppression of urine from pain of the bladder.
Cystospyica, suppression of urine from pus in the bladder.
Cystothromboides, suppression of urine from grumous blood.
Cystotomia, lithotomia; cutting for the stone.
Cytharus, a species of turbot.
Cythion, an eye-wash.

Cytiniforme, } the cups of some flow-
Cytinus, } ers; the flower of the
 pomegranate.
Cytinus hyphocistis, the rape of Cistus.
Cytiso genista, common broom.
Cytisus, base, or bean trefoil, or laburnum.
Cytisus Africanus, silver African trefoil.
Cytisus Alpinus, laburnum; bean trefoil tree.
Cytisus angustifolius, narrow-leaved laburnum.
Cytisus pseudo, the hairy shrub trefoil.
Cytisus incanus siliquis falcatis, shrub trefoil.
Cytisus spinosus, trefoil acacia.
scoparius, the broom.
Cyzicenus, a plaster for wounds of nerves.
Czemer, a painful swelling of the wrists.

D.

D, in the chemical alphabet, signifies vitriol.

Daburi, arnotto.

Daceton, any biting animal.

Dachel, great palm, or date tree.

Dacneron, } an eye-wash of burnt
Dacnerum, } copper, pepper, cadmia,
 myrrh, and opium.

Dacrydium, scammony.

Dacrygelosis, a species of insanity.

Dacryodes, a tear.

helcos, a sanious ulcer.

Dacryoma, an union of the puncta lachrymalia.

Dacryon, a tear.

Dacryophæos, } drugs producing a
Dacryophæus, } flow of tears, as onions, &c.

Dactylethra, a species of bougies to excite vomiting.

Dactyletus, hermodactylus.

Dactylideus, belemnites; lapis lincis.

Dactylon, web-fingered.

Dactylios, a troche, or lozenge.

Dactylodochme, the palm, a breadth of four fingers; a shell fish.

Dactylon radice repente, cock's foot grass.

Dactylos, the fruit of the palm tree.

Dactylothece, a splint for a broken finger.

Dactylus, the date fruit of Tunis; blatta Byzantia; a measure of the Greeks equal to the digitus of the Romans; a finger.

Dactylus Idæus, belemnites.

palmula, the great palm, or date tree.

Dadaleus, exquisite workmanship.

Dadalus, quicksilver.

Dadion, } a torch, pessary, or bou-
Dadium, } gie.

Dæmon, a demon, or good or bad spirit.

Dæmonia, demonomania.

Dæmonis, fæculent matter; dung.

Dæmonomania, insanity without bodi-

D A R

ly disease, in which the patient supposes himself possessed with devils.
Dæmonomania a cardiogmo, insanity from heartburn.
Dæmonomania fanatica, supposed religious phrensy.
Dæmonomania Indica, } insanity
Polonica, } occurring in these countries.
Dæmonomania sagarum, insanity from witchcraft.
Dæmonomania simulata, pretended insanity.
Dæmonomania a vermibus, insanity from worms.
Dais, an inflammable species of pine.
Daitides, large torches; heads of garlic.
Dalechampia, a hop-like plant of Martinico.
Daligthron, flix weed.
Dama, the fallow deer.
Damascena, a plum.
Damasonicum, doria; woundwort.
Damasonium, alisma; bastard hellebore.
Damnata terra, }
Damnatus, } caput mortuum.
Damsir, sand.
Danaïs, fleabane.
Danich, eight grains.
Daphne, mezereon; laurel, or bay tree.
Daphne gnidium, spurge flax.
laureola, laureola mas.
mezereum, mezercon; spurge olive.
Daphnelæon, oil expressed from bay berries.
Daphnia, a gem.
Daphnitis, the best species of cassia.
Daphnoides, laureola mas.
Daps, food.
Daratos, unfermented bread.
Darchem, best cinnamon.
Darsini, ordinary cinnamon.
Darsis, an excoriation.
Darta, }
Darton, } tetter, ring-worm, and itch.
Dartos, a muscular coat of the scrotum.

D E B

Das, dais; inflammable pine.
Dasympa, a roughness of the inside of the eyelids.
Dasyphus, a hare; a rabbit.
Dasys, parched tongue; difficult breathing.
Data, a term used for things or quantities supposed to be given or known, in order to find out thereby other things or quantities, which are unknown, or sought for.
Datura, }
stramonium, } the thorn apple.
Malabarica, hummatu.
Dauci sylvestris semina, wild carrot seed.
Daucites vinum, wild carrot seeds steeped in must.
Daucus, the carrot.
Creticus, Candy, or Cretan carrot.
Daucus Macedonicus, Macedonian parsley.
Daucus montanus, hedge parsley.
sativus, red rooted garden carrot.
Daucus selenoides, hedge parsley.
Daveridon, oil of spike.
Daumur, a serpent used in Theriaca.
Dauphiny (sal), a natural Glauber's salt obtained from an earth in Dauphiny, in France.
Daura, black hellebore.
Deacuminata, apoxe; ending in a point.
Dealbatio, making white; deargentatio; colouring with silver.
Deambulatio, deambulation, or motion of the body in walking; inquietude of mind.
Dearticulatio, articulation admitting much motion.
Deasciatio, a bone splintered on its side.
Deauratio, colouring, or covering with gold.
Debilis, weak; feeble.
Debilitas, debility; weakness without disease, induced alike by the abstraction of stimuli from, or the undue application of stimuli to the body.

DEC

Debilitates, diseases from debility, as blindness, want of appetite, &c.
Debissio, a tortoise.
Debus, remedy against anger.
Dec. abbreviation of decad.
Decagynia, plants with ten pointals; the fifth order of Linnæus's tenth class of plants.
Decamyron, a malagma of Indian leaf, euphorbium, &c.
Decandria, Linnæus's tenth botanical class; one style and ten filaments.
Decantatio, pouring a liquid off clear from ingredients.
Decaphyllus, having ten leaves.
Decatorthoma, any compound of ten ingredients.
Decidentia, cataptosis; any change prolonging acute diseases.
Decidua, the external layer of the chorion spongiosum; a term applied to some parts of the body in a relaxed state.
Decidua reflexa, the internal layer of the chorion spongiosum.
Deciduus, falling off; deciduous plants lose their leaves annually.
Decimana, a fever returning every tenth day.
Declaratio, explanation.
Declinatio, declension or remission of disease; imperfect dislocation.
Declivis, the obliquus descendens muscle of the abdomen.
Decocta, boiled water cooled by snow.
Decoctum, a decoction; any preparation by boiling.
Decoctum album, decoctum cornu cervi.
Decoctum chamemeli, decoctum commune.
Decoctum commune, decoction of chamomile and caraway.
Decoctum commune pro clystere, decoction of mallows, chamomile, and fennel for clysters.
Decoctum pro enemate, decoction of mallows and chamomile for clysters.
Decoctum hordei, decoction of husked barley; barley water.

DEF

Decoctum hordei compositum, decoction of barley, figs, liquorice, and raisins.
Decoctum lignorum, decoction of guaiacum, raisins, sassafras, and liquorice.
Decoctum mezerii, decoction of mezereon and liquorice.
Decoctum pectorale, decoction of barley, raisins, figs, and liquorice.
Decoctum sarsaparilla, decoction of sarsaparilla.
Decoctum sarsaparilla compositum, decoction of sarsaparilla, sassafras, guaiacum, liquorice, and mezereon.
Decoctum sarsæ, decoctum sarsaparilla.
Decoctum ulmi, decoction of inner fresh elm bark.
Decoctio, decoction, or boiling.
Decollatio, the loss of a part of the skull.
Decolores, diseases discolouring the skin.
Decompositus, much compounded.
Decoratio, restoring the natural beauty of the body.
Decorticatio, peeling, or rinding.
Decostis, wanting ribs.
Decrepitatio, decrepitation, a noise as that made by common salt when burning.
Decretorius, critical.
Decrus, without legs.
Decubitus, the manner of lying.
Decumbens, lying, or hanging down; drooping.
Decursivus, (in botany) a continuation of leaves along the petiole.
Decursus, the period of disease.
Decurtatus, a pulse growing weaker at each stroke.
Decussatio, decussation, or crossing of muscular or nervous fibres.
Decussatus, decussated; growing in alternate pairs.
Decussorium, an instrument to force out matter after trepanning, or to press down the dura mater, to save it from damage.
Defectio animi, fainting, or swooning.

DEL

Defectivi, diseases from defective vital energy.
Defensiva, cordial medicines.
Defensivum, a repellent medicine.
Deferens, carrying back.
Defixus, venereal impotence.
Deflagratio, calcination; deflagration.
Defloratus, having shed its flowers.
Defluvium, } a falling off
 capillorum, } of the hair.
Defluxio, a falling down or discharge of humours from any part; a catarrh.
Defoliatio, a falling off of leaves.
Deformatio, distortion.
Deformis, a disease causing deformity.
Deformitas, an original deformity.
Defrutum, must; juice of grapes thickened by boiling.
Deglutitio, deglutition, or swallowing.
Degmos, } a kind of heartburn.
Degmus, }
Deheb, } gold.
Dehebe, }
Dehene, blood.
Dehenes, ink.
Dehenez, Roman vitriol.
Dehiscens, gaping wide.
Dejectio, } discharge of ex-
 alvina, } crement by stool.
Dejectoria, purging medicines.
Deinosis, exaggeration; an enlargement of the supercilia.
Deipnon, a supper, or meal.
Deira, the neck.
Delachrymativæ, drugs discharging tears.
Delapsio, a falling down of the uterus, anus, &c.
Delatio, any curative indication.
Delesis, injury of any kind.
Deleterius, poisonous; deleterious; pernicious.
Deligatio, bandaging.
Deliquatio, melting; solution; deliquescence, or the gradual melting down of salts by exposure to the air.
Deliquium, fainting; swooning; dissolution or solution of a saline body.

DEM

Deliquium animi, fainting; swooning.
Delirium, light-headedness; insanity with fever.
Delirium maniacum, mania, or madness.
Delirium melancholicum, melancholy.
Delocatio, luxation, or dislocation.
Deloticos, indicative, or diagnostic signs.
Delphax, a sow.
Delphinium, larkspur.
 hortense, garden larkspur.
Delphinium latifolium, broad-leaved larkspur.
Delphinium montanum, mountain hairy larkspur.
Delphinium platini folio, } staves-
 staphis agria, } acre, a
 masticatory, kills lice.
Delphinium segetum, corn larkspur.
 vulgare, common larkspur.
Delphinus, the dolphin.
Delphys, the uterus.
Delta, the external pudendum muliebne.
Deltoides musculus, a triangular muscle moving the arm forwards, upwards, and backwards.
Dementia, madness; delirium.
Demersus, (in botany) aquatic plants; plants sunk below the surface of water.
Demetrios, every species of corn.
Demissus, (in botany) hanging down.
Democrates, an ancient physician.
Demonia, melancholy from the influence of evil spirits.
Demonstratio, demonstration, a chain of arguments depending on one another, and founded principally in self-evident principles.
Demos, people.
Demotivus, restored to its original state.
Demotivus lapsus, sudden death.
Demulcentia, softening medicines.
 diluentia, diluent demulcents, as water and watery substances.
Demulcentia lenientia, lenient de-

D E N

mulcents, as starch, gum arabic, olive oil.
Demusculatus, extreme emaciation.
Denarius, sixty-two grains weight.
Dende, a species of spurge; abel-moluch.
Dendracates, a species of agate, whose figures resemble trees.
Dendrites, a precious stone.
Dendroides, fossils with impressions of vegetables; plants resembling trees.
Dendrocissos, a species of ivy which grows without support.
Dendryfalcus, a falcon that builds in trees.
Dendrolacta, garden herbs growing to a large size.
Dendrolibanus, rosemary.
Dendromalache, the hollyhock.
Dendron, a tree.
Denequat, borax.
Denodatio, dissolution.
Dens, a tooth.
 Alpinus, mouse ear, or auricula muris.
Dens cabellinus, henbane, or hyoscyamus.
Dens caninus, the dog, or eye tooth; panicum
Dens canis, erythronium, or dog's tooth.
Dens canis angustior, narrow-leaved dog's tooth.
Dens canis latior, broad-leaved dog's tooth.
Dens leonis, dandelion; auricula muris.
Dens serpentis, glossopetra.
Densir, sand.
Densitas, compactness; solidity; frequent pulse.
Dentagra, toothach; gout in the teeth; an instrument for drawing a tooth.
Dentale, dentalium; a shell resembling a tooth.
Dentale viride striatum, the pipe shell.
Dentalis, tartar growing on the teeth.
Dentalium, the tooth shell.
Dentaria, coralwort; setfoil tooth-

D E P

wort; the great toothwort; plumbago.
Dentarius, a dentist, a tooth drawer.
Dentariago, a tooth instrument.
Dentata, the second vertebra of the neck; a leaf notched at its edges.
Dentellaria, toothwort; French ditander.
Dentes canini, } the two eye
 columellares, } teeth in each
 jaw.
Dentes genuini, molares; dentes sapientia.
Dentes incisores, } the four fore
 lactei, } teeth in each
 jaw, or milk teeth.
Dentes molares, the ten grinding teeth in each jaw.
Dentes oculares, the canini, or eye teeth.
Dentes risorii, incisores.
 sapientia, teeth of wisdom, the last of the molares.
Denticulata, a plant that smells like musk.
Denticulatum, } the second vertebra
Denticulatus, } of the neck; notched.
Denticuli elephantis, the pipe shell.
Dentiducum, an instrument for drawing teeth.
Dentifricium, dentifrice; drugs for cleaning teeth.
Dentillaria, plumbago; leadwort; toothwort.
Dentiscalpium, } an instrument for
Dentiscalpra, } scaling teeth.
Dentitio, dentition, or cutting teeth.
Dento, one having prominent teeth.
Dentoducum, a tooth instrument.
Denudatio, a laying bare the bone.
Deobstruentia, deobstruents; medicines removing obstructions; aperients.
Deophilantia, } deobstruent, or ape-
Deophilativa, } ritive medicines.
Departitio, quartation, or separating metals.
Depascens, a phagedenic ulcer.
Dependens, dependent; hanging down.
Deperditio, abortion, or miscarriage.
Depetigo, a species of itch with rough skin.

DER

Dephlegmatio, depriving spirit, or acid, of its water; rectification.
Depilatio, a falling off of the hair.
Depilatorium, medicine taking off hair.
Depilis, a falling off of the hair.
Deplumatio, a tumour of the eyelids with loss of hair.
Deprehensio, catalepsy.
Depressio, the bones of the skull forced inwards by fracture; depression; that state of the body which succeeds debility in the formation of disease.
Depressor, a name of many muscles. *anguli oris*, depressor of the corner of the mouth.
Depressor epiglottidis, depressor of the epiglottis.
Depressor labiorum communis, depressor of the corner of the mouth.
Depressor labii inferioris, depressor of the under lip.
Depressor labii superioris, depressor of the upper lip.
Depressor maxillæ inferioris, depressor of the lower jaw.
Depressor oculi, depressor of the eye.
Depressor supercilii, depressor of the eyebrow.
Depressores alæ nasæ, depressors of the alæ of the nose.
Depressores costarum, depressors of the ribs.
Depressorium, an instrument to press down the dura mater in trepanning.
Deprimens, depressing; a name common to many muscles.
Depurantia, medicines which evacuate impurities.
Depuratorius, applied to fevers which terminate in perspiration.
Depuratio, depuration, or clarifying; rectification
Deras, a sheep skin; alchemy.
Derbia, impetigo.
Deris, leather; the skin.
Derivatio, derivation, or drawing humours from any affected part.
Derna, leather; the skin.
Dermatologia, a treatise on the skin.

DET

Dermatopathologia, a treatise on the diseases of the skin.
Dermatodes, }
Dermatoides, } dura mater.
Derquet, varnish.
Dertron, the abdomen; omentum, the small intestines.
Descensio, } any descent of hu-
Descensus, } mours; a peculiar kind of distillation by descent, the fire being at the top.
Descensorium, a vessel distilling per descensum; the furnace in which it is performed.
Desessio, sitting on a close stool.
Desiccatio, drying; calcination.
Desiccativa, drying, or healing applications.
Desidia, oblivio, lethargy; slothfulness.
Desipientia, symptomatic phrensy.
Desme, a handful.
Desmidion, a small handful.
Desmos, a bandage; an inflammatory stricture of a joint after luxation.
Desperatus, }
Deploratus, } an incurable disease.
Despumatio, despumation, clarification, or scumming.
Desquamatio, exfoliation, or scaling off; abrasio; desquamation, or separation of the cuticle in small scales.
Desquamatorium, a trepanning instrument for thinning the bone.
Destillatio, distillation, or raising and condensing vapour; catarrhus.
Destillatus, distilled.
Destructio, division of the parts of a compound; analysis.
Desudatio, an unnatural and morbid sweating succeeded by pustules.
Desurrectio, sitting on a close stool.
Detentio, catalepsy.
Detergens, deterging, or cleansing.
Detergentia, detergents, or medicines possessing the property of cleansing the skin.
Deterioratio, deterioration, or getting worse.
Determinatio, (in botany) a uniform property; derivatio.

Detersorium, a cleaning room in baths.
Detersorius, abstersorius; wiping.
Detonatio, detonation, or explosion.
Detractio, corrosion.
Detractor auris, a muscle of the ear.
Detrahens quadratus, platisma myoides.
Detritio, powdering; rhacosis.
Detrusor urinæ, the muscular coat of the bladder expelling the urine.
Deunx, an eleven ounce measure, or weight.
Deurens, febrile heat, or inflammation.
Deurens febris, an ardent fever.
Deustio, a burn, or scald; the mark left.
Deuteria, } wine of the second
Deuterinus, } pressing; the adhesion of the placenta.
Deuterion, the membranes, or placenta, or secundines.
Deuteropathia, sympathy.
Devalgatus, bandy legged.
Deventris, flat bellied from wasting.
Devotatus, defixus; impotence.
Dexamene, a deep bason for bathing.
Dexios, the right.
Dexis, a bite.
Dextans, a ten ounce measure, or weight.
Dexter, the right.
Dextrorsum, on the right side, or hand.
Dia, the Greek preposition of, through, or by; the beginning of many compound words.
Diabacanu, a preparation of cabbage seed.
Diabebos, the ankle bones.
Diabetesasa, a liniment for quinsy.
Diabetes, a long continued increased quantity of urine.
Diabetes arthriticus, large discharge of urine in gout.
Diabetes artificialis, diabetes from drinking much fluid.
Diabetes febricosus, large discharge of urine in fevers.
Diabetes hystericus, large discharge of urine in hysterical women.

Diabetes insipidus, diabetes with tasteless urine.
Diabetes legitimus, true diabetes.
mellitus, diabetes with sweet urine.
Diabetes ex vino, diabetes from drinking wine.
Diabolus metallorum, tin.
Diabotatum, a plaster of herbs.
Diabrosis, osculation of vessels; corrosion.
Diacadmias, a plaster of calamine.
Diacalaminthes, a preparation of the herb calamint.
Diacarcinon, an antidote made of cray fish.
Diacaryon, rob of walnuts; remedy for quinsys.
Diacassia, electuarium e cassia.
Diacastorium, a preparation of castor.
Diacatholicon, the universal purge; cassia, tamarinds, senna, polypody, violet, rhubarb, and anise.
Diacellatesson, a purging preparation of antimony; quicksilver dissolved in alcahest.
Diacenes, empty; vain; porous bodies.
Diacenos, porous bodies, as sponge, pumice stone, &c.
Diacentaurion, } pulvis ducis Port-
Diacentaurium, } landii.
Diacentretum, } an eye-wash with
Diaceration, } burnt hartshorn.
Diachalasis, a morbid opening of the sutures.
Diachalcitis, chalcitis; a plaster of chalcitis.
Diacheirismos, any manual operation.
Diachelidonium, a cataplasm for quinsy of burnt swallows, saffron, spikenard, and honey.
Diacheton, rhodium, or rose wood.
Diachorema, } all evacuation, parti-
Diachoresis, } cularly by stool.
Diachorisis, separation.
Diachrista, medicines applied to the fauces to absterge phlegm.
Diachrysu, } a plaster for frac-
Diachrysum, } tures.
Diachusta, astringent gargles, or gargarismata.

Diachylon, a plaster made of vegetable juices; emplastrum lithargyri.

Diachylon album, diachylon simplex.

Diachylon compositum, emplastrum e mucilagibus; a plaster of elm bark, mallows, oils, gums, turpentine, and wax.

Diachylon magnum, a plaster of mucilages, oils, litharge, turpentine, and wax.

Diachylon magnum cum gummi, a plaster of diachylon magnum with galbanum, botellium, and ammoniacum.

Diachylon parvum, a plaster of diachylon simplex with henbane and fleawort.

Diachylon simplex, a plaster of mucilages, oil, and litharge.

Diachylon simplex cum gummi, a plaster of diachylon simplex with galbanum, &c.

Diachysis, melting, or fusion.

Diachytica, discutient medicines.

Diachytos, a wine made of dried grapes.

Diacinnamomum, a compound of cinnamon, &c.

Diacinema, any slight dislocation.

Diacissum, a preparation of ivy.

Diacitrium, the pulp of citron, honey, and scammony.

Diaclasis, a small fracture.

Diaclyisma, a gargle.

Diacocymelon, diaprimum; an electuary of prunes.

Diaochlacon, milk heated by hot flints.

Diacodium, syrupus papaveris albi; an infusion of white poppy heads and syrup.

Diacolocynthidos pilulæ, pills of colocynthida.

Diacolocynthis, a preparation with colocynth.

Diacomcrou, the name of an antidote.

Diacomma, } a deep cut; a deep

Diacope, } cut, or wound, in a bone of the cranium or other part.

Diacopragia, a preparation of goat's dung.

Diacorallium Alexandri, a preparation of pimpernel.

Diacoronopodium, a preparation of coronopus.

Diacorum, a preparation of calamus aromaticus.

Diacrisis, judgment of diseases.

Diacrocium, an eye powder containing saffron.

Diacurcuma, a preparation of saffron.

Diacydonium, cydoniorum electuarium.

Diadaphnidon, a plaster of bay berries.

Diadelphia, Linnæus's 17th botanical class; one style and the filaments in two bodies.

Diadema, a bandage round the head.

Diadexis, } metastasis.

Diadoche, }

Diadosis, anadosis; remission; nutrition; distribution of aliment over the body.

Dieresis, any solution of continuity of the soft parts, or of morbid or preternatural concretions.

Dieretica, corrosive medicines.

Dieta, } diet, method of eating,

Dietema, } clothing, &c.; nonnaturalia.

Dieteticus, belonging to the non-naturals.

Diaglaucium, an eye-water made of the purging thistle.

Diagnosis, the distinguishing marks of particular diseases.

Diagrydium, scammony.

Diaharmala, diabetesa.

Diahermodactylum, a purging preparation of hermodactyls.

Diahexapala, laurus vulgaris.

Diaion, a lozenge of violets.

Diaireos, } a composition of radix

Diaircon, } iris.

Diaithros, transparent.

Dialacca, an antidote of gum lac.

Dialagooum, a medicine containing hare's dung.

Dialeiuma, } an intermission, or re-

Dialemma, } mission.

Dialepsis, apolepsis; spaces left between the folds of a bandage to dress wounds.

Dialibanon, } a composition of
Dialibanum, } frankincense.

Dialithontribon, an electuary to cure the stone.

Dialoes, an electuary of aloes.

Dialthæa, unguentum ex althæa.

Dialysis, debility; diæresis; division; wound.

Dialytica, corroborant medicines; healers; wounds; solution of continuity.

Diamas, the diamond.

Diamarenatum, the pulp of red acid cherries.

Diamarenatum compositum, diamarenatum, sugar, and aromatics.

Diamarenatum simplex, diamarenatum and sugar.

Diamargariton, a composition of pearls.

Diamascien, sublimed copper.

Diamassema, any thing to chew.

Diambra, a composition with ambergris.

Diambra species, species aromatica, or pulvis aromaticus.

Diamelon, } a composition of quin-
Diamelum, } ces.

Diamisyos, a composition of misy, or vitriol.

Diamnes, an unconscious discharge of urine.

Diamoron, a composition of mulberries and honey.

Diamoschon, } a composition of
Diamoschum, } musk.

Diamotosis, introduction of lint into a wound.

Diana, silver.

Dianancasmos, } the reducing a lux-
Dianancasmus, } ation by force.

Dianitesmos, acratisma; bread and wine.

Diandria, Linnæus's 2d botanical class with two stamina.

Diangius, plants with two seed vessels.

Diana, the mind; two filaments.

Dianhon, an antidote of rosemary, spikenard, &c.

Dianthus, pink; carnation; clove July flower.

Diaphoron, a composition of quinces, medlars, &c.

Diaplasma, any powder sprinkled on the body.

Diapedesis, rupture of the sides of a vessel of the body, by which its contents escape; anastomosis; transudation of blood through the coats of an artery; blood starting from an artery.

Diaplegma, an instrument for bringing broken bones together.

Diapencia, the herb lady's mantle.

Diapensia, the herb self-heal.

Diapente, diatesseron and ivory shavings; a composition of five ingredients.

Diaphepereum, an antidote mentioned by Galen.

Diaphanicon, a composition of dates.

Diaphanes, } transparent; red hot.
Diaphanus, }

Diaphlyxis, effusion; moistening.

Diaphone, perspiration.

Diaphora, diagnosis; difference.

Diaphoresis, augmented perspiration.

Diaphoretica, medicines increasing perspiration; sudorifics.

Diaphoros, pertinent; to the purpose.

Diaphrades, manifest; evident.

Diaphragma, the midriff, or diaphragm, a muscle; septum scroti; the partition of the nose.

Diaphragmatica arteriæ, arteries of the diaphragm dividing the thorax from the abdomen.

Diaphragmatica venæ, veins of the diaphragm.

Diaphragmatica venæ superiores, the upper veins of the diaphragm.

Diaphragmitis, inflammation of the diaphragm.

Diaphragmitis alæ, lateral portions of the small muscles of the diaphragm.

Diaphragmitis columnæ, } fibres of
crura, } the dia-
phragm at the insertion.

Diaphros, frothy.
Diaphthora, miscarriage; a corrupted fœtus.
Diaphylacticos, preservative, or preventative.
Diaphysis, any interstice; a partition; chink; prominence in a bone.
Diaphisselæon, } a composition of li-
Diaphisselæum, } quid pitch.
Diaplasia, conformation; reduction of a fracture.
Diaplasma, an ointment; a fomentation applied all over the body.
Diaploce, a mixture of aliment.
Diapne, an involuntary discharge of urine.
Diapnoe, perspiration; transpiration.
Diapnoica, medicines promoting perspiration.
Diaphorema, alysmos; nervous anxiety.
Diaprasium, a composition of horehound.
Diaprunum lenitivum, new damask prunes, violets, sugar, cassia, tamarinds, &c.
Diaprunum simplex, diaprunum lenitivum.
Diaprunum solutivum, diaprunum and scammony.
Diapseuxis, refrigeration.
Diapsoricum, an eye-water; an antipsoric.
Diapternes, a composition of cowheels and cheese.
Diapterosis, cleaning the ears with a feather.
Diaphyema, an abscess.
Diaphymata, } suppurating medi-
Diaphyetica, } cines.
Diapylæsis, an abscess in the eye causing blindness.
Diariocha, the space between the folding of a bandage.
Diariocha, interstices of bandages.
Diaria, a synocha of one day's continuance.
Diromaticum, a composition of spices.
Diarrhage, a fracture of the temple bones.

Diarrhodomeli, scammony, agaric, pepper, and honey.
Diarrhodon abattis, a composition of roses.
Diarrhœa, a purging, or flux.
 acrasia, a purging from excess.
Diarrhœa arthritica, purging from gout.
Diarrhœa biliosa, purging from bile.
Diarrhœa carnosa, dysentery, or bloody flux.
Diarrhœa cholericæ, } cholera
 choleroïdes, } morbus.
 caliaca, a purging of chyle.
 colligativa, symptomatic
 chronic purging in consumption, &c.
Diarrhœa crapulosa, purging from excess in diet.
Diarrhœa a dentitione, purging accompanying cutting of teeth.
Diarrhœa febrilis, } purging in fe-
 febricosa, } ver.
 hepatirrhœa, diarrhœa from a primary affection of the liver.
Diarrhœa hypercatharsi, purging from an excessive dose of purgatives.
Diarrhœa lactantium, purging peculiar to infants; diarrhœa mucosa.
Diarrhœa lienterica, diarrhœa when the food passes unchanged.
Diarrhœa a mesenterii vomica, purging from an abscess in the mesentery.
Diarrhœa mucosa, } purging with
 pituitaria, } much mucus.
 pituitosa, }
 pleuriticorum, purging in pleurisy.
Diarrhœa purulenta, a large discharge of matter by stool.
Diarrhœa senilis, } a purging de-
 scorbutica, } pending on debility.
Diarrhœa serosa, a very fluid purging.
Diarrhœa spontanea, a purging of chyle.

D I A

Diarrhæa stercorosa, a common purging.
Diarrhæa urinosa, diabetes.
variolosa, purging in small-pox.
Diarrhæa verminosa, purging from worms.
Diarrhæa vulgaris, a common purging.
Diarroxa, the interstices between the circumvolutions of bandages.
Diarthrosis, moveable articulation; operations by which the reposition of parts displaced are effected.
Diasaponium, an ointment of soap.
Diasatyrium, an ointment of the plant orchis.
Diaschis, a wound.
Diascillion, } oxymel and vinegar
Diascillium, } of squills.
Diascincus, a name of the mithridate.
Diascordium, electuarius e scordio.
Diasena, a medicine containing sena.
Diusericos, } a formula containing
Diusericum, } silk.
Diasmyrnes, }
Diasmyrnon, } a collyrium contain-
Diasmyrnum, } ing myrrh.
Diasostica, the preservation of health.
Diaspermaton, a poultice of seeds.
Diasphage, any interstice; the interval between two branches of a vein.
Diasphyxis, the pulsation of an artery.
Diastasis, } a receding of bones by
Diastema, } fracture; a separation of the ends of bones; the natural interstice between the radius and ulna; the distention of the muscles in convulsions; an effort to vomit; a luxation; diastole.
Diastaton, } ointment of the fat of
Diastatum, } animals.
Diastole, dilatation of the heart and arteries.
Diastomotris, any dilatation, or dilating instrument, as a speculum ani, &c.
Diastremna, } a distortion of the
Diastrophæ, } limbs.

D I C

Diasulphuris, having any sulphur in its composition.
Diatameron, } any antidote against
Diatamerum, } death.
Diatasis, the extension of a fractured limb.
Diatecolithum, an antidote containing lapis Judaicus.
Diateretica, relating to diet.
Diatessadelton, a purging preparation of antimony.
Diatessaron, a compound of gentian, bay berries, myrrh, and birthwort, or any four ingredients.
Diatettigon, } an antidote contain-
Diatettigum, } ing grasshoppers.
Diatheſis, any particular disposition, or habitude of the body, either good or bad.
Diatheſis phlogistica, an inflammatory action of the vessels.
Diatheſmos, } a rupture through
Diatheſmus, } which some fluid escapes.
Diatragacantum, a medicine composed of gum tragacanth.
Diatrinsantalon, a compound of the wood sanders.
Diatrion pipereon species, a compound of pepper.
Diatritarii, physicians prescribing diatritos.
Diutritos, three days; a time of fasting before taking medicines; a rule with the methodic sect.
Diatritoses, periods of three days.
Diaulos, a stadium, or set distance for running backwards and forwards.
Diaxylaloes, a medicine of aloes, &c.
Diazoma, diaphragma.
Diazoster, the twelfth dorsal vertebra.
Dicæos, complete; best.
Dicenteton, } a collyrium of Ægi-
Dicentetum, } neta.
Dichalcon, two grains weight.
Dichasteres, dentes incisorii.
Dichophyia, hair growing forked, or splitting.
Dichotomus, (in botany) forked.

DIE

Dicoccus, containing two seeds.
Dicocta, heated water cooled by snow.
Dicotyledon, having two cotyledons; kidneywort; wall pennywort.
Dicraeus, bifidus.
Dicrotus, a pulse in which the artery beats double; a rebounding pulse.
Dictamnites, dittany macerated in wine.
Dictamnium, } the plant dittany of
Dictamnus, } Crete.
 albus, white, or bastard dittany.
Dictamnus Creticus, dittany of Crete, or Candy.
Dictamnus Montis Sipyli, dittany of Mount Sipylus.
Dictamnus verus, dittany of Crete.
Dictyoides, net-like; rete mirabile.
Didyme, orchis root.
Didymæa, a cataplasm of Galen.
Didymi, twins; testes of the brain; the testicles.
Didymus, a twin; double.
Didynamia, the 14th botanical class of Linnæus; one style, two filaments longer than the other two.
Diecbolion, } medicine causing abor-
Diecbolium, } tion.
Dielectron, a troche containing amber.
Diemæac, } imaginary spirit inherent
Diener, } in stone.
Diervilla, a small Arcadian plant, a species of honeysuckle.
Dies caniculares, the dog days.
 critici, } critical days; se-
 internuntii, } venth, fourteenth,
 and twenty-first days of fever.
Dies interpolatus, the interval between fits of fever.
Diesis, transmission; division; irrigation.
Dieta, diet.
Dietetica, dietetics, or that part of medicine which respects the way of living with relation to food or diet, suitable to any particular case.
Dieuresis, diabetes; copious discharge of urine.

DIG

Dierodotus, evacuation by stool.
Difflatio, perspiration.
Difformis, (in botany) different shapes in the same plant.
Diffusus, (in botany) spreading wide.
Digastricus, a muscle with two bellies; coracohyoidæus.
Digerentia, medicines to promote the secretion of proper pus in wounds.
Digester, a strong vessel contrived by Papin to boil down bony substances to a fluid state.
Digestio, procuring good matter in a wound; concoction of food, or that change of food in the stomach by which it is converted into chyme; (in chemistry) a long continued exposure to slow heat.
Digestivum, sal marinus regeneratus, or sal svivii; any medicine procuring good matter.
Digitalis, finger-like; fox glove.
 angustifolia, narrow-leaved fox glove.
Digitalis Canariensis, shrubby fox glove of Canary.
Digitalis folia, leaves of purple fox glove.
Digitalis Hispanica, Spanish fox glove.
Digitalis latifolia, broad-leaved fox glove.
Digitalis lutra, yellow fox glove.
 officinalis, digitalis purpurea.
Digitalis orientalis, eastern fox glove.
Digitalis purpurea folio aspero, }
 vulgaris, }
 common hedge fox glove.
Digitatus, digitated; compound leaves, uniting at the tail, so as to resemble a hand.
Digitellus, a name of several fungi.
Digitum, } stiff finger joint; paro-
Digitus, } nychia.
Digitorum tensor, extensor digitorum communis, a muscle of the fingers.
Digitus, a finger or toe.
 annularis, the ring, or fourth finger.

DIO

Digitus manus, a finger.
pedis, a toe.
Diglosson, } *laurus Alexandrina*.
Diglossum, }
Dignotio, the diagnosis of disease.
Digynia, a flower with two styles;
 an order in several of Linnæus's
 classes.
Dihæmaton, an antidote containing
 blood of many different animals.
Dihalon, a plaster of salt and nitre
 for ulcers.
Dihydros, moist; sweating.
Diiphetes, any sudden defluxion.
Dikalegi, tin.
Dilatatio, dilatation, or enlargement;
 diastole.
Dilatores alarum nasi, muscles dilat-
 ing the nostrils.
Dilatatorium, speculum oris; a di-
 lating instrument.
Diluentia, medicines increasing fluid-
 ity, or thinning.
Dilutum, infusion; a tea.
Dimidiatus, (in botany) divided in
 half.
Dinica, remedies for vertigo.
Dinos, vertigo, or giddiness.
Diobolon, a scruple, or twenty grains.
Diocres, the name of a lozenge.
Diodos, evacuation by stool.
Diæcia, the male and female flowers
 on different plants; Linnæus's
 22d botanical class.
Diananthes, remedy for cholera mor-
 bus.
Diognus, a violent palpitation of the
 heart.
Diolos artos, new bread.
Dioncosis, swelling from restrained
 morbid humours.
Dionæa, Venus's flytrap.
Dionysia, a plaster for abscesses of
 oil, aphronitum, misu, frankin-
 cense, wax, and turpentine.
Dionysias, the plant tutsan, or all-
 heal; a precious stone.
Dionysisci, patients with horny ex-
 crescences growing out of the tem-
 ples.
Dionysius, the plant dittander.
Dionysonymphas, an herb supposed
 to resist intoxication.

DIP

Dionysos, myrrh and Chian wine.
Diohryges, diphryges.
Diophoron, } a compound of autum-
Diophorum, } nal fruits for quinsy.
Diohsyrus, the medlar.
Dioptra, } speculum ani, oris, or
Dioptron, } uteri; lapis specularis.
Dioptrica, doctrine of the refraction
 of light.
Dioptrismos, } dilatation of any na-
Dioptrismus, } tural passage with a
 dioptra.
Diorobon, } a compound of vetches,
Diorobum, } &c.
Diorrhosis, } a dissolved state of the
Diorosis, } blood; the conversion
 of the humours into serum and
 water.
Diorthrosis, reduction of a fracture.
Dioryx, a cannula.
Diosanthos, single wild pink.
Dioscorea, a small plant named after
 Dioscorides.
Dioscorides, an eminent physician
 of Cæsarea, in Cilicia, of the time
 of Nero.
Dioscuri, parotid glands.
Diospyros, guaiacum; winter whor-
 tles.
Diospyros Virginiana, persimmon
 tree.
Diota, a cup with two ears lined
 with aromatics.
Dioxeleum, a cataplasm of oil and
 vinegar.
Dioxus, an eye-wash of vinegar.
Dipcadi, bulbus vomitorius.
Diphros, a chair with a hollow bot-
 tom of rushes.
Diphryges, scoria from Cyprus; a
 calx of copper; pyrites calcined
 red.
Diphyllus, with two leaves.
Diplasiasmus, the re-exacerbation of
 a disease.
Diploe, the medietullium, or porous
 part between the plates of the
 skull; the uterus.
Diploma, the diploma, certificate, or
 the warrant of physicians, which
 gives authority to practice; bal-
 neum Mariæ.
Diplophia, double vision.

- Diplosanthera*, a plant with twice as many anthers as petals.
- Dipnoos*, } a wound with two orifi-
Dipnous, } ces.
- Dipsa*, thirst.
- Dipsacon*, herb rhodium.
- Dipsacos*, } diabetes; the herb tea-
Dipsacus, } sel.
- Dipsacos minor*, shepherd's rod.
sativus, cultivated teasel.
sylvestris, wild teasel.
- Dipsas*, dry earth; a serpent whose bite occasions thirst.
- Dipseticus*, any thing causing thirst.
- Diphyrenon*, } a berry, or kernel; a
Diphyrenum, } probe with two but-
tons.
- Diphyrites*, }
Diphyros, } bread twice baked.
- Diradiatio*, the direction of the body by the mind; the sudden invigoration of the muscles by the animal spirits.
- Dircea*, nightshade.
- Directio*, direction, the line of motion observed by a body, according to the force impressed upon it.
- Director*, a hollow instrument, or grooved probe, a guide for an incision knife.
- Directores penis*, erector muscles of the penis.
- Diringa*, calamus aromaticus.
- Discessus*, separation of any two bodies by chemistry; separation of gold from silver by aqua fortis.
- Discoides*, the crystalline humour of the eye.
- Discreta purgatio*, evacuation of particular humours.
- Discrimen*, a bandage for the head.
thoracis et ventris, diaphragma.
- Disciforme*, the patella, or knee pan.
- Discus*, a quoit; a collection of florets forming a plain.
- Discussio*, perspiration.
- Discussoria*, } applications dissolv-
Discussientia, } ing or repelling tu-
mours; carminative.
- Disephtos*, dipyros; twice baked.
- Dislocatio*, dislocation; luxation.
- Disopia*, sight so depraved as to see only at a certain distance, in certain light, and position.
- Disopia dissitorum*, incapacity of seeing at a distance.
- Disopia lateralis*, lateral vision.
luminis, depraved vision in strong light.
- Disopia proximorum*, incapacity of seeing very near.
- Disopia tenebrarum*, seeing only in strong light.
- Dispensatorium*, the place where medicines are prepared; a dispensatory, a book describing medicines and their composition; pharmacopeia.
- Dispensatorium Americanum*.
Brandenburgense.
Edinburgense.
Hafniense.
Londinense.
Norimburgense.
Parisiense.
Ratisbonense.
- Dispermatus*, bearing two seeds.
- Disphlicentia*, dysaristesis; moroseness.
- Dispositio*, diathesis.
- Disruptio*, a deep puncture.
- Dissectio*, dissection, or anatomical examination.
- Dissectus*, cut into small notches; fringed.
- Dissepimentum*, the partitions of the cells in the fruits of plants.
- Disseptum*, the diaphragm.
- Dissitus*, at a distance.
- Dissolventia*, medicines dissolving concretions; menstrua.
- Dissolutio*, fainting; death; diæresis; dissolution, or making thinner any substances.
- Dissolutus morbus*, the dysentery.
- Dista*, a chemical distilling pelican.
- Distentio*, distention, or dilatation.
nervorum, convulsion.
- Distichia*, }
Distichiasis, } a double set of hairs
Districhiasis, } on the eyelids.
- Distichum*, barley with two rows of grains.
- Distillatio*, distillation; catarrh.

D O C

D O L

Distinctus, (in botany) distant, without any contact of parts.

Distorsio, } squinting; distortion of
Distortio, } bones.

Distortor oris, musculus zygomaticus.

Distractio, separation by calcination, or otherwise.

Distributio, distribution of nourishment; division.

Distrix, a decrease of hair.

Diuresis, the excretion of urine; diabetes.

Diuretica, diuretics, or medicines increasing the flow of urine.

Diurnus, diurnal; daily; fever increasing by day.

Diutinus, of long continuance.

Diuturnus, chronic.

Divaporatio, exhalation.

Divaricatio, divarication, or crossing, as in the intersection of muscular fibres at different angles.

Divaricatus, } (in botany) branches
Divergens, } diverging wide from the stem.

Diversorium, the receptacle of the chyle.

Divertallum, any compound of elementary parts.

Diverticulum, a mal-formation, or diseased appearance of intestine; a deviation from the usual course of the alimentary canal.

Dividens fascia, a bandage for the neck.

Divinum oleum, ol. lateritium.

Divinus, an absurd epithet of many compositions.

Divisibilitas, divisibility, or that property of a body whereby it may actually or ideally be divided into parts.

Divisus, divided, separated into two parts.

Divulsio urinæ, urine with a ragged and uneven sediment.

Diydros, very moist.

Diylisis, } straining, or percola-
Diylismos, } tion.

Dochme, a Grecian measure of four fingers' breadth.

Docimastica, a chemical cupel, or test.

Docimastica ars, } examination of
Docimastice, } minerals.

Docileetus, a medicine of Paracelsus for cancer.

Doctor, the highest step in medical graduation, though at present most miserably perverted.

Dodartia, a plant.

Dodecadactylon, }
Dodecadactylus, } duodenum.

Dodecandria, Linnæus's 11th botanical class; one style, twelve filaments.

Dodecapharmacum, unguentum apostolorum; any composition of twelve articles.

Dodecatheon, } any antidote of
Dodecatheum, } twelve simples.

Dodra, a ptisan of nine ingredients.

Dodrans, the space between the extremities of the thumb and little finger when extended; a nine ounce measure; a weight of ten ounces.

Doedyx, a spoon; a pestle.

Dogga, Arabic term for a whitlow.

Dogma, an opinion founded on observation.

Dogmatica medicina, that state of medicine which adds reason to experience.

Dogmaticus, a dogmatist; a physician practising on reason and experience.

Dolabrisformis, like a hatchet.

Dolet, red vitriol.

Dolicholithos, a black stone of Tyrol emitting an odour when rubbed.

Dolichos, } a bean pod; a race of
Dolichus, } 12 stadia.

Dolichos urens, }
fruricens, } cowhage.

Doloires, a spiral bandage.

Dolor, pain.
acutus, sensation from erosion, puncture, cutting, &c.

Dolor faciei, tic douloureux, a painful intermittent disease, which attacks the face.

Dolor gravativus, pain with a sense of weight.

Dolor ischiadicus, gout in the articulations of the ischium.

D O R

Dolor pulsatilis, pain with a sense of beating.
Dolor tensivus, pain with a sense of distention.
Dolores, } painful diseases.
Dolorosi, }
 arthritici, gouty pains.
 extrinseci, pains in the limbs.
Dolorosi intrinseci, internal pains.
Domesticus, domestic; tame; cultivated.
Dominica serpenta, the rattle snake.
Donax, arundo, or great reed.
Dora, millium arundinaceum.
Dorcadizon, a leaping pulse.
Dorcas, the Alpine goat.
Dorea, a person who can only see by day.
Doria, Doria's woundwort.
 Africana, African tree doria.
Doria Americana, American doria with a stiff leaf.
Doria Alpina, Saracen's consound.
 foliis integris, doria with whole leaves.
Doria herba, virga aurea.
 Narbonensium, Doria's woundwort.
Doria orientalis, eastern doria with sea lavender leaves.
Doridis humor, sea water.
Doris, alkanet root; echium.
Dormitio lucumoriana, a sleep of several days.
Doronici Germanici flores et radix, flowers and roots of leopard's bane.
Doronicum, leopard's bane.
 Americanum, sunflower.
 maximum, tree-like sunflower.
Doronicum folio plantaginis, lesser leopard's bane of the shops.
Doronicum folio subrotundo, creeping leopard's bane.
Doronicum Germanicum, }
 officinarum, }
 majus, } German leopard's bane.
Doronicum officinarum minus, lesser leopard's bane.

D R A

Doronicum pannonicum, water plantain.
Doronicum pardalianches, broad-leaved, or Roman leopard's bane.
Doronicum radice brachiata, } creeping
 dulci, } ing
 repente, } leopard's bane, or wild goat's root.
Doronicum Romanum, Roman, or broad-leaved leopard's bane; wolf's bane.
Doronicum vulgare, common leopard's bane.
Dorpestos, } supper time.
Dorpos, }
Dorsalis, pertaining to the back; dorsal.
Dorsifera plantæ, plants with seed on the backs of the leaves.
Dorstenia, contrayerva plant of New Spain.
Dorstenia sphondilii folio, contrayerva officinalis.
Dorsum, the back.
 manus, the back of the hand.
Dorsum pedis, the back of the foot.
Dorycnium, shrub trefoil of rocky places; rock rose.
Dorycnium imperati, convolvulus major.
Dorycnium Monspelliensium, shrub trefoil of Montpellier.
Dosis, the dose, or quantity taken at once.
Dothien, a boil; Turkey cresses.
Douchela, a drop.
Doveri pulvis, pulv. ipecac. comp. or Dover's powder.
Draba, lepidium, or Arabian mustard.
Dracæna, a female dragon.
Dracates, dragon stone.
Dracatium, lead.
Drachma, a drachm; sixty grains, or the 8th part of our ounce; a Grecian coin.
Drachum, the ultimate dissolution of water.
Draco, a dragon, a supposed species of serpent; the herb tarragon.
Draco arbor, the dragon's blood tree of the Canaries.

D R I

Draco cephalon, }
Americanum, }
 American dragon's blood.
Draco figens, a powder for epilepsy.
herba, tarragon.
mitigatus, mercurius dulcis,
 or calomel.
Draco sylvestris, sneezewort; bas-
 tard pellitory.
Draconitis, dragon stone.
Draconthema, dragon's blood.
Dracontia, many-leaved arum.
minor, arum, or wake ro-
 bin.
Dracontias, dragon stone.
Dracontides, veins of the heart.
Dracontium, many-leaved arum;
 dragon's wort.
Dracontium marinum, the weaver
 fish.
Dracunculoides, herb bastard dragon.
Dracunculus, tarragon; the Guinea
 worm; the tape worm, or solitary
 worm.
Dracunculus Americanus, yellow
 dragons; tape worm; comedones.
Dracunculus aquaticus, a species of
 arum.
Dracunculus hortensis, tarragon.
major, herb
 great dragons.
Dracunculus officinalis, tarragon.
polyphyllus, dragons,
 or many-leaved arum.
Dragacantha, gum tragacanth.
Dragantum, tragacanth; Spanish vi-
 triol.
Drageta, a powder of sugar, &c. to
 be applied to the stomach.
Dragma, an handful.
Dracmis, pugillus; eighth of an
 handful.
Drakena radix, contrayerva.
Drangæa, tragea; a name of several
 antidotes.
Dränk, wild oats.
Drahta, }
Drahtos, } laceration.
Drasticos, } drastic; active; violent,
Drasticus, } as applied to medicines.
Driff, a stone curing by its touch;
 mixture of sea salt, ens veneris,
 and isinglass.

D U C

Drimyleon, } an opprobrious
moros, } epithet for the
 rational physician.
Drimyphagia, corrosion by acrid sub-
 stances.
Droma, a plaster.
Dromas, }
Dromeda, } the dromedary.
Drofacismus, } stimulant plaster of
Drofax, } pitch, wax, &c. to
 take off hair.
Drosatum, wine with roses infused;
 or any preparation in which roses
 form the chief ingredient.
Drosera, sundew.
Droseron, an ointment.
Drosion, red rot, or sundew.
Drostobotanon, betony.
Drosomeli, manna.
Druinus, the oak serpent.
Druites, the oak stone.
Drumymoros, drimyleon.
Drupa, } ripe olives; a fleshy or
Drupas, } pulpy pericarpium with-
 out valve, containing a stone, as
 the peach, &c.
Drupaceus, producing fruit with a
 fleshy pericarpium, as peaches,
 plums, &c.
Dryinus, a venomous serpent; dru-
 inus.
Dryopetis, a small green frog.
Dryopteris, oak fern, or polypodium
 tenerum.
Drypa, ripe olives; drupa.
Duamir, a viper.
Dubel coleph, a mixture of coral and
 amber.
Dubelech, the cavity of an abscess.
Dubletus, an abscess.
Duccia, } a drop; pumping on a
Ducia, } part.
Ductilitas, ductility; a peculiar pro-
 perty of metals, by which they
 dilate by continued pressure.
Ductus, a duct, canal, or pipe.
adiposi, small vessels con-
 taining the fat.
Ductus ad nasum, a duct from the
 lachrymal sac to the nose.
Ductus alimentalis, } alimentary
alimentarius, } canal.
aquosi nuckii, the vessels se-

D U L

D Y S

- creting the aqueous humour; lymphatics.
- Ductus arteriosus*, canalis arteriosus.
- Ductus auris palatinus*, tuba eustachiana.
- Ductus biliaris*, pori bilarii.
choledocus, ductus communis choledocus.
- Ductus chyliiferus*, ductus thoracicus.
communis choledocus, canal conveying the bile into the duodenum.
- Ductus cysthepatici*, ducts carrying bile from the liver to the gall bladder.
- Ductus cysticus*, the gall duct.
hepaticus, the vessel receiving the bile from the pori bilarii of the liver.
- Ductus incisori*, two ducts in the palate bone.
- Ductus lachrymales*, the ducts of the lachrymal glands.
- Ductus lactiferi*, the tubes forming the nipple.
- Ductus nigri*, ducts of the ciliary processes of the eyes.
- Ductus pancreaticus*, the duct of the pancreas.
- Ductus piquet*, receptaculum chyli.
salivales, the tubes bringing the saliva from the glands.
- Ductus stenones*, ductus salivales.
thoracicus, the thoracic duct, or depository of the chyle, or lymph.
- Ductus urinarius*, urethra.
venosus, canalis venosus.
vesicularis, the gall duct.
Whartoni, the inferior salivary duct.
- Dudaim*, the male mandrake root.
- Dudasali*, a species of snake wood.
- Duella*, eight scruples.
- Duenech*, antimony.
- Duenez*, filings of steel.
- Dulcacidum*, sweetness with acidity.
- Dulcamara*, bitter sweet; woody nightshade.
- Dulcedo saturni*, white lead.
veneris, the clitoris.
- Dulchichinum*, cyperus rotundus.
- Dulcichinum*, bulbocastanum.
- Dulcis-amara*, amara dulcis; dulcamara.
- Dulcis radix*, liquorice root.
- Dulech*, tartareous spongy matter generated in the body.
- Dulsh*, a species of sea weed chewed as tobacco.
- Dumus*, a bush, as the thorn.
- Duo*, two.
- Duodenalis*, belonging to the duodenum.
- Duodenum*, the first of the small intestines; twelve fingers' breadth in length.
- Duplicana*, a tertian ague returning daily in unequal fits, the alternate ones alike.
- Duplicatus*, doubled.
- Dupondium*, a weight of 4 drachms; two pounds.
- Dura*, black hellebore.
mater, } the outer meninx, } brane of the brain.
- Duratus*, hardened; macerated.
- Durio*, a melon-like fruit of India.
- Duronego*, broad-leaved leopard's bane.
- Dutray*, the thorn apple.
- Dyahibala*, a species of acacia.
- Dyamassien*, diamascien, flos æris.
- Dynamis*, any efficacious medicine.
- Dyota*, a chemical pelican.
- Dysæsthesia*, dull sensation from imperfect organs.
- Dysalthes*, difficult of cure.
- Dysanagogos*, tough viscid expectoration.
- Dysaristesis*, moroseness preceding acute disease.
- Dyscataphotia*, a difficulty of swallowing.
- Dyscinesia*, difficult motion; faulty, or defective organs.
- Dyscophosis*, defective hearing.
- Dyscrasia*, dyscracy, or bad habit of body.
- Dyscritos*, } an imperfect crisis.
Dyscritus, }
- Dyseca*, deafness.
atonica, deafness from a weakened state of the ear.
- Dyseca febrilis*, deafness from fever.

D Y S

Dysecæa a hydrotympiano, deafness from dropsy of the tympanum.
Dysecæa a meatu obstructo, deafness from closed passage.
Dysecæa a myringæ atonica, deafness from weakness in the drum of the ear.
Dysecæa a myringæ duritie, deafness from hardness in the drum of the ear.
Dysecæa a myringæ perforata, deafness from unnatural opening in the drum of the ear.
Dysecæa organica, deafness from disease in some part of the ear.
Dysecæa syphilitica, deafness from venereal disease.
Dysecæa tuba obstructa, deafness from obstruction in the passage.
Dysecæa a tympani fistula, deafness from fistulous wound in the drum of the ear.
Dyselces, } persons with inveterate
Dyshelces, } ulcers.
Dysemeti, persons vomiting with difficulty.
Dysenteria, dysentery; bloody flux.
æquinotialis, dysentery peculiar to the Indies.
Dysenteria alba mucosa, dysentery without blood.
Dysenteria atrabilaria, dysentery with black bile.
Dysenteria benigna spontanea, diarrhœa.
Dysenteria carnosæ, dysentery with a discharge of flesh-like substances.
Dysenteria castrensis, dysentery of camps.
Dysenteria catamenialis, dysentery from suppressed catamenia.
Dysenteria a catharticis, mucous dysentery.
Dysenteria epidemica, dysentery generally spreading.
Dysenteria gravidarum, dysentery occurring in pregnancy.
Dysenteria intermittens, dysentery with ague.
Dysenteria maligna, dysentery with symptoms of putridity.
Dysenteria mesenterii vomica, dysen-

D Y S

tery from an abscess of the mesentery.
Dysenteria miliaris, dysentery with miliary fever.
Dysenteria mucosa, dysentery with mucous, not bloody, stools.
Dysenteria parisiaca, dysentery with mucous stools.
Dysenteria Polonica, dysentery occurring in Poland.
Dysenteria scorbutica, dysentery combined with scurvy.
Dysenteria syphilitica, dysentery with venereal disease.
Dysenteria verminosa, dysentery from worms.
Dysentericula, chronic dysentery.
Dysefulotos, } an inveterate ulcer
Dysefuloticus, } difficult to be healed.
Dysexanolotos, difficult of consumption, or digestion.
Dysexodos, lax tumours on the thighs.
Dyschamorrhœis, suppression of bleeding piles.
Dysiatos, } difficult of cure.
Dysiatius, }
Dyslochæa, suppression of the lochia.
Dysmenorrhœa, difficult, or painful menstruation.
Dysodes, a fœtid disorder of the small intestines; a cataplasm.
Dysodia, offensive smell from the body.
Dysopia, amblyopia, depraved sight, or sight requiring one certain quantity of light, one particular distance, or one position.
Dysopia dissitorum, difficult sight at a distance.
Dysopia lateralis, difficult sight unless obliquely.
Dysopia luminis, difficult sight in a strong light.
Dysopia proximorum, difficult sight at a short distance.
Dysopia tenebrarum, difficult sight in a weak light.
Dysoneiros, any thing producing disturbing dreams.
Dysorexia, a bad or depraved appetite.

D Y S

Dyspepsia, difficult or depraved digestion; want of appetite, from debility or disease of the stomach.
Dyspermatismus, impotency, or a slow, difficult, and insufficient emission of semen.
Dyspermatismus apractodes, impotency from a want of vigour.
Dyspermatismus epilepticus, impotency from epilepsy.
Dyspermatismus hypertoricus, impotency from excessive erection.
Dyspermatismus mucosus, impotency from viscid mucus.
Dyspermatismus nodosus, impotency from tumours.
Dyspermatismus præputialis, impotency from a fault in the prepuce.
Dyspermatismus refluus, impotency from semen passing into the bladder.
Dyspermatismus serosus, impotency from gleet.
Dyspermatismus urethralis, impotency from fault in the urethra.
Dysphagia, obstructed swallowing.
 aneuryomatica, obstructed swallowing from aneurysm.
Dysphagia canina, obstructed swallowing from hydrophobia.
Dysphagia a datura, obstructed swallowing from stramonium.
Dysphagia a deglutitis, obstructed swallowing from things swallowed.
Dysphagia hydrophobica, obstructed swallowing from hydrophobia.
Dysphagia ab hyfiostaphyle, obstructed swallowing from relaxation of the uvula.
Dysphagia hysterica, obstructed swallowing from hysterics.
Dysphagia a labario, obstructed swallowing from looseness of the teeth.
Dysphagia lactantium, obstructed swallowing of children at the breast.
Dysphagia nauseosa, obstructed swallowing from dislike.
Dysphagia œsophagica, obstructed swallowing from disease in the œsophagus.

D Y S

Dysphagia paralytica, obstructed swallowing from palsy.
Dysphagia pharyngea, obstructed swallowing from disease in the pharynx.
Dysphagia a sarcomate, obstructed swallowing from tumours.
Dysphagia a scirrhus, obstructed swallowing from scirrhus.
Dysphagia a siccitate, obstructed swallowing from thirst.
Dysphagia spasmodica, obstructed swallowing from spasm.
Dysphagia tussiculosa, obstructed swallowing from cough.
Dysphagia valsalviana. See *Valsalva*.
Dysphonia, difficult speech.
Dyspnœa, constant difficult breathing with sense of stuffing and cough.
Dyspnœa aerea, difficult breathing from bad air.
Dyspnœa aneurysmatica, difficult breathing from aneurysm.
Dyspnœa ab aortæ angustia, difficult breathing from contracted aorta.
Dyspnœa aquosa, difficult breathing from anasarca.
Dyspnœa calculosa, difficult breathing from calculous concretions spit up.
Dyspnœa catarrhalis, difficult breathing from catarrh.
Dyspnœa a corde, difficult breathing from disease of the heart.
Dyspnœa extrinseca, difficult breathing from external causes.
Dyspnœa a gastrocele, difficult breathing from disease of the stomach.
Dyspnœa a gravidate, difficult breathing from pregnancy.
Dyspnœa ab hydatibus, difficult breathing from hydatids.
Dyspnœa a liene, difficult breathing from disease of the spleen.
Dyspnœa a physonia, difficult breathing from tumours of the abdomen.
Dyspnœa pingurdinosa, difficult breathing from fat.
Dyspnœa pituitosa, difficult breathing from phlegm.
Dyspnœa a pneumatia, difficult

breathing from disease of the lungs.

Dyspnæa polyposa, difficult breathing from polypus.

Dyspnæa rachitica, difficult breathing from rickets.

Dyspnæa scorbutica, difficult breathing from scurvy.

Dyspnæa sicca, difficult breathing without spitting.

Dyspnæa a steatomatis, difficult breathing from steatoma.

Dyspnæa a stomacho, difficult breathing from crudities in the stomach.

Dyspnæa terrea, calculosa.
thoracica, difficult breathing from distorted thorax.

Dyspnæa traumatica, difficult breathing from wounds.

Dyspnæa a tuberculis, difficult breathing from tubercles of the lungs.

Dyspnæa tympanitica, difficult breathing from tympanites.

Dyspnæa a vomica, difficult breathing from an abscess in the lungs.

Dyspnoea, difficult respiration.

Dysrachitis, a plaster for fistulas.

Dysthanatos, difficult and painful death.

Dystherapeutos, difficult to heal.

Dysthraustos, any thing not easily broken.

Dystocia, difficult labour, or childbirth.

Dystæchiasis, irregular hairs in the eyelids.

Dysuria, dysury, or painful, and in some degree obstructed, discharge of urine.

Dysuria ardens, } dysury with great
arsura, } heat.

atretarum, dysury with great pain and scalding.

Dysuria calculosa, dysury from stone in the bladder.

Dysuria a cantharidibus, dysury from the use of cantharides.

Dysuria a caruncula, dysury from caruncles in the urethra.

Dysuria compressionis, dysury from pressure in the neck of the bladder.

Dysuria a cystocele, dysury from the bladder being included in a hernial sac.

Dysuria diabetica, a forcible and hasty flow of watery urine.

Dysuria gravidarum, a frequent discharge of urine in pregnancy.

Dysuria hæmorrhoidalis, dysury with much heat from piles.

Dysuria herpetica, dysury from repressed cutaneous eruption.

Dysuria hysterica, dysury accompanying hysteria.

Dysuria ab hysteritide, dysury from inflammation in the womb.

Dysuria ab hysteroloxia, dysury from obliquity of the womb.

Dysuria ab insectis, dysury from insects in the bladder.

Dysuria irritata, dysury with symptoms of stone.

Dysuria mucosa, dysury from a large discharge of mucus.

Dysuria neonympharum, dysury from injured and swelled pudenda.

Dysuria nephralgica, dysury from diseased kidneys.

Dysuria phlogistica, dysury from disease of neighbouring parts.

Dysuria primaria, dysury from acrid urine.

Dysuria rachialgica, dysury occurring in Devonshire colic.

Dysuria spasmodica, dysury from spasm in the bladder and other parts.

Dysuria syphilitica, dysury from diseases in the urethra.

Dysuria ab ulcere renum, dysury from ulcer of the kidneys.

Dysuria venerea, dysuria syphilitica.

E.

- EATITES**, hæmatites, or blood stone.
- Eau de luce*, spiritus ammoniæ succinatus.
- Ebel*, sage, or juniper seed.
- Ebenum*, Indian ebony.
- Ebenus*, the eben tree; ebony.
- Ethiopica*, Macow, or ebony tree of Ethiopia.
- Ebenus officinalis*, ebony of the shops.
- viridis*, black ebony.
- Ebesmech*, quicksilver.
- Ebiscus*, marsh mallow.
- Ebracteatus*, not having a floral leaf.
- Ebriecatum*, loss of sense by drunkenness.
- Ebriecatum calesti*, the enthusiasm of heathen priests.
- Ebrietas*, drunkenness.
- Ebsemech*, quicksilver.
- Ebullitio*, boiling, fermentation, or effervescence.
- Ebulus*, wall, or dwarf elder; dancwort.
- Ebur*, ivory, or elephant's tooth.
- fossile*, a fossil resembling horn, or bone.
- Ecalcaratus*, (in botany) having no spur.
- Ecaudatus*, (in botany) without a tail.
- Ecbolica*, medicines causing miscarriage.
- Ecbolios*, miscarriage.
- Ecbasmata*, painful, fiery pimples in the face, or on the surface of the body.
- Ecbasmus*, fermentation.
- Echyrsomata*, protuberances of the bones at the joints.
- Eccathartica*, deobstruents; expectorants; purgatives.
- Ecchyloma*, an extract.
- Ecchymata*, ecbrasmata.
- Ecchymoma arteriosum*, the false aneurysm.
- Ecchymoma*, } effusion of blood under the skin; extravasation; contusion.
- Ecchymosis*, }
- Ecclisis*, a luxation.
- Eccope*, the cutting off of any part.
- Eccopeus*, the raspatory used in trepanning.
- Eccoprotica*, mild cathartics, as manna.
- Ecclinocritica*, judgments formed from the secretions.
- Ecclinologica*, the doctrine of excretions.
- Ecclisis*, a secretion.
- Ecdora*, excoriation, particularly of the urethra.
- Ecdoria*, medicines which excoriate.
- Echecollon*, any topical glutinous remedy.
- Echel*, the sun.
- Echeliön*, viper's bugloss; sunflower.
- Echeneis*, a small fish.
- Echeta*, the grasshopper.
- Echetrosis*, white briony.
- Echidna*, the common viper.
- Echidnion*, viper's bugloss.
- Echinides*, sea hedgehog; sea thistle; any emmenagogue.
- Echinata semina*, prickly seeds.
- Echinites*, a stone resembling the sea hedgehog.
- Echinomelocactus*, } melocactus.
- Echinomelocactus*, }
- Echinometra*, a large sea hedgehog.
- Echinophora tertia*, bastard parsley.
- Echinophthalmia*, inflammation of the hairy part of the eyelids.
- Echinopoda Cretensibus*, a Grecian thorn.
- Echinopodium*, a species of broom, or genista.
- Echinopus*, } the globe thistle.
- major*, }
- minor*, the lesser globe thistle; the third stomach of ruminant animals.

Echinops, a rough water thistle.
Echinus, prickly head of a plant; a hedgehog.
Echinus marinus, the urchin, or sea hedgehog.
Echinus ovarius, the great sea urchin.
Echinus terrestris, the hedgehog.
Echium, viper's bugloss.
Egyptiacum, wall bugloss.
marinum, the sea hound's tongue.
Echos, ringing in the ears.
Echysis, fainting; swooning.
Eclampsia, epilepsy with scintillationes volitantes muscæ.
Eclampsia ab atropia, epilepsy from nightshade.
Eclampsia cachectica, epilepsy from bad habit.
Eclampsia a cicuta, epilepsy from hemlock.
Eclampsia a coriaria, epilepsy from tanning wood.
Eclampsia a dentitione, epilepsy from cutting teeth.
Eclampsia a doloribus, epilepsy from pain.
Eclampsia exanthematica, epilepsy from eruptive diseases.
Eclampsia febricosa, epilepsy from fever.
Eclampsia ab hydrocephalo, epilepsy from water in the head.
Eclampsia ab inanitione, epilepsy from hæmorrhage.
Eclampsia ab ischuria, epilepsy from retention of urine.
Eclampsia neophytorum, epilepsy in new born infants.
Eclampsia ab ænanthe, epilepsy from poisonous plants.
Eclampsia ab otalgia, epilepsy from ear-ache.
Eclampsia parturientium, epilepsy from child-birth.
Eclampsia plethorica, epilepsy from plethora.
Eclampsia a saburra, epilepsy from a foul stomach.
Eclampsia stomachica, epilepsy from a disease of the stomach.

Eclampsia syphilitica, epilepsy from the venereal disease.
Eclampsia typhodes, epilepsy from typhus fever.
Eclampsia, micatio scintillarum; sparks seen in epilepsy; epilepsy.
Eclectica, selected medicines.
Eclectus,
Eclegma, } linctus, or lohoc; a form
Eclectos, } of pectoral medicine.
Eclectus, }
Eclysis, a general languor, or faintness.
Ecmagma, any kneaded mass.
Ecnephias, a hot and moist fever; a stormy wind breaking out of a cloud.
Ecnyfte, expanded.
Ecnepiesmenos, } ulcers with protuberant edges.
Ecnepiesmenus, }
Ecphractica, deobstruent medicines, or those which attenuate viscid humours.
Ecphraxis, opening of the pores.
Ecphyas, any excrescence; appendicula vermiformis.
Ecphyse, air from the bladder, or womb.
Ecphysexis, quick expulsion of air from the lungs.
Ecphyxis, a process, or appendix; the duodenum.
Ecphyesma, } a fracture of the cranium with depression;
Ecphyesma, } magma.
Ecphyesmos, } pressing out; a morbid protrusion of the
Ecphyesmus, } eye.
Ecphileroma, leather balls used in reducing luxations; any substance to fill a cavity.
Ecplexis, lying motionless as in a trance.
Ecphneumatosis, } the act of expiring
Ecphnæ, } from the lungs.
Ecphsenchesis, a fainting.
Ecptoma, } a luxation; expulsion of
Ecptosis, } the placenta, or any morbid parts; hernia; prolapsus uteri.
Ecphyctica, incrassating medicines.
Ecphyema, } empyema; a collection
Ecphyesis, } of pus.

Echysis, an excrescence.
Ecregma, eruption about the loins.
Ecruelles, the French name for scrophula.
Ecrexis, a rupture; a laceration of the womb.
Ecroe, any curative evacuation.
Ecrusis, return of semen from the uterus.
Ecrythmos, } an irregular pulse.
Ecrythmus, }
Ecsarcoma, any fleshy excrescence.
Ecstasis, ecstasy; delirium; a kind of apoplexy; a trance.
Ecstrophius, any remedy for the piles.
Ectasis, a distention, or smoothness of the skin.
Ectexis, emaciation.
Ecthelynsis, laxity; effeminacy; loose bandaging.
Ecthlmma, } ulceration by pressure;
Ecthlipsis, } an expression in the eyes; staring; a flash of light.
Ecthyrnata, any cutaneous eruptions.
Ectillotica, medicines removing superfluous hairs, or skin.
Ectome, excision, or extirpation.
Ectomius, }
Ectomus, } a castrated animal.
Ectomon, black hellebore.
Ectopia, protrusions, or misplaced parts.
Ectopocysticus, ischuria from ectopia, or from a rupture of the bladder.
Ectrapelogastros, } a person with a
Ectrapelogastrer, } very prominent abdomen.
Ectrepsis, turning on the side.
Ectrimma, excoriation from lying long in one posture.
Ectrope, any emunctory, or duct; ectropium.
Ectropium, the eyelids turning outwards.
Ectrosis, a miscarriage.
Ectrotica, } medicines causing mis-
Ectyrotica, } carriage.
Ectylotica, medicines destroying cal-
 lus, or corns; ectillotica.
Eczema, }
Eczesma, } a painful pustule.

Eczema mercuriale, mercurial rash, a vesicular disease.
Ediphus, prognosis from the nature of elements.
Edentulus, one without teeth.
Edera trifolia, the toxicodendron, or poison tree of America; hederar.
Edes, }
Edetz, } amber.
Edesma, food.
Edessenium piclarium, an eyewater of tragacanth, Arabic, acacia, opium, &c.
Edic, }
Edich, } iron.
Edir, }
Edra, a fracture; lower part of the rectum.
Edulcorantia, edulcorants; sweeteners.
Edulcoratio, sweetening by sugar, honey, or washing.
Effervescentia, effervescence; ebullition, as on mixing an acid and mild alkali.
Efficiens, the producing cause.
Effides, ceruss.
Effila, freckles.
Efflatus, quick expiration.
Effloratio, }
Efflorescentia, } efflorescence; red-
 ness of the skin;
 time of flowering of plants; the
 falling of crystals into a white
 powder, when exposed to the air.
Effluvia, exhalation of minute morbid particles, or vapour.
Effetus, effete; barren; worn out with age.
Effractura, ecpiasma.
Effusio, effusion; extravasation.
Egelidus, lukewarm.
Egelo, narrow-leaved laburnum.
Egeries, } any excretion, particular-
Egestio, } ly by stool.
Egestum, fæces.
Egregorsis, watchfulness.
Ejaculantia, } the vessels contain-
Ejaculatoria, } ing the semen when
 secreted.
Ejctio, excretion, the discharge of any thing by vomit, stool, or other emunctory.

Eidos, nature; form; constitution.
Eilamides, the membranes of the brain.
Eilema, fixed pain in the intestines; a covering.
Eileon, } the ileum gut.
Eileum, }
Eileos, }
Eileus, } passio iliaca.
Eilumenos, twisted.
Eisbole, an injection; a paroxysm of disease.
Eisphoc, inspiration of air.
El. bot. abbreviation of elements of botany.
Ela calli, an Indian cathartic shrub.
Elæa, oils; plural of *Eleon*, *Elæum*.
Elæagnon, the chaste tree; agnus castus.
Elæagnus, sweet willow, or Dutch myrtle; oleaster.
Elæagnus orientalis, the jujube fruit.
Elæomeli, a sweet purging oil like honey.
Eleon, oil; singular of *Elæa*.
Eleosaccharum, a mixture of essential oil and sugar.
Eleoselinum, water parsley.
Elambicatio, a method of analysing mineral waters.
Elanula, alum.
Elaphicon, }
Elaphicum, } wild parsnep; the
Elaphoboscon, } herb skirrets.
Elaphoboscum, }
Elaphocamelus, cameleopard.
Elaphopila, balls of hair in the stomach of the stag.
Elaphoscorodon, stag's, or viper's garlic.
Elaphos, }
Elaphus, } a stag.
Elaps, a serpent; the bite producing iliac passion.
Elaquir, red vitriol.
Elas maris, burnt lead.
Elasis, }
Elasticitas, } elasticity.
Elasma, a lamina, or plate; a clyster pipe.
Elate, part of a flower; a species of date.
Elate theleia, the fir tree.

Elater, elasticity.
Elaterium, the juice of the fruit of the wild cucumber; cascarilla; any internal digestive.
Elatheria, the cascarilla bark.
Elatine, antirrhinum; the female speedwell.
Elatites, hæmatites.
Elatus, (in botany) raised.
Elcos, catagma.
Elcosis, a disease attended with fœtid, carious, chronic ulcers.
Electarium, } an electuary; a form
Electuarium, } of medicine of the consistence of honey.
Electarium acidum, conserve of sorrel, tamarinds, vitriolic acid, and syrup of lemons.
Electarium alexiterium, kermes, ginger, contrayerva, and snake root.
Electarium alterans, crude antimony, guaiacum, oil of sassafras, and conserve of roses.
Electarium amarum, epithymum, angelica, gentian, zedoary, spices, and aloes.
Electarium antiepilepticum, bark, valerian root, and syrup of orange peel.
Electarium antidysentericum, wax, spermaceti, conserve of roses, oil of almonds, and syrup.
Electarium aromaticum, species aromatic.; conserve of lavender and syrup.
Electarium a baccis lauri, rue, caraway, parsley, bay berries, sagapenum, pepper, castor, and honey.
Electarium balsamicum, conserve of roses and Locatellus's balsam.
Electarium caryocostinum, scammony, ginger, cloves, caraway, and honey.
Electarium e casia, P. L. syrup of roses, casia, manna, and tamarinds.
Electarium chalybeatum, steel, nutmegs, ginger, cinnamon, and orange peel.
Electarium e cortice Peruviano, bark and cascarilla, or snake root.
Electarium deobstruens, ammoniac.

cum, soap, squills, and conserve of ginger.
Electarium diascasia, electarium e casia.
Electarium diacorallion, coral, bole, dragon's blood, &c.
Electarium diaspermation, seeds of asparagus, pimpinel, liquorice, &c.
Electarium ad dysentericos, Japonic confection, Locatellus's balsam, and rhubarb.
Electarium ex elleboro, infusion of white hellebore and honey.
Electarium ad gonorrhæam, lenitive electuary, jalap, nitre, and syrup.
Electarium e guaiaco, guaiacum, arum, canella alba, and conserve of scurvy grass.
Electarium hæmorrhoidale, sulphur, cream of tartar, and lenitive electuary.
Electarium ex helleboro nigro, black hellebore, savin, myrrh, and canella alba.
Electarium incrassans, tragacanth, comfrey, and conserve of mallows.
Electarium lenitivum, figs, senna, tamarinds, casia, prunes, coriander, liquorice, and sugar.
Electarium ad nephriticos, lenitive electuary, turpentine, egg shells, and rhubarb.
Electarium paralyticum, mustard, conserve of rosemary, and compound spirit of lavender.
Electarium pectorale, rob of elder, spermaceti, benzoin, and syrup.
Electarium purgans acidum, tamarinds and crystals of tartar.
Electarium saponaceum, soap, pariera brava, rhubarb, aloes, and syrup.
Electarium e sassafras, sassafras, cinnamon, nutmegs, and sugar.
Electarium scammonii, P. L. scammony, cloves, ginger, oleum carui, and rose syrup.
Electarium e scammonio, as above but with honey.
Electarium e scordio, species e scordio cum opio et syrupus e meconio.
Electarium senna, P. L. electarium lenitivum.

Electarium sistens, Japonic confection, extract of logwood, and syrup.
Electarium e succo rosarum, roses, sanders, mastich, diagrydium, sugar, &c.
Electarium e sulphure, electarium hæmorrhoidale.
Electio, the choice of drugs.
Electricitas, electricity.
Electrodes, stools that shine like amber.
Electron, } amber; a mixture of
Electrum, } gold, with one-fifth part silver.
Electron minerale, a tincture of tin, copper, gold, and antimony.
Electuarium, electarium.
Elegia, the writing reed.
Elegma, a linctus.
Elelisphacos, sage.
Elembat, alkaline salt.
Elementatus, excessive heat, or cold.
Elementum, an element, or first principle.
Elemi gummi, } gum elemi of the
resina, } Spanish West Indies.
Elemni, } dies.
unguentum, linimentum ar-
cæi.
Elemnifera curassavica arbor, the gum elemi tree.
Elengi, a tree of Malabar.
Eleochrysum, goldilocks.
Eleoselinum, the herb smallage; water parsley.
Elephantia, a species of anasarca.
Arabum, elephantiasis.
Elephantiasis, a contagious disease; a species of leprosy; a thickening and greasiness of the legs with the loss of hair and feeling, the face swelled, the voice hoarse and nasal.
Elephantiasis alopecica, elephantiasis with loss of hair.
Elephantiasis arabum, the common elephantiasis.
Elephantiasis Indica, elephantiasis of India, like yaws.
Elephantiasis Javanensis, elephantiasis of Java.
Elephantiasis legitima, the common elephantiasis.

Elephantiasis leonina, sauv. spec. 3.
orientalis, elephantiasis of the east.
Elephantiasis syphilitica, elephantiasis with the venereal disease.
Elephantiasis Tyria, elephantiasis of the Tyrians.
Elephantopis, a plant like an elephant's foot.
Elephas, an elephant; aqua fortis; elephantiasis.
Elepodatum, filed.
Elevena, black lead; molybdæna.
Elestatis, burnt lead.
Elettari, the lesser cardamon.
Elfrinum, true stone parsley.
Eleutheria, cascarilla.
Elevatio, chymical subliming.
Elevator, a muscle of the eye; a surgical instrument for raising any depressed portion of bone.
Elevator auriculæ, a muscle of the outer ear.
Elevator labii inferioris, a muscle of the under lip.
Elevator labii superioris, a muscle of the upper lip.
Elevator labiorum, a muscle of the lips.
Elevator nasi alarum, compressor naris.
Elevator oculi, a muscle of the eye.
palpebræ superioris, a muscle of the upper eyelid.
Elevatores ani, muscles of the anus.
Elevatorium, an elevator; an instrument used in trepanning.
Elhanna,
Arabum, } eastern privet.
Elibanum, olibanum.
Elicryso, groundsel.
Elicryson,
Eliocrysum, } the herb goldilocks.
montanum, mountain cudweed.
Elidion, mastich; a mixture of gold, silver, and brass.
Eligii morbus, a fistula.
Eligma, linctus.
Eliminatio, elimination, or throwing off.
Elioselinum, smallage.

Elipsis, suria of silver.
Elivatio, separating, by heat, a fusible metal from one less so.
Elithroides, the vaginal coat of the testicle.
Elixatio, boiling.
Elixir, a compound tincture of several ingredients.
Elixir aloes, tincture of myrrh, aloes, &c.
Elixir aloes vitriolicum, myrrh, aloes, saffron, and spiritus vitrioli dulcis.
Elixir ex aloe et rheo, rhubarb, aloes, cardamons, and proof spirit.
Elixir astmaticum, tinct. opii camphorata; benzoin, opium, camphor, oil of aniseed, and spirit of wine.
Elixir balsamicum Hoffmanni, balsamum vitæ.
Elixir guaiacinum, balsamum guaiacinum.
Elixir guaiacinum volatile, guaiacum, balsamum Peruvianum, oil, sassafras, and vinous spirit of sal ammoniacum.
Elixir myrrhæ compositum, savin, castor, myrrh, and spirit.
Elixir paregoricum, elixir astmaticum.
Elixir pectorale, balsam of Peru and tolu, benzoin, saffron, and spirit of wine.
Elixir proprietatis, elixir aloes.
Helmontii, vinum aloeticum alkalinum.
Elixir proprietatis Paracelsi, elixir aloes.
Elixir proprietatis vitriolicum, elixir aloes vitriolicum.
Elixir sacrum, elixir ex aloe et rheo.
Elixir salutis, senna, jalap, coriander, sugar candy, and proof spirit.
Elixir stomachicum, tinctura amara.
vitrioli acidum, tinctura aromatica and vitriolic acid.
Elixir vitrioli dulce, tinctura aromatica et spiritus vitrioli dulcis.
Elixir vitrioli mynsichti, spices, ga-

langal, sage, mint, candy, spirit of wine, and oil of vitriol.
Elixir vitrioli volatile vigani, mint digested in volatile spirit of vitriol.
Elixir vitrioli uterinum, elixir myrrhæ compositum.
Elixix, linctus.
Elxivatio, lixivation; extracting a salt from vegetable ashes by washing.
Eliz, the flowers of copper.
Elkanna, the eastern privet.
Elleborine, bastard hellebore.
Elleborites, helleborites.
Elleborus, hellebore.
Ellobos, } fruit and seed contained
Ellobus, } in pods.
Ellychnion, a kind of cotton used in ulcers.
Ellychniotos, lint made up in form of the wick of a lamp.
Elminthes, worms.
Eloanx, orpiment.
Elodes, a sweating fever with great debility.
Elome, orpiment.
Elongatio, a partial luxation; the extension of a part beyond its natural dimensions.
Eloplitinum, vitriol.
Elos maris, burnt lead.
Elipsis, the sorix of silver.
Elitz, flowers of copper.
Elutheria, cascarilla.
Elutriatio elutriation or pouring any liquid off from its fæces.
Eluvies, matter discharged in fluor albus.
Eluxatio, a dislocation.
Elymagrostis, } the plant common
Elymos, }
Elymus, } panic.
Elythroides, } the vaginal coat of
Elytroides, } the testicle.
Elytroccle, a hernia in the vagina.
Elytron, the membrane covering the spinal marrow; any sheath.
Elz, }
Elzimar, } flowers of copper.
Emaciantes, diseases that waste the body.
Emaciatio, wasting of flesh.

Emansio, } retention of
mensium, } the menses.
Emarginatio, cleaning the edges of a wound.
Emarginatus, heart-shaped leaves at the extremities, but deficient in margin.
Emasculatio, castration.
Emasculatus, one whose testes are in the abdomen; one castrated.
Embamma, sauce; apobamma.
Embaphicon, a pickle stand, or cruet.
Embasis, a bathing tub.
Embelg, }
Embleg, } myrobalani.
Embole, reduction of a dislocation.
Embolum, the penis.
Emborisma, an aneurysm.
Embotum, a tube for injecting vapour.
Embregma, } an embrocation, or
Embrocatio, } rubbing a part with
Embroche, } spirit, &c.
Embrontetos, an apoplectic person; thunder-struck.
Embryo, } the rudiments of a fæ-
Embryon, } tus, seeds, &c.
Embryonatum, precipitated sulphur of antimony.
Embryorectes, } a crotchet for ex-
Embryothlastes, } tracting a fætus.
Embryotomia, the forcible separation or division of the fætus in utero.
Embryulcus, the blunt hook, or forceps.
Embryulcia, the extraction of a fætus by the crotchet.
Embula, a pipe.
Embularchi suffumigium, a fumigation.
Embyayembo, a plant of Brasil.
Emc, the cassowary bird of the Moluccas.
Emericus, emery; an iron ore.
Emerus, }
minor, } scorpion senna.
Americanus, the indigo plant.
Emesia, }
Emesma, } the act of vomiting.
Emesis, }
Emetos, }

Emetica, medicines exciting vomiting.

Emeticum mite, one part of antimony deflagrated with two of nitre.

Emetocatharticum, } any medicine
Emetocatharticus, } operating by vomiting and stool.

Emetologia, the doctrine of vomits.

Emetus, a vomit.

Emeu, the cassowary bird.

Eminentia, any preternatural tumour.

Eminentia quadrigemina, the tubercula quadrigemina.

Emissarium, any emunctory of the body.

Emmenagoga, emmenagogues; medicines exciting the menses.

Emmenia, the menstrual flux.

Emmotos, }
Emmotus, } the application of lint.
Emmotum, }

Emodia, a benumbed state of the teeth.

Emollientia, emollients; medicines that soften or relax the solids.

Emortuus, dead.

Emotio, delirium; agitation of mind; luxation.

Empasma, catapasma; a sprinkling.

Empheiria, experience.

Empheos, }
Empheus, } mutilated; maimed.

Empetri thymelæ folio radix, root of sea heath spurge.

Empetrum, } black-ber-
 montanum, } ried heath.
 Lusitanicum, common
 heath.

Empetrum thymelæ foliis, sea heath spurge of Spain.

Empheromonos, } wine with a sedi-
Empheromonus, } ment.

Emphractica, medicines stopping the pores.

Emphraxis, } an obstruction; wrong
Emphragma, } presentation of the
 child.

Emphysema, a swelling of the integuments, often with a crackling

noise, from the admission of air into the cellular membrane.

Empirica secta, } physicians prac-
Empiricus, } tising from expe-
 rience only.

Emplagia, palsy.

Emplastica, medicines stopping the pores.

Emplastrum, a plaster; an external application differing from an ointment or cerate only in consistence.

Emplastrum abbatis de grace, oil and juice of roses, litharge, ceruss, and wax.

Emplastrum adhasivum, common plaster and resin.

Emplastrum ammoniaci cum hydrargyro, P. L. emplastrum ex ammoniaco cum mercurio.

Emplastrum ammoniaci cum Scilla, ammoniaco et acet. Scillæ.

Emplastrum ex ammoniaco, ammoniacum, wax, resin, melilot, unguentum ex althea, oils of bays and orrice, turpentine, and gums.

Emplastrum ex ammoniaco cum mercurio, ammoniacum and quicksilver.

Emplastrum Andree a cruce, rosin, elemi, turpentine, and oil of bays.

Emplastrum anodynum, resin, taca-mahaca, galbanum, cumin, and black soap.

Emplastrum anodyno discutiens, cumin plaster, camphor, and opium.

Emplastrum antihystericum, common plaster, asafetida, wax, and galbanum.

Emplastrum attrahens, wax and mutton suet.

Emplastrum de baccis lauri, bay berries, frankincense and other gums, wax, turpentine, and oil of bays.

Emplastrum de betonica, betony, pimperl, agrimony, sage, penny-royal, yarrow, &c. with wax and turpentine.

Emplastrum calidum, gum and blistering plasters.

EMP

Emplastrum cantharidis, P. L. cantharides, emplastrum cereum, and hog's lard.

Emplastrum cephalicum, Burgundy pitch, soft labdanum, resin, wax, and oil of mace.

Emplastrum cera compositum, P. L. }
 cereum, }
 wax, resin, and mutton suet.

Emplastrum e cicuta cum ammoniaco, hemlock, ammoniacum, and squills.

Emplastrum cæruleum, oil, resin, quicksilver, and common plaster.

Emplastrum commune, litharge boiled in oil.

Emplastrum commune adhæsivum, emplastrum adhæsivum.

Emplastrum commune cum gummi, common plaster, galbanum, turpentine, and frankincense.

Emplastrum commune cum mercurio, common plaster and quicksilver.

Emplastrum croceum, Burgundy pitch, wax, galbanum, tar, and saffron.

Emplastrum cumini, } Burgundy
e cymino, } pitch, wax,
 cumin, caraway, and bay berries.

Emplastrum defensativum, } com-
defensivum, } mon
 plaster, rosin, wax, oil, and colcothar.

Emplastrum diachalciteos, lard, oil, litharge, and white vitriol.

Emplastrum diachylon, emplastrum commune.

Emplastrum diachylon cum gummi, emplastrum adhæsivum.

Emplastrum diaphoreticum, a plaster of gums.

Emplastrum diasulphuris, sulphur, turpentine, wax, myrrh, and camphor.

Emplastrum dionysianum, dionysia-
divinum, emplastrum
 manus Dei.

Emplastrum elephantinum, }
epispasticum, }
 positum, } com-
 emplastrum attrahens, canthari-

EMP

des, and vinegar; Burgundy pitch, wax, turpentine, mustard, pepper, verdigris, and cantharides.

Emplastrum epispasticum primum, melilot, cantharides, bishop's weed, and vinegar.

Emplastrum famigeratissimum, an aromatic plaster for the wrists.

Emplastrum famigeratissimum secundum, Burgundy pitch, turpentine, and cantharides.

Emplastrum de galbano, a plaster of galbanum.

Emplastrum griseum de lapide calaminari, calamine, litharge, ceruss, tutty, turpentine, wax, suet, frankincense, mastich, and camphor.

Emplastrum gummosum, common plaster, ammoniacum, galbanum, and wax.

Emplastrum ad herniam, emplastrum roborans.

Emplastrum ex hydrargyro, emplastrum cæruleum.

Emplastrum ischiadicum, a turpentine plaster.

Emplastrum laurinum, a plaster of bay berries.

Emplastrum lithargyri, plaster of litharge.

Emplastrum manus Dei, } a plas-
magneticum, } ter con-
 taining powdered loadstone.

Emplastrum de mastiche, mastich, bole, roses, ivory, myrtle berries, turpentine, colophony, tacamahaca, labdanum, wax, and oil of myrtles.

Emplastrum e meliloto, }
simplex, }
 melilot leaves, suet, resin, and wax.

Emplastrum mercuriale, emplastrum cæruleum.

Emplastrum metapropitotritum, plaster for the falling down of the womb.

Emplastrum e minio, red lead boiled in oil.

Emplastrum e mucilaginibus, wax, oil of mucilages, ammoniacum, and turpentine.

EMP

Emplastrum nigrum, ceruss boiled in linseed oil.

Emplastrum a nostratibus flos unguentorum dictum, resin, wax, suet, olibanum, turpentine, myrrh, mastich, and camphor boiled in white wine.

Emplastrum opodeldoc, gums, turpentine, oil of bays, amber, litharge, calamine, oils, &c.

Emplastrum oxycroceum, emplastrum croceum.

Emplastrum de ranis, plaster of frogs, &c.

Emplastrum de ranis cum mercurio, plaster of frogs, &c. with mercury.

Emplastrum roborans, emplastrum defensivum.

Emplastrum saponaceum, common plaster, gum plaster, and soap.

Emplastrum e sapone, common plaster and soap.

Emplastrum sticticum, oil, wax, litharge, gums, calamine, birthwort, myrrh, frankincense, and turpentine.

Emplastrum stomachicum, labdanum, frankincense, cinnamon, oils of mace and mint.

Emplastrum stomachicum magistrale, mint, wormwood, aromatics, gums, oils, &c.

Emplastrum suspirans, gum plaster and Burgundy pitch.

Emplastrum tonsoris, pitch, wax, resin, fenugreek, &c.

Emplastrum vesicatorium, emplastrum epispasticum, vel cantharidis.

Emplastrum volatile, turpentine and spirit of sal ammoniac.

Emplastomena, emphrastica.

Empneumatosi, the inflation of any viscus.

Emporium, the seat of intelligence; the brain.

Empirion, a saw-like feel of the pulse.

Empirothotonos, tetanus with the body bent forward.

Empsychosis, animation.

Empytis, blood from the mouth and fauces.

ENC

Empyema, a collection of pus in the thorax.

Empyemata, suppurating medicines.

Empyri, patients with empyema.

Empyreuma, a burnt smell, or taste; remains of febrile heat.

Empyreumatica, oils burnt in distillation.

Empyros, } a feverish patient.

Empyrus, }

Emulgens, emulgent, or milking; applied to the arteries and veins of the kidneys.

Emulsio, an emulsion, any milk-like mixture prepared by uniting oil and water.

Emulsio Arabica, common emulsion with gum Arabic.

Emulsio cum aro, arum root, gum Arabic, spermaceti, orange peel syrup, nutmeg, and common water.

Emulsio camphorata, camphor, almonds, sugar, and penny-royal water.

Emulsio communis, almonds, Arabic, sugar, and barley water.

Emulsio oleosa, oil, spirit of harts-horn, penny-royal water, and syrup.

Emulsio purgans, almonds, sugar, Arabic, scammony, and cinnamon water.

Emulsio spermatis vel sebi ceti, spermaceti, yolk of egg, and water.

Emunctorium, an emunctory, or place of discharge; the excretory ducts of the body.

Emundans, cleansing.

Enemos, } applications to stop bleed-

Enema, } ing.

Enœorema, a cloud in the urine.

Enantesis, near approach of ascending and descending blood-vessels.

Enarges, dreams.

Enaricynas, } a fertile woman.

Enaricymus, }

Enarthrosis, articulatio; ball and socket joint.

Encanthis, a tumour of the caruncula lachrymalis.

Encardion, } the pith of vegeta-

Encardium, } bles.

Encarpos, a pregnant woman.
Encatantles, throwing on water, as in a shower bath.
Encatalepsis, catalepsis.
Encathisma, semicupium; a bath for half the body.
Encauma, the dross of silver; a superficial ulcer on the eye; a mark from a burn.
Encausis, a burn, or scald; the heartburn.
Encaustum caruleum, powder blue, or smalt.
Encephali, worms said to be bred in the head.
Encephalon, } the brain.
Encephalum, }
Encephalocoele, a rupture of the brain.
Encephalos, } the brain; a part of
Encephalus, } the great palm tree.
Enceris, wax for plasters; bits of wax found in plasters as they cool.
Encerosis, covering with wax.
Encharaxis, scarification.
Encheiresis, } dissection; a surgical
Encheira, } operation.
Enchiloma, } an elixir.
Enchyloma, }
Enchondros, cartilaginous; granulated.
Enchorios, any endemic disease.
Enchrista, liquid ointments.
Enchusa, anchusa.
Enchyma, infusion; sanguine plethora.
Enchymata, injections for the eyes and ears.
Enchymoma, } blushing; extravasa-
Enchymosis, } tion; sudden effusion
of blood into the cutaneous vessels, from joy, anger, or shame.
Enchysa, alkanet root, or anchusa.
Enchytos, } any fluid thrown into
Enchytus, } a cavity of the body.
Enclysma, a clyster.
Encælia, the abdominal viscera.
Encolpismos, } an injection into the
Encolpismus, } uterus.
Encopte, an incision; any obstruction.
Encranium, the contents of the skull.

Encrasicholus, apua; the anchovy.
Encranion, } the cerebellum.
Encranis, }
Encris, a cake of meal, oil, and honey.
Encryphias, a sort of bread.
Encymon, pregnancy.
Encysis, parturition.
Encystis, a wen.
Endedinemenos, } rolling eyes.
Endedinemenus, }
Endeia, a defect; penury.
Endeixis, an indication.
Endemias, } endemic; or disease
Endemicus, } peculiar to a country
Endemius, } or people.
Endesis, a ligature; a band; a connection.
Endica, residue of distillation.
Endium, the cork of the clyster pipe.
Endiva, } endive, or cichoreum.
Endivia, }
erecta, succory, or cichoreum.
Endiva lutea, dog cresses; succory.
vulgaris, common endive.
Endon, internally.
Endosis, remission.
Enellagmenos, } the union of the
Enellagmenus, } vertebræ.
Enema, a clyster, glyster, or injection into the rectum.
Enema de amylo, jelly of starch, or starch and linseed oil.
Enema anodynum, infusion of linseed and laudanum.
Enema anticolicum, tinctura sacra, common salt, and linseed oil with common decoction.
Enema astringens, lime water and Japonic confection.
Enema commune, decoctum commune, electarium lenitivum, common salt, and oil.
Enema emolliens, palm oil and milk.
emeticum, melampodium helleboratum and warm water.
Enema fatidum, asafetida, rue, savin, oil of amber, oil, and water.
Enema oleosum, warm oil.
opiatum, enema anodynum.
purgans, decoctum commu-

ne, soap, and syrup. *e spina cervi-
na*.
Enema terebinthinatum, decoctum
 commune, turpentine dissolved in
 egg, and linseed oil.
Enedre, a sitting on.
Enedroi, firm sitters on horseback.
Eneos, vain; empty; useless; idio-
 tic.
Enereisis, a compression.
Energia, energy; efficacy; vigor-
 ous action.
Energos, active; humane.
Energumeni, a possession by evil
 spirits.
Enervatio, langour; debility; apo-
 neurosis.
Enervius, (in botany) leaves with-
 out ribs.
Eneus, dumb.
Enfonde, cassada bread.
Engalactum, salt wort.
Engastrimuthos, } ventriloquist.
Engastrimuthus, }
Enger, the indigo plant.
Engisoma, camarosis; a fracture;
 an instrument for fractures of the
 cranium.
Englottogastor, a ventriloquist.
Engomphosis, gomphosis; immove-
 able articulation.
Engonios, the arm bent at right an-
 gle.
Enhemus, styptic.
Enixa, a female just delivered.
Enixum sal, neutral salt, sulphate
 of kali.
Enneandria, Linnæus's 9th bota-
 nical class.
Enneapetalus, with nine petals.
Enneapharmacos, } a composition
Enneapharmacum, } of nine ingredi-
 ents; a pessary mentioned by
 Galen; antidotus Heraclidis; a
 name of several plasters in Cel-
 sus, &c.
Enneaphyllum, helleboraster, or
 bear's foot.
Enochdianus, long lived.
Enodus, without knots, or joints.
Enomos, }
Enomus, } hard; crude.

Enrythmos, } an irregular pulse.
Enrythmus, }
Ens, existence; the efficacy of bo-
 dies.
Ens appropriatum, the peculiar me-
 dicinal virtue of a vegetable.
Ens parvum sapientium, soap made
 of vegetable oil.
Ens firimum salium, a liquor pre-
 pared from sea salt.
Ens firimum solare, antimony; the
 active principle of poison.
Ens veneris, flores martiales.
Ensatus, } sword-like.
Ensiformis, }
cartilargo, the ensiform
 cartilage.
Enstacton, }
Enstactum, } instillation; an eye-
Enstalacsis, } water.
Enstasis, an obstruction of the pores.
Entagalia, pipe-shell.
Entale, a vessel.
Entali, fossil alum.
Entalium, the pipe-shell of the East
 Indies.
Entatica, provocatives to venery.
Entaticon, a plaster to excite vene-
 real inclination.
Entera, the bowels; bags containing
 fomenting substances.
Enteradenes, the glands of the in-
 testines.
Enterenchyta, clyster utensils.
Enteritis, inflammation of the intes-
 tines.
Enteritis pyrexica typhodes, inflam-
 mation of the intestines with acute
 pains about the navel, and great
 costiveness.
Enteritis colica, inflammation of the
 intestines when the colon is the
 seat.
Enteritis enterocelica, inflammation
 of the intestines attended with
 rupture.
Enteritis erythematica, inflammation
 of the intestines with diffused mo-
 derate pain.
Enteritis flatulenta, inflammation of
 the intestines from wind.
Enteritis iliaca, inflammation of the

intestines when the ileum is the seat.

Enteritis phlegmanodæa, inflammation of the intestines with violent fixed pain.

Enterocoele, intestinal hernia.

ovularis, a rupture of the intestines through the foramen ischii.

Entero-epiplocele, a hernia of intestines and omentum.

Entero-hydrocele, a dropsy of the scrotum with hernia.

Enterologia, a treatise on the bowels, including the contents of the cavities of the head, breast, and belly.

Enteromphalos, umbilical hernia.

Enteron, an intestine; the colon.

Enterophytum, the sea chitterling, a marine plant.

Enteropiplocele, entero-epiplocele.

Enteroraphia, sewing a wounded intestine.

Enteroscheocoele, hernia scrotalis.

Entheasticos, a species of melancholy.

Enthemata, anti-inflammatory styptic applications.

Enthetos, } any styptic.

Enthetus, }

Enthlasis, a contusion.

Enthusiasmus, enthusiasm.

Entomon, an insect.

Entomologia, a treatise on insects.

Entrichoma, the edge of the eyelid.

Entrimma, minced meat.

Entrochus, a trochite; a petrification.

Entrope, shame; modesty.

Entropium, trichiasis; an inversion of the eyelids.

Entyposis, the humeral acetabulum.

Enucleatio, the removal of the kernel from the shell.

Enula campane, elecampane; scabwort.

Enula campane extractum, extract of elecampane.

Enula campane radix, elecampane root.

Enulon, the internal part of the gums.

Enur, the vapour of water of which stones are generated.

Enuresis, an involuntary discharge of urine.

Enuresis atonica, an involuntary discharge of urine from a want of strength.

Enuresis catamenialis, an involuntary discharge of urine from obstructed menses.

Enuresis a fistula, an involuntary discharge of urine from a fistula in the vicinity of the bladder.

Enuresis gravidarum, an involuntary discharge of urine from pregnancy.

Enuresis infantum, an involuntary discharge of urine affecting children.

Enuresis irritata, an involuntary discharge of urine from compressions, or irritations of the bladder.

Enuresis paralytica, an involuntary discharge of urine from a palsy of the sphincter of the bladder.

Enuresis puerperarum, an involuntary discharge of urine from injury in childbearing.

Enuresis a sparganosi, an involuntary discharge of urine from a suppression of milk.

Enygnion, } a dream.

Enygnium, }

Enyposaphros, } expectoration in cases of diseased liver;

Enyposaphrus, } a tendency to putrescency.

Enystron, abomasum; last stomach of animals which chew the cud.

Eon, the circumference of the eye.

Epacmasticos, } synochus; continued fever.

Epacmasticus, }

Epacme, the exacerbation of a disease.

Epracros, sharp pointed.

Epagogion, } the prepuce.

Epagogium, }

Epanaclesis, the unexpected return of a disease.

Epanadidontes pueri, fevers with increasing heat.

Epanadiplosis, } a kind of double tertian.

Epanalepsis, }

Epanalepsis a calore, a pure inflammatory fever from heat.
Epanalepsis a frigore, a pure inflammatory fever from cold.
Epanalepsis lactea, a pure inflammatory fever from suppression of milk.
Epanalepsis menstrua, a pure inflammatory fever preceding menstrual eruption.
Epanalepsis nauseativa, a pure inflammatory fever from weak digestion.
Epanalepsis a phlogosi, a pure inflammatory fever from inflammation.
Epanalepsis plethorica, a pure inflammatory fever from fulness of vessels.
Epanalepsis puerperarum, a pure inflammatory fever from lingering labour.
Epanapnoesis, quick respiration.
Epanastasis, any tumour, or tubercle.
Epancylotos, a spiral bandage.
Epanthisma, efflorescence.
Ephantlesia, sprinkling the body with water.
Epaoidai, an amulet, or charm.
Ephaphresis, repeated bleeding.
Ephaphros, frothy.
Ephar, hepar; the liver.
Eparcos, } a white speck on the
Eparcos, } eye.
Eparita, liver-coloured clay.
Epharma, } any kind of tumour; a
Epharsis, } tumour of the parotid
 gland.
Epharoth, botrys Mexicana.
Ephasmastica febris, a fever in its increase.
Ephauxis, exacerbation; increase.
Ephencranis, the cerebellum.
Eperlanus, the smelt fish.
Ephebeon, } the pubes; puberty.
Ephebeum, }
Ephedra, hippuris; horse-tail; an instrument for luxations; the buttocks.
Ephedra maritima major, sea grape, or shrub horse-tail.
Ephedra maritima minor, lesser sea horse-tail.

Ephedrana, the buttocks.
Ephelcis, crust of an ulcer; hardened purulent expectoration.
Ephelis, a freckle, or sun burn; tan; morpew.
Ephemera, diaria; a fever of one day.
Ephemera a calore, a pure inflammatory fever from exposure to heat.
Ephemera a frigore, a pure inflammatory fever from exposure to cold.
Ephemera lactea, a pure inflammatory fever from suppression of milk.
Ephemera menstrua, a pure inflammatory fever preceding menstrual eruption.
Ephemera nauseativa, a pure inflammatory fever from weak digestion.
Ephemera a phlogosi, a pure inflammatory fever from inflammation.
Ephemera plethorica, a pure inflammatory fever from fulness of vessels.
Ephemera puerperarum, a pure inflammatory fever from lingering labour.
Ephemerides, fevers attacking at particular times of the moon.
Ephemeron, } deadly saffron; a spe-
Ephemerum, } cies of hermodactyls.
Ephmeros, a fever of a day.
Ephemerum, spiderwort.
Ephesium, a plaster of Celsus.
Ephialtes, the night-mare, or incubus.
Ephialtia, pænonia.
Ephidrosis, diseased sweating.
Ephippium, sella turcica.
Ephodes, excretory ducts; periodical febrile attacks; morbid causes.
Epiata, a kind of tertian fever.
Epialos, }
Epialus, } the cold fit of fever.
Epialles, }
Epibole, } the night-mare.
Epicanthides, plural of *Epicanthis*; the angles of the eyes.
Epicarpium, the soft part of fruit; any application to the wrist.

Epicauma, encauma; a burn.
Epiceræ, fenugreek.
Epicerastica, emollient applications.
Epicheirêsis, a manual operation.
Epicholos, } bilious.
Epicholus, }
Epichordis, the mesentery.
Epichorios, epidermis; scarf skin.
Epicalis, the upper eyelid.
Epicolica regiones, the lumbar region; the parts near the colon.
Epicophosis, deafness.
Epicranium, the common teguments, &c. of the cranium.
Epicranius, a muscle raising the eyebrows.
Epicrasis, cure by alteratives; a critical evacuation of bad humours.
Epicrisis, a judgment, or opinion.
Epiction, the part above the pubes; downy lint.
Epicyema, } a foetus, a mole; super-
Epicyesis, } foetation.
Epidemicus, } epidemic, contagious,
Epidemius, } or prevailing disease.
Epideris, clitoris.
Epidermis, the cuticle, scarf, or outer skin.
Epidesis, } bandages to secure and
Epidesmus, } compress.
Epididymis, a part, or appendage of the testicle, formed by a convolution of the vas deferens.
Epididymis distensa, spermatocoele.
Epidosis, a preternatural increase of the body, or of disease.
Epidrome, any accumulation of humours.
Epigæa, trailing arbutus.
Epigastricæ, the epigastric arterics.
Epigastricus, belonging to the
Epigastrium, the upper and fore part of the belly.
Epigennema, } the fur on the tongue;
Epigenesis, } an accessory symptom.
Epiginomenus, springing out of; a symptom naturally succeeding, or to be expected, in the progress of a disease.
Epiglossum, }
Epiglottis, } laurus Alexandrina.

Epiglottis, the cartilage at the opening of the trachea; Spanish purple-flowering milk-vetch.
Epiglottum, an instrument to elevate the eyelids.
Epigloutis, } the upper part of the
Epiglutis, } buttock.
Epigonatis, the knee-pan.
Epigonides, muscles inserted into the knees.
Epigonon, } a foetus; a mole.
Epigonum, }
Epigounides, the muscles of the knee.
Epigryphus, having a Roman nose.
Epilampsis, sparkling, or flashing.
Epilemphis, } epilepsy or falling
Epilentia, } sickness; convulsion,
Epilepsia, } loss of sense, foaming at the mouth, groaning, afterwards sleepiness.
Epilepsia cachectica, epilepsy arising from bad habit of body.
Epilepsia cerebralis, epilepsy arising from some defect in the brain.
Epilepsia a dolore, epilepsy arising from pain.
Epilepsia a veneno, epilepsy from poison.
Epilepsia exanthematica, epilepsy arising from repelled eruptive diseases.
Epilepsia febricosa, epilepsy arising from fever.
Epilepsia ab inanitione, epilepsy from debility.
Epilepsia occasionalis, epilepsy arising from some accident.
Epilepsia a pathemate, epilepsy arising from some passion of the mind.
Epilepsia plethorica, epilepsy arising from plethora.
Epilepsia rachialgica, epilepsy arising from rickets.
Epilepsia stomachica, epilepsy arising from foul stomach.
Epilepsia sympathica, epilepsy arising from imitation.
Epilepsia symptomatica, epilepsy arising from some other disease.
Epilepsia syphilitica, epilepsy arising from venereal disease.

Epilepsia a terrore, epilepsy arising from terror.
Epilepsia traumatica, epilepsy arising from wounds.
Epilepsia uterina, epilepsy arising from hysterics.
Epilepsia verminosa, epilepsy from worms.
Epilesmon, loss of memory.
Epilogismus, } rational induction, or
Epilogos, } inference.
Epimedium, the plant barrenwort.
Epimelas, a white stone covered with a black crust.
Epimelis, the small bastard medlar.
Epimorios, } an unequal pulse.
Epimorius, }
Epimylis, the knee pan.
Epinemesis, administering to the sick.
Epineucos, an unequal pulse.
Epinephelos, } a cloud in the urine.
Epinephelus, }
Epinotion, the shoulder blade.
Epinyctus, an angry pustule generally appearing in the night.
Epios, mild; a gentle epidemic fever.
Epipactis, a species of hellebore.
Epiparoxysmus, an unusual frequency of febrile exacerbation.
Epipasma, cataplasma.
Epipaston, any powdered drug sprinkled on the body.
Epiphechys, the arm above the elbow.
Epiphephykos, } adnata; growing up-
Epiphephycus, } on.
Epiphænomenon, an accessory, or adventitious symptom.
Epiphania, the exterior habit of the body.
Epiphlebos, one having prominent veins.
Epiphlogisma, any violent inflammation, attended with pain, tumour, and redness; a burning heat in any part; the shingles.
Epiphora, watery eyes; inflammation of any part.
Epiphyllitis, any plant with leaves on the flowers.
Epiphyllotermopheræ, plants bear-

ing seeds on the backs of the leaves.
Epiphysis, the spongy extremity of infantine bones; any portion of bone growing upon another, but separated from it by a cartilage.
Epiplasma, a poultice, or cataplasm.
Epiplegia, hemiplegia.
Epipleroses, super-repletion.
Epiplocele, a rupture of the omentum.
Epiploicus, belonging to the omentum.
Epiploitis, the puerperal fever.
Epiploocomistes, a large belly from increased omentum; an omental hernia.
Epiploomphalon, an umbilical rupture.
Epiploon, omentum.
Epiploscheoceles, a scrotal hernia containing omentum.
Epipolæus, slight disease.
Epipolasis, a species of chymical sublimation; redundancy; fluctuation.
Epipoma, an instrument for covering the shoulder in a luxation.
Epiporoma, callous concretion about the joints.
Epitptyxis, a spasmodic closing of the lips.
Epiphyrexia, a rapid exacerbation.
Epirigesis, unusual cold.
Epirrheos, any influx of fluids.
Episarcidium, anasarca.
Epischesis, obstructed excretion.
Epischion, } os pubis.
Epischium, }
Episcopales valvulæ, the mitral valves of the heart.
Episeion, the pubes.
Episemasia, the beginning of febrile paroxysms.
Episphasmos, } inspiration; attrac-
Episphasmus, } tion.
Episplastica, blister plasters, or drawing drugs.
Episphæria, the convolutions of the brain.
Episplenus, afflicted with diseased spleen.

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Epistagmos, } a catarrh.
Epistagnus, }
Epistaphylini, muscles of the palate.
Epistasis, obstructed excretion; the substance on the surface of urine.
Epistaxis, bleeding from the nose.
Episthotonos, a spasmodic curvature of the body forwards.
Epistomion, a stopper of the vent of a furnace, or of a bottle.
Epistrophæus, the 2d vertebra of the neck.
Epistrophe, } inversion; distortion;
Epistrophis, } relapse.
Episynthetic, physicians attentive to collect facts.
Epitasis, the beginning and increase of fever.
Epitecnos, } fruitful.
Epitecnus, }
Epitedeuma, any peculiar regimen.
Epitex, a woman near delivery.
Epithelium, the fine cuticle on the lips, fauces, &c.
Epithema, fomentation; poultice; a lid or cover.
Epithesis, straightening crooked limbs by instruments.
Epithymbrum, moss growing on winter savory.
Epithymum, dodder of thyme.
Epitocos, } pregnancy.
Epitocus, }
Epoche, epischesis; retention.
Epocheteusis, any partial derivation of fluids.
Epode, } cure by incantation.
Epodos, }
Epomis, the acromion, or summit of the shoulder.
Epomphalion, } an application to
Epomphalium, } the navel.
Epops, the upupa, or hoop bird.
Eposchion, the tendril of plants.
Eposilinga, scales of iron.
Epsema, a decoction.
Epulis, a tubercle or excrescence from the gums.
Epulotica, epulotics; drying, or cicatrizing applications.
Equicervus, the elk.
Equi-clibanus, the heat of horse-dung.

ERE

Equina frasa, the horse bean.
Equinox, equal day and night.
Equisetum, horse-tail.
 aquaticum majus, great marsh horse-tail.
Equisetum arvense, corn, or field horse-tail.
Equisetum fatidum, stinking horse-tail.
Equisetum majus, great marsh horse-tail.
Equisetum minus, corn horse-tail.
 palustre, great marsh horse-tail.
Equisetum polygonoides femina, female horse-tail.
Equisetum pratense, meadow horse-tail.
Equisetum ramosum, branched naked horse-tail.
Equisetum sylvaticum, woodland horse-tail.
Equisetum terrestre, naked horse-tail.
Equitatio, horse exercise; riding.
Equi venter, horse-dung.
Equus, a horse.
 asinus, the ass.
Eradicativus, any strong purge.
Eranthemus, Adonis flos; chamomile.
Erasistratus, an ancient physician, grandson to Aristotle.
Erebinthus, cicer, or vetch pea.
Erector clitoridis, a muscle of the clitoris.
Erectores penis, the two erector muscles of the penis.
Erectus, (in botany) at right angles to the stalk.
Eregmos, bean meal; any leguminous fruit decorticated and broken in pieces.
Ereisma, a stay to a bandage.
Erethismos, } any irritating cause;
Erethismus, } increased sensibility and irritability.
Eretria terra, Eretrian earth.
Ereugmos, } eructation or belch-
Ereugmus, } ing.
Ereumena, cloudy.
 ura, urine that assumes a cloudy consistence in the middle.

ERR

Ereuthos, redness.
Ereuxia, eructation, or belching.
Ergalia, explanation of alchymical instruments.
Ergasima, the worst kind of myrrh.
Ergasterum, a laboratory.
Ergon, a work ; any animal function.
Ergot, diseased rye ; dyspepsia from eating bad corn.
Erica, common heath.
 baccifera, } black-berried
 coris foliis, } heath.
 humilis, }
 officinalis, } erica, or com-
 sumila, } mon heath.
Ericerum, eye-water made of heath.
Erigeron, }
Erigerum, } groundsel, or senecio.
 caruleum, } blue flea-
 quartum, } bane ; co-
 tomentosum, } nyza rag-
 wort, or Jacobæa.
Erincos, wild fig tree.
Erino, }
Erinus, } the plant water basil.
Eriophorum, the cotton plant.
Erithacus, the red start.
Erithales, houseleeks.
Erithronium satyrium, broad-leaved dandelion.
Erix, the upper part of the liver.
Erizamba, king's spear ; yellow asphodel.
Erodenia, corrosive applications.
Erodiuum, a term for prognostic among chymists.
Erosio, erosion, or eating into.
Erosus, notched.
Erotion, baum.
Erotamania, the melancholy of lovers.
Erotulus, a species of mushroom.
Erpes, herpes ; the shingles.
Errana, irregular fevers.
Erraticus, wandering ; fevers with irregular paroxysms.
Errhina, errhines, or sternutatories ; drugs producing sneezing, and increased secretion from the nose.
Erripsis, extreme debility.
Error loci, error of place ; in the humoral pathology, it means fluids

ERY

getting into wrong vessels ; dislocation.
Eruca, herb rocket gentle ; a worm.
 sativa, garden rocket.
 sylvestris, wild rocket.
Erucago, corn rocket.
Eructatio, a belching.
Erušina, calcitrapa ; star thistle.
Eruptio, bursting of an abscess ; cutaneous eruption.
Eruthemata, erysipelalous pustules.
Erva de Sancta Maria, a species of arum.
Ervilla, garden spurge ; a vetch.
Ervum, the bitter vetch, or tare.
 lens, the lentil.
 orientale, the eastern vetch.
 sylvestre, crimson grass vetch.
Ervum verum, the bitter vetch.
Eryge, eructatio.
Erygmatores, flatulent.
Eryngium, eryngo, or sea holly.
Erysimum, hedge mustard ; sauce alone.
Erysimum altharia, the herb Jack by the hedge.
Erysimum latifolium, common hedge mustard.
Erysimum theophrasti, buck wheat.
Erysipelaceus, erysipelalous.
Erysipelas, St. Anthony's fire ; a diffused inflammation with fever of two or three days, generally with coma or delirium if on the face.
Erysipelas pestilens, malignant erysipelas.
Erysipelas pulmonis, erysipelas of the lungs.
Erysipelas phlyctenodes, the shingles, or erysipelas with small vesicles.
Erysipelas rosa, the rose.
 typhodes, erysipelas running to gangrene.
Erysipelas vesiculosum, the rose, or erysipelas with large vesicles.
Erysipelas a veneno, erysipelas from poison.
Erysipelas zoster, erysipelas extending round the waist ; shingles.

ESS

Erysipelatoides, a swelling and inflammation resembling erysipelas.
Erysisceptium, rose wood.
Erythema, erysipelatous redness of the face or skin.
Erythema a frigore, pernio.
ambustio, inflammation from burns or scalds.
Erythema gangrænosum, anthrax, or carbuncle.
Erythicus, the red breast.
Erythos, } redness.
Erythus, }
Erythracium, the plant dog's stone.
Erythraeus, a pearl from the Red Sea.
Erythron, a red amalgam.
Erythrodanum, madder.
Erythroides, the vaginal coat of the testicle.
Erythronium, the plant dog's stone.
Erythroxylo, logwood; flower fence.
Erythrus, the herb sumach.
Es, corpus, or body.
Esaphe, uterine examination.
Esca, food.
Escapatli, a species of senna.
Escarpe, fascia.
Eschara, an eschar, or burn by caustic; a marine plant.
Escharapêpa, roasted barley meal.
Escharotica, escharotics; destroyers of flesh; caustics; corrosives.
Eschatia, the extremities of the limbs.
Eschel, imperfect zaffer.
Escorzonera, viper grass.
Esculus, a species of oak; the beech.
Escura, an eschar, or burn from caustic.
Esebon, common salt.
Esmyrnismenos, } mixed with
Esmyrnismenus, } myrrh.
Esoche, a tumour within the anus.
Ephlasis, the drawing in of a part from injury.
Essatum potentiale, the medicinal power of drugs.
Essatum vinum, medicated wine.

EUÆ

Essentia, the essence, or principal ingredient of a simple.
Essentia de cedra, essence of bergamot.
Essentiale sal, diuretic salt.
oleum, essential oil.
Essentialis, essential, applied to salts.
Essentialis febris, an idiopathic fever.
Essera, a species of chronic nettle rash.
Essodinum, a prediction from natural signs.
Esthiomenos, a malignant ulcer.
Esula, spurge.
Indica, the gamboge plant.
major, great marsh spurge.
marina, sea spurge.
minor, pine spurge.
solissequa, following the sun.
Esuries, hunger.
Etesia, the etesian, or cool north-eastern winds.
Ethel, white earth; magnesia; fire; blackness.
Ether, æther.
Ethica, hectic.
Ethiops, a black; a name applied to several medicines from their colour.
Ethiops antimoniale, sulphuretum hydrargyri stibiaturum nigrum.
Ethiops minerale, hydrargyrum cum sulphure.
Ethiops per se, oxydum hydrargyri nigrum.
Ethmoides, sieve-like; the ethmoid bone of the skull.
Ethnici, igneous meteors about volcanoes.
Etimodrys, a species of oak.
Etnos, any leguminous food.
Etron, the lower part of the belly, or hypogastrium.
Ettalche, a species of cedar.
Etymodrys, quercus, or oak.
Etythoxylym Brasilianum, Brasil wood.
Evacuatio, any discharge from the body.
Euamia, sweetness of the blood.

EUO

Eualthes, easily cured.
Euanaleptos,
Euanaleptus,
Euanasphaltos,
Euanasphaltus,
Euanthemom,
Euanthmum,
Euaſhion, a gentle medicine for piles.
Evaporatio, dissipation of any fluid by heat.
Euboica nux, the walnut.
Eucardios, grateful to the stomach.
Eucatascepton, a wound properly supported.
Euchraa, good colour.
Euchylos,
Euchymia,
Eucinetos, easy to be moved.
Eudiasneustos,
Eudiasneustus,
Eudiometer, an instrument for determining the purity of the air.
Euecticos,
Euecticus,
Euelces, ulcers easy of cure.
Eucoelius,
Eucoilia,
Eucrasia, a good temperament.
Euclypidium, an eye-water.
Euembolos, a skilful bone setter.
Euemetus, vomiting with ease.
Euepaesthetus, having the senses in perfection.
Eueres, handy and accommodating.
Everriculum, a scoop used in lithotomy.
Eversio, ectropium.
Euexia, a good habit of body.
Eugeos,
Eugeus,
Evistiola, a leprous disease of the neck.
Eule, a worm bred in ulcers.
Eulogium, the small pox; measles.
Eunosus, easily disordered.
Eunuchion, the lettuce.
Eunuchus, a eunuch.
Enodes, smelling sweet.
Euodia, a healthful or agreeable disposition; a ready method for

EUR

obtaining any end; a particular collyrium.
Euonymoides Canadensis, a plant of Canada.
Euonymus, simarouba.
Africanus, African berry, or spindle tree.
Euonymus latifolius, broad-leaved spindle, or distaff tree.
Euonymus vulgaris, the spindle tree.
Eupatoria Canadensis, blue fleabane.
Eupatorisphalacron, agrimony.
Eupatorium, water hemp, or hemp agrimony.
Eupatorium adulterinum,
Arabum,
aromaticum,
cannabinum,
Græcorum,
Messue,
odoratum,
verum,
veterum,
perfoliatum,
Eupepsia, good digestion.
Eupeptica, substances easy of digestion.
Euphorbia palustris, spurge.
Euphorbia Canariensis, a species of spurge in the Canary Islands, which affords the gum euphorbium.
Euphorbium, the euphorbium plant of Barbary.
Euphoria, the mild operation of drugs; that ease with which some bear the course of a distemper.
Euphorista, medicines easily prepared.
Euphragia,
Euphrasia,
Euphyia, a good habit of body.
Euphrosyne, the herb eye-bright.
Eupnoia,
Eupnæa,
Euphorista,
Euphoriston,
Euraeos,
Euroius,
Eurphæac, male speedwell.
Euros, putrefaction.

E X A

Eurus, the east wind.
Eurychoria, any internal cavity.
Eurythmia, an equal pulse; surgical dexterity.
Eusamon, the herb rocket.
Eusarcus, such a proportion of flesh as is sufficient to give symmetry and strength to all the parts.
Euschemosyne, decent gravity.
Eusemia, favourable symptoms.
Eusitia, good appetite.
Eusplanchnus, having good viscera.
Eustomachus, having a good stomach.
Eustathes, the regular succession of seasons, or symptoms.
Eutaxia, a healthful state.
Euthanasia, an easy or happy death.
Euthenia, fulness of health.
Euthesia, a strong constitution.
Euthymia, a serene mind.
Euthyporos, the extension necessary in fractured bones.
Eutocus, easy labours, or childbirth.
Eutrophia, good nourishment.
Euzomen, the herb rocket.
Evacuantia, medicines suited to promote the natural excretions.
Evacuatio, evacuation, or throwing of; any diminution of the animal fluids, whether by bleeding, purging, or other means.
Evacuatorii, diseases with increased evacuation.
Evaporatio, evaporation, or dissipation of fluids by heat.
Eventus, termination of disease.
Everriculum, a spoon to take small stones out of the bladder.
Eversio, turning up of the eyelids.
Evisiola, a leprous disorder in the nape of the neck.
Exacerbantes, remitting fevers.
Exacerbatio, a paroxysm of fever.
Exacinata, fruit deprived of its stone.
Exæmus, without blood.
Exæresis, removing excrescences.
Exalptes, aliptæ; anointers.
Exalma, } dislocation of vertebræ.
Exalsis, }

E X C

Exaltatio, a chymical word for increase of strength, or virtue, in any thing.
Exanbloma, } miscarriage.
Examblosis, }
Exanastomosis, the joining or inosculation of blood-vessels.
Exanastrophe, recovery from disease.
Exanguis, without blood; so the ancients called the nerves, cartilages, bones, &c. which appeared white.
Exania, bearing down; procidentia ani.
Exanimatio, death; fainting.
Exanthema, } a rash; pustules;
Exanthisma, } eruptions.
Exanthema serosum, the greater vesicular fever.
Exanthemata serosa, serous eruptions; pemphigus.
Exanthropia, a species of melancholy.
Exapsis, inflammation; the heat of digestion.
Excarragma, a fracture; collision; rubbing.
Exarchiatus, chief physician.
Exarma, an elevated tumour.
Exarsio, hectic heat.
Exartema, an amulet, or charm.
Exarthrema, }
Exarthroma, } a luxation.
Exarthrosis, }
Exarticulatio, dislocation.
Exarthros, } a person with large
Exarthrus, } joints.
Exarysis, exhaustion; decay of strength.
Exasperatio, the increase of disease; rendering the skin rough.
Excandescencia, aptitude to such passions of the mind as bring on real distempers.
Excathisma, a semicupium, or warm bath for part of the body.
Excedens, (in botany) comparatively long.
Excidentia, a dislocation.
Excipiens, the most abundant ingredient in composition.
Excipulum, a chymical receiver.

Excisio, a cutting out; amputation.
Excluserium, medicine procuring abortion.
Excoriatio, } excoriation, abra-
Excoriatis, } sion, or depriving of
Excoriatura, } skin; decortication
of trees, &c.
Excorticatio, decorticatio; taking off rind.
Excrementitius, feculent; refuse.
Excrementum, the excrement, or fæces.
Excrecentia, any superfluous part, as wens, warts, &c.
Excrecentia faba Bengalensis, the Bengal bean.
Excreta, all evacuations of feculent matters.
Excretio, excretion or throwing out matters or fluids secreted.
Exculia ventriculi, a brush for washing the stomach.
Excechebronchos, a person of prominent throat.
Exceheglutos, } prominent but-
Exceheglutus, } tocks.
Exegesis, explanation.
Exelcosis, ulceration.
Exelcysmus, the depression of a bone.
Exenterizesis, the loss of marrow, or pith.
Exerama, matter thrown off by vomiting.
Exercitatio, exercise.
Exerrheusis, } any curative evacua-
Exerrhesis, } tion.
Exerrhosis, }
Exetriasmemos, } strained.
Exetriasmenus, }
Exeunuchizesis, castration.
Exfoliatio, exfoliation, or a separation of bone; disquamation.
Exfoliativum, a rugine, or rasping instrument.
Exhalatio, sending off in vapours.
Exhaustio, loss of strength.
Exinanitio, evacuation.
Exipoticos, } digesting or deterging
Exipoticus, } applications.
Exischios, exarthros; a luxation of the thigh.
Exitelos, substances affording little or no nourishment.

Exitura, a running abscess; all sorts of putrid excrements.
Exitus ani, a falling down, or prolapsus of the anus.
Exochas, tubercle near the verge of the anus.
Exocyste, } a protrusion of the in-
Exocystis, } ner membrane of the bladder.
Exomphalos, rupture or dropsy of the navel.
Exonchoma, any very prominent tumour.
Exoneirosis, nocturnal pollution, or involuntary emission of semen in sleep.
Exophthalmia, a protrusion of the eyeball.
Exorcismos, exorcism, or expelling evil spirits from the body by religious ceremonies.
Exorescentia, exacerbation.
Exoss, } a leech; a fish from which
Exosis, } isinglass is obtained.
Exostosis, an excrescence, or morbid enlargement of a bone.
Exoticus, any foreign production.
Expectorantia, expectorants; medicines promoting discharges from the lungs.
Expectoratio, a discharge of mucus from the lungs.
Expellentia, medicines which drive out worms, or morbid humours.
Expiratio, the expulsion of air from the lungs in respiration.
Expletio, repletion.
Exploratio, examination or probing of a wound.
Exploratrix, a chymical cupel, or test.
Explosio, explosion; chymical detonation, or fulmination.
Expressio, expression; pressing out.
Expuitio, spitting out.
Expulsio, driving out morbid matters.
Exsertus, (in botany) the stamen appearing above the corolla.
Exsiccatio, drying.
Extasis, a trance; swooning.
Extipulatus, without haulm, or stems.

EXT

Exsuccasio, an ecchymosis, or collection of blood under the skin.
Exsudatio, a critical sweat.
Extasis, swooning; extasis.
Extensio, extension, or drawing out.
Extensor, a term applied to muscles extending any part.
Extensor brevis, a muscle of the humerus.
Extensor carpi lunaris, } muscles
radialis, } of the fore arm.
Extensor digitorum brevis, a muscle of the toe.
Extensor digitorum communis, a muscle of the fore arm.
Extensor digitorum longus, a muscle of the toes.
Extensor indicis, a muscle of the fore finger.
Extensor longus, a muscle of the scapula.
Extensor minimi digiti, a muscle of the little finger.
Extensor primi internodii pollicis, a muscle of the thumb.
Extensor secundi internodii pollicis, a muscle of the thumb.
Extensor tertii internodii pollicis, a muscle of the thumb.
Extensor pollicis longus, a muscle of the great toe.
Extensor pollicis brevis, a muscle of the toes.
Extenuatio, leanness.
Extergentia, cleansers.
Externus, external; outward.
mallei, laxator tympani.
Extinctio, powdering; death; annihilation.
Extirpatio, cutting out; amputation.
Extractio, extraction, or drawing out; solution by menstrua.
Extractum, extract of the finer and most efficacious parts of vegetables, inspissated by evaporation.
Extractum absinthii, extract of wormwood.
Extractum aconiti, extract of aconitum, or wolfsbane.
Extractum cacuminis genistæ, extract of broom tops.

EXT

Extractum capiti papaveris albi, extract of white poppy heads.
Extractum catharticum, colocintida, aloes, scammony, and cardamoms.
Extractum colocynthidis compositum, colocintida, aloes, scammony, and cardamoms.
Extractum chamomeli, extract of chamomile.
Extractum cicutæ, } extract
conii maculati, } of hemlock.
Extractum cinchonæ, extract of Peruvian bark.
Extractum columbæ, extract of columbo root.
Extractum corticis Peruviani, extract of Peruvian bark.
Extractum croci, extract of saffron.
enulæ campane, extract of elecampane.
Extractum gentianæ, extract of gentian.
Extractum glycyrrhizæ, extract of liquorice.
Extractum guaiaci, extract of guaiacum.
Extractum jalapii, extract of jalap.
hamatoxyli, extractum ligni Campechensis.
Extractum helleboris nigri, extract of black hellebore.
Extractum ligni Campechensis, extract of logwood.
Extractum martis, extract of steel.
opii, extract of opium.
papaveris albi, extract of the white poppy.
Extractum purgans, extractum catharticum.
Extractum rudii, pilula rudii.
rutæ, extract of rue.
sabinæ, extract of savine.
saturni, aqua lithargyri acetata, or extract of lead.
Extractum seminum cicutæ, extract of hemlock seeds.
Extractum sennæ, extract of senna.
thebaicum, extract of opium.
Extrafoliaceus, growing on the outside of the leaf.

Extravasatio, extravasation; effusion of blood into cavities, or under the skin.

Extraversio, the chymical evolution of some hidden power.

Extremities, extremities.

Extrinsecus, the external parts; painful disorders of the external parts.

Extnberantia, cutaneous tumours.

Exuberes, weaned children.

Exumbilicatio, a protuberant navel.

Exulceratio, small superficial ulceration.

Exulceratio ossis, caries.

Exungulatio, exungulation, or cutting off the white parts of roses.

Exustio, combustion.

Exuvia, the cast skins of vipers.

Ezeph, the sun.

Ezerich, salt.

Ezquaduitl, the dragon's blood tree.

Ezula, spurge; esula.

F.

F. f. or ft. in prescriptions, abbreviations of fiat, or fiant, let it or them be made: thus, *ft. bolus*, let the substance be made into a bolus, &c.

Faba, a bean.

Bengalensis, an eastern dried fruit called myrobalans.

Faba crassa, common orpine, or live long.

Faba Ægyptia, the Egyptian pontic bean.

Faba equina, horse bean.

febrifuga, the nux vomica of the East Indies.

Faba fusa, bean flour.

Græca latifolia, an astringent plant.

Faba Indica, the nux vomica of the East Indies.

Faba inversa, common orpine or live long.

Faba major, Turkey and garden bean.

Faba minor, the horse bean.

purgatrix, the Barbadoes nut.

sancti Ignatii, the nux vomica of the East Indies.

Faba suilla, common henbane.

Fabacium, a cake of bean meal.

Fabaginea, } a bitter vermifuge plant

Fabago, } of Syria; bean chaff.

Fabaria, anacampseros; orpine.

Faber, the doug, a small fish.

Fabricius, Jerome, a celebrated Italian physician and surgeon, who died about 1603; he has left several valuable treatises in physic and surgery.

Fabrilis nigrica, black lead.

Fabrorum aqua, forge water.

Facies, the face.

Hippocratica, the Hippocratic face, indicating death.

Facies rubra, the red pimpled face; gutta rosacea.

Factitius, artificial; formed by art.

Facultas, faculty, or power to perform any act, either mental or bodily.

Fæcula, residua of vegetable juices.

bryonica, the dried fæces of bryony root.

Fæculentus, feculent, or dreggy.

Fæx, singular of *Fæces*, the dregs of liquors; alvine evacuations.

Fagaria major, an aromatic eastern berry.

Fagaria octandria, the taccamahacca plant.

Fagonia, the name of a plant.

Fagohyrum, } buck wheat, or

Fagotriticum, } brank.

Fagus, the beech tree.

castanea, the chesnut tree.

Falcanos, arsenic.

Falcata siliqua cornuta, medic; fodder.

Falcatus, hooked.

Falciformis, scythe-shaped.

falx, the falx, or falciform process of the dura mater which divides the hemispheres of the brain.

Falcinellus, a species of heron; curlew.

Falco, the falcon.

Faldella, contorted lint used for compresses.

Fallopil ligamentum, Poupert's ligament.

Fallopilus, a physician of Italy, born in 1490, after whom several parts of the body are named.

Falx, a scythe; a process of the dura mater; a species of melica.

Famelicus, hungry; starved.

Fames, hunger.

canina, a voracious, or dog-like hunger.

Famigeratissimum, the name of a plaster used in intermittents.

Fangki, (Chinese) long birthwort.

Far, any decorticated grain.

Farcinialis, allantois.

Farctura, any animal or fruit filled with medicinal ingredients.

Farctus, stuffed; crammed.

Farfara, } coltsfoot, or tussilago.

Farfarella, }

Farfarus, white poplar.

Farina, meal; flour.

fecundans, the impregnating dust of plants.

Farinacea, mealy substances.

Farinarium, a mealy food used by the ancients.

Farinha fresca, the fine flour of cassada.

Farinha relada, undressed flour of cassada.

Farinifera, the Indian bread, or sago tree.

Farnesianus flos, potatoe; Jerusalem artichoke.

Farrago, bastard sponge.

Farrea nubes, pityriasis; branny scales.

Farrens, scurfy.

Fascia, a bandage, fillet, or roller; part of a tendon.

Fascia dividens, a bandage for the neck.

Fascia Heliodori, the T bandage.

lata, a muscle so named from its inclosing most of the muscles of the os femoris.

Fascia lumborum, a tendinous expansion on the loins, or sacrum.

Fascia sex capitum, a six-headed roller.

Fascia spiralis refrens, a spiral roller.

Fascia uniens, a roller applied to promote the union of divided parts.

Fascialis, tensor vaginæ femoris; musculus sartorius.

Fasciatio, bandaging.

Fasciatus, growing in bundles.

Fascicularis, tuberosc roots in bundles.

Fasciculatus, growing in bundles.

Fasciculus, a handful; a species of inflorescence.

Fasciola, the fluke, or gourd worm.

barbata, the bearded fluke.

hepatica, the liver fluke.

intestinalis, the intestinal fluke.

Fasdir, tin.

Fastidium, aversion; loathing.

Fastigiatus, like the ridge of a house.

Fatuitas, idiotism; fatuity; foolishness.

Fatuus, silly.

Fauces, plural of *Faux*, the top of the throat.

Faufel, terra Japonica, or catechu; areca.

Faulx, steel.

Faux, the top of the throat; the mouth of the tube of a flower.

Favago australis, bastard sponge.

Faviformis, like honey-comb.

Favonius, the west wind.

Favus, cerion; a foul ulcer; a species of boletus; a honey-comb.

Febricula, a slight degree of symptomatic fever.

Febrifuga, medicines removing fever; the plant feverfew; lesser centaury.

F E B

Febrifugum cranii, regulus of antimony.
Febrifugum sal, regenerated marine salt.
Febris, a fever, or pyrexia without local disease.
Febris alba, } chlorosis.
 amatoria, }
 amphimerina, a quotidian, or remittent fever.
Febris anginosa, scarlatina anginosa.
 anomala, any irregular, or undefined fever.
Febris aphthosa, an aphthous fever.
 ardens, a burning inflammatory fever; caustos.
Febris autumnalis, } an autumnal,
 biliosa, } or bilious fever.
 bullosa, the pemphigus, or vesicular fever.
Febris cacatoria, an intermittent with diarrhœa.
Febris caput impetens, tertiana catartica.
Febris carcerum, } the prison, or
 castrensis, } camp fever.
 catarrhalis, the catarrhal fever.
Febris cholericæ, a fever with diarrhœa.
Febris continua, a continued fever.
 assodes, a tertian fever with extreme restlessness.
Febris continua elodes, a fever with continual and profuse sweating.
Febris continua epiala, a fever with a continual sense of cold.
Febris continua leiphylia, a fever with internal heat and cold extremities.
Febris continua syncopalis, a continued fever with swoonings.
Febris contagiosa, the contagious fever.
Febris continens, synochus continued without intermission.
Febris critica, a critical fever.
 depuratoria, the depuratory, or cleansing fever.
Febris decurrens, an ardent fever.
 diaria, amphemerina.
 endemica, the endemical fever confined to a particular place.

F E B

Febris epidemica, the epidemical fever.
Febris erysipelacea, } erysipelatous
 erysipelatosa, } fever.
 exacerbans, a continued fever more urgent at a certain part of the day.
Febris exanthematica, fever with eruptions.
Febris flava, the yellow fever.
 hectica, a hectic fever.
 Hungarica, a species of tertian fever.
Febris hydrodes, a fever with profuse sweats.
Febris Indica, the Indian fever.
 inflammatoria, an inflammatory fever.
Febris intercurrents, any fever occurring at all seasons.
Febris intermittens, an intermittent fever, or ague.
Febris intestinalis, inflammation of the intestines.
Febris lactea, a milk fever.
 lenta, a slow fever.
 lenticularis, } a species of
 peticularis, } petechial fe-
 puncticularis, } ver.
 lymphatica, a fever with diseased lymphatics.
Febris maligna, the malignant fever.
 hectica, hectic fever with putrid symptoms.
Febris miliaris, the miliary fever.
 morbillosa, the measles.
 nautica, fever peculiar to seamen.
Febris nervosa, the nervous fever.
 nosocomicorum, fever of hospitals.
Febris nova, the new fever.
 palustris, the marsh fever.
 pemphigodes, pemphigus.
 pestilens, the plague.
 petechialis, } fever with pur-
 petechizans, } ple spots.
 pleuritica, the pleurisy.
 pneumonica, the inflammation of the lungs.
Febris purpurata, the purple fever.
 putrida, the putrid fever.
 remittens, remitting fever.

F E R

Febris scarlatina, scarlet fever.
Senegallensis, fever of Senegal.
Febris stomachica, inflammation of the stomach.
Febris sudatoria, sweating fever.
syncephalis, fever attended with frequent swooning.
Febris syneches epidemica, a tertian intermittent fever.
Febris synocha, an ardent fever.
synchoidea, synchoid fever, or of an intermediate degree between a synocha and typhoid.
Febris tertiana, a tertian fever.
typhodes, a typhus, or low fever.
Febris variolosa, a variolous, or small-pox fever.
Febris vesicatoria, vesicular fever.
urticaria, fever with nettle rash.
Fecula, } the dregs, or lees of li-
Fecula, } quors.
Fecunditas, fecundity ; fruitfulness.
Fegopyrum, } fagopyrum.
Fegotriticum, }
Fel, bilis ; bile ; gall.
natura, aloes.
Felis, a cat.
Fella, sulphureous water.
Felliculus, vesicula fellis.
Fellistua passio, cholera morbus.
Fellilich, iron.
Felt-spar, rhombic quartz, the pentantse of the Chinese, a genus of silicious earths.
Femen, the thigh.
Feminus, female.
Femoralia, breeches.
Femoralis arteria, the femoral artery.
Femoris os, the thigh bone.
Femur, the thigh.
Fenestra ovalis et rotunda, parts of the ear.
Ferentis, the strawberry tree.
Ferina, high delirium
Ferinus, savage ; brutal ; malignant.
Fermentatio, fermentation, or motion of invisible parts.

F I B

Fermentum, ferment ; barm ; yeast ; leaven ; froth of beer.
Ferramentum, instruments made of iron.
Ferramentum candens, red hot iron ; actual cautery.
Ferratus, impregnated with iron.
Ferri rubigo, rust of iron.
limatura, iron filings.
tinctura muriata, iron dissolved in spirit of salt.
Ferridus, hot.
Ferrugo, rust of iron.
Ferrum, iron.
ammoniacle, flores martiales ; colcothar, or iron filings sublimed with sal ammoniac.
Ferrum equinum, horse-shoe vetch.
saccharatum, candied steel.
tartarizatum, mars soluble ; iron exposed to the air with crystals of tartar.
Ferrum vitriolatum, sulphas ferri ; salt of steel ; iron dissolved in the vitriolic acid and crystallized ; green vitriol.
Fersæ, the measles.
Fertilis, bearing seed ; fertile.
Ferula, a staff ; herb fennel giant.
Africana, galbanifera ; the galbanum plant.
Ferula assafetida, the plant yielding assafetida.
Ferula folio breviori, bastard spignel.
galbanifera, small fennel giant.
Ferula glauco folio, candy all-heal.
major, fennel giant that affords sagapenum.
Ferula minor, all-heal of Æsculapius.
Ferulacea, ferula galbanifera.
Ferulago, small fennel giant.
Feruza, a precious stone.
Festuca avenacea, the great wild oat grass.
Festuca Italica, havergrass.
longis aristis, bearded like oats.
Festucago, a wild oat.
Fiber, the beaver
Fibra, } a fibre ; the smallest or-
Fibulla, } ganized part.

FIL

Fibrine, (French) coagulable lymph.
Fibrosus, a fibrous root.
Fibula, the outside, or smallest bone of the leg; a buckle, or button; a contrivance of the ancients for bringing the lips of wounds together.
Fibulaeus, a muscle of the fibula.
Ficaria, knobby-rooted figwort, or pilewort; celandine.
Ficatio, tubercles near the anus and pudenda.
Ficatus, fattened by feeding on figs.
Ficedula, a bird that feeds on figs.
Fici, excrescences about the fundament.
Ficoidea, } resembling a fig; house-
Ficoidea, } leek.
Fictilis, of earthenware.
Ficus, a fig tree; a species of tubercle appearing near the anus and pudenda.
Ficus Americana, a species of thorn apple.
Ficus Ægyptiaca, the Cretan mulberry-leaved fig tree; sycamore.
Ficus Indica, the banana tree.
Indica grana, cochineal.
infernalis, a species of spurge.
Malabarica, the fig tree of Malabar.
Ficus sativa, the common fig tree.
Fida, gold or silver.
Fidda, the moon.
Fideritis, chamæpitis, or ground pine.
Fideum, saffron.
Fidicinales, small muscles of the toes and fingers.
Fiducia, confidence.
Figentia, substances which fix volatiles, and concentrate acids.
Figura, the figure, or external form.
Figurata medicamenta, figured medicines, as pills, troches, &c.
Figurata stercora, figured, or formed stools.
Filacea radices, roots with numerous filaments.
Filago, cud, or cotton weed.
Alphina, the herb lion's foot.
Filamentosus, bearing thready fibres.
Filamentum, a filament, or thread-

FIS

like substance; a part of the stamens in flowers.
Filellum, the frenum of the penis.
Filetum, the frenum of the tongue.
Filicula, common maiden hair.
petra ruta facie, white maiden hair.
Filiformis, thread-shaped.
Filipendula, dropwort.
aquatica, water dropwort.
Filius ante patrem, any plant whose flower comes out before the leaf, as coltsfoot.
Filius albi, } terms in alchymy.
nigri, }
unius ostum, vitriol; orpiment.
Filius unius diei, an egg.
veneris, brass.
Filix, fern, or brakes.
aculeata, spear-pointed fern.
florida, the flowering fern.
famina, female fern, or poly-pody, or bracken.
Filix mas, the male fern, or poly-pody.
Filix querna, the lesser branched, or oak fern.
Filix repens, the creeping oak fern.
Filtratio, filtration, an accurate kind of straining.
Filtrum, a straining, or filtering instrument.
Filum arsenicale, corrosive sublimate.
Fimbria, fringe; catabema; applied to leaves with jagged edges.
Fimbria, the extremities of the Fallopiian tubes.
Fimbricata, fringed, or jagged.
Fimus, animal stercus, or dung.
Fingrigo, a West Indian plant called pisonia.
Firex, oil.
Firfir, a red colour.
Firmamentum, the firmament, heavens, or sky.
Firmamentum hominis, the constitution of man.
Firmisium mineralium, antimony.
Fissiculatio, anatomical dissection.

Fissilis, slate.

lapis, the Irish slate.

Fissites, cloven footed.

Fissum, fistula ani; the broad ligation of the liver.

Fissura, a fissure, crack, or fracture.
cerebri, } a deep, narrow
magna sylvii, } sulcus
 dividing the anterior and middle
 lobes of the cerebrum on each
 side.

Fissus, cloven.

Fistilla, gruel of pulse.

Fistula, a hollow sinuous ulcer; a catheter, or any pipe; a clyster pipe.

Fistula in ano, a fistula in or near the anus.

Fistula epididymi, a fistula in the epididymus.

Fistula lachrymalis, a fistula of the lachrymal sac.

Fistula in perinæo, a fistula in the perinæum.

Fistula pulmonalis, trachea arteria.
urinaria, the urethra.

Fistularia, stavesacre.

Fistularis, pipe-like; epithet of tubular plants.

Fixa, a substance not volatilized by heat.

Fixatio, fixing any volatile substances.

Flabelliformis, fan-shaped.

Flabellum marinum, a species of coral.

Flaccidus, withered; flaccid.

Flagellatio, a whipping, or scourging.

Flagellum, (in botany) a shoot like a lash, or thong; a barren twig.

Flammeolum, a species of spurge.

Flammula, silk for setons; a species of ranunculus; hearts-ease.

Flammula jovis, the upright lady's bow.

Flatuarii, chymists.

Flatulentus, windy; troubled with wind.

Flatus, flatus, flatulence, or wind.

furiosus, a painful disease from wind.

Flavedo, yellowness.

Flavum lignum, fustick wood of Jamaica.

Flemen, } a tumour about the an-
Flegmen, } cles; any callous furrow
 in the hands.

Fleresin, the gout.

Fletus, weeping.

Flexor, a bender, applied to muscles.

Flexor brevis minimi digiti manus, a muscle of the little finger.

Flexor capitis, a muscle of the hind head, or occiput.

Flexor carpi radialis, } muscles of
ulnaris, } the wrist.

digiti parvi, a muscle of the little finger.

Flexor digitorum accessorius, a muscle of the foot.

Flexor internodii digitorum pedis, a muscle of the toes.

Flexor internodii primi pollicis manus, a muscle of the thumb.

Flexor internodii primi et secundi pollicis, a muscle of the great and second toe.

Flexor internodii secundi digitorum manus, a muscle of the fingers and thumb.

Flexor internodii secundi pollicis manus, a muscle of the fingers and thumb.

Flexor internodii tertii digitorum manus, a muscle of the hand.

Flexor internodii tertii pollicis, a muscle of the thumb.

Flexor longus, a muscle of the foot.

pollicis brevis, a muscle of the great toe.

Flexor pollicis longus manus, a muscle of the hand

Flexor pollicis longus pedis, a muscle of the foot.

Flexor pollicis ossis primi et secundi, a muscle of the thumb.

Flexor sublimis, a muscle of the foot.

Flocculi urinae, the fine leaf-like clouds in urine.

Ficuosus, a stalk with many turnings.

Floralis, a flower leaf.

Flores, flowers, a name for the condensed parts of a body volatilized by heat.

FLO

Flores argentei, flowers of anti-
mony.
Flores benzoini, flowers of Benja-
min; benzoic acid.
Flores martiales, ferrum ammoni-
cale.
Flores salis ammoniaci, flowers of
ammonia.
Flores sulphuris, flowers of sulphur.
loti, flowers of sul-
phur washed.
Flores zinci, flowers of zinc.
Florescentia, (in botany) the act of
flowering.
Flos, a flower in botany.
aris, flowers of copper.
amentaceus, flowers in a bun-
dle, or catkin.
Flos ambergalis, common blue milk-
wort.
Flos amoris, flower gentle.
apetalus, a flower without pe-
tals.
Flos campaniformis, a bell-shaped
flower.
Flos caryophyllæus, a clove-shaped
flower.
Flos compositus, a compound flow-
er.
Flos cruciformis, the crucial, or
cross-like flower, as cabbage, &c.
Flos cuculi, the cardamine, or lady's
smock.
Flos ferri, a species of calcareous
stone.
Flos flosculosus, floscules composed
of several florets.
Flos infundibuliformis, a funnel-
shaped flower.
Flos jovis, saffron, or crocus.
labiatus, a lip-shaped flower.
lactis, cream.
liliaceus, lilly-shaped flower.
mirabilis, the jalap plant.
monopetalus, a flower with one
leaf.
Flos monopetalus anomalus, an irre-
gular flower with one leaf.
Flos papilionaceus, a butterfly-like
flower, as the pea, &c.
Flos passionis, passion flower.
personatus, a flower resembling
a mask.

FLU

Flos petalodes, } flowers with nu-
polypetalus, } merous petals.
pyramidalis, the jessamine arti-
choke.
Flos radiatus, a radiated flower.
regius, delphinium.
rosaceus, a rose-shaped flower.
rotatus, a wheel-shaped flower.
salis, a saline matter on the
surface of the Nile.
Flos sanguineus monardi, Indian
cress.
Flos scorpioides, flower twisted like
a scorpion's tail.
Flos semiflosculosus, semiflosculous;
semiflorets in one calyx.
Flos solis, a sun flower.
spicatus, a spiked flower.
stamineus, flower without pe-
tals having many chives in a ca-
lyx.
Flos sterilis, barren flower having
no embryo; male flowers.
Flos terra, a jelly-like substance
found in the fields after rain.
Flos trinitatis, the violet.
trollius, hellebore.
ventriculatus, whorle-shaped
flower.
Flos umbellatus, umbellated, as pars-
ley, carrot, hemlock, &c.
Flos unguentorum, emplastrum a
nostratibus.
Flos urceolatus, pitcher-shaped
flower.
Flosculus, a little flower or floret.
Fluas, fluat; fluoric acid with vari-
ous bases.
Fluas calcareus, fluat of lime; fluor
spar.
Fluas cupri, fluat of copper.
Fluctuatio, fluctuation, or undula-
tion of a contained fluid.
Fluiditas, fluidity; that looseness of
texture which will not keep the
particles together in a depend-
ing position.
Fluor, any fusible stone; fluidity;
the Derbyshire spar.
Fluor albus, leucorrhœa, the whites;
a serous discharge from the vagi-
na.
Fluor ericiformis, fluor spars re-

- sembling vegetables in configuration.
- Fluor muliebris*, leucorrhœa.
- Flus*, fluor; any fusible stone; spar.
- Fluta*, the lamprey fish.
- Fluviatilis*, belonging to, or growing in a river.
- Fluxio*, a common cold, or catarrh.
- Fluxus*, a flux; defluxion; fusion.
- abortivus*, abortion, or miscarriage.
- Fluxus hepaticus*, a bilious diarrhœa.
- Fluxus dysentericus*, dysentery.
- Focarius*, bread baked on the coals.
- Focile majus*, ulna; tibia.
- minus*, radius and fibula.
- Focus*, the point where rays meet; a fire-place; a melting house; a lobe of the liver.
- Focus morbi*, the seat of disease.
- Fodina*, a quarry; the labyrinth of the ear.
- Fœcunditas*, fruitfulness.
- Fœdula*, a fungus.
- Fœmina*, a woman, or female.
- Feniculatum lignum*, sassafras.
- Feniculum*, fennel, or finckle.
- Alpinum*, herb spignel.
- annuum*, royal cumin.
- dulce*, sweet fennel.
- erraticum*, English saxifrage.
- Feniculum marinum*, samphire.
- orientale*, cuminum.
- porcinum*, hog's fennel.
- sinense*, aniseed.
- sylvestre*, bastard spignel.
- Feniculum tortuosum*, French hartwort.
- Feniculum vulgare*, common finckle, or fennel.
- Fenix*, the philosopher's stone.
- Fenum Burgundiacum*, medic fodder.
- Fenum camelorum*, juncus odoratus.
- Fenum græcum*, fenugreek.
- sylvestre*, wild fenugreek.
- Fœta*, a lying-in female.
- Fœtabulum*, an encysted abscess; a foul ulcer.
- Fœtidus*, stinking.
- Fœtor*, a stink; fœtid effluvia from the body, or diseased part.
- Fœtus*, a young animal before birth.
- Foliaceus*, growing upon the leaves.
- Foliaceum ornamentum*, the fringe of the fallopian tube.
- Folia Malabathri*, leaves of the cinnamon tree.
- Foliaris*, proceeding from a leaf.
- Foliata terra*, sulphur; diuretic salt.
- Foliatio*, foliation; the finer coloured leaves or petals of plants.
- Foliatus*, covered with leaves.
- Foliferus*, bearing leaves.
- Foliolum*, a little leaf.
- Foliosus*, covered with leaves.
- Folium*, a leaf; the philosopher's stone; a relaxed uvula; laurus cassia.
- Folium alatum*, a winged leaf.
- angulatum*, an angular, or cornered leaf.
- Folium auriculatum*, an ear-like leaf.
- Folium compositum*, a compound leaf.
- Folium crenatum*, a leaf that is cut about the edges into notches.
- Folium digitatum*, a digitated, or hand-like leaf.
- Folium 5-foliatum*, a digitated leaf of five fingers.
- Folium integrum*, an entire undivided leaf.
- Folium lancinatum*, a jagged leaf.
- orientale*, senna.
- pennatum*, a pennated, or winged leaf.
- Folium ramosum*, a branched leaf.
- sagittatum*, an arrow-shaped leaf.
- Folium serratum*, a leaf like a saw.
- simplex*, a simple leaf.
- sinuatum*, a leaf with deep indentations on the edge.
- Folium trifoliatum*, a leaf consisting of three smaller ones.
- Folium trilobatum*, a leaf with three lobes.
- Folium umbilicatum*, navel-like leaf.

Folium Indum, Indian leaf; wild cinnamon.
Folliculus, a follicle; a gland; a little bag or fold.
Folliculus fellis, the gall bladder.
Follis, a follicle, folding, cavity, or bag.
Fon, sound; voice.
Fomentatio, } fomentation; bathing
Fomentum, } with hot medicated liquor.
Fomes, fuel.
 morbi, the fuel, or continually acting cause of disease.
Fomes ventriculi, the spleen.
Fomites, contagious clothes, or the infectious causes.
Fons, a fountain; the fontanella in infants.
Fons chemiæ, the fountain of chymistry; mercury.
Fons chirurgicus, the capacity to relieve.
Fons dieteticus, all remedies drawn from diet.
Fons pharmaceuticus, all remedies drawn from the materia medica.
Fons philosophorum, the philosopher's fountain; the balneum Mariæ.
Fons pulsans, } fontanella.
 pulsatilis, }
Fontale acetosum, acidulous waters.
Fontalis major, broad-leaved pondweed.
Fontana, } the fontanell; the membrane
Fontanella, } brane covering the aperture at the sutures of the heads of children.
Fonticulus, an issue, or artificial ulcer.
Fontinalis, a species of moss.
Foramen, a hole; a little opening.
 cæcum, a rima, or chap in the middle of the tongue.
Foramen lacerum, a hole in the os sphenoides admitting the passage of the internal jugular vein, and eighth pair of accessory nerves.
Foramen opticum, the hole transmitting the optic nerve.
Foramen ovale, the hole in the septum of the fetal heart.

Foraminulentum os, the ethmoid bone.
Forceps, pincers; forceps as used in midwifery; a pair of tongs.
Forfex, scissors; a tooth instrument.
Forficina, } an earwig.
Forficula, }
Foria, thin excrements.
Forma, the form of any body.
Formatio, the external shape of any substance.
Formatus, any muscular substance.
Formias, formiat; the formic, or acid of ants with various bases.
Formica, the ant; pismire; a black wart; varicose tumours on the anus and penis.
Formica miliaris, any herpetic eruption.
Formica major, the horse ant.
 minor, the common ant, or pismire.
Formicans, a low unequal pulse.
Formicatio, a sensation like the creeping of ants.
Formicus, produced from ants.
Formix, noli me tangere; herpes exedens; a species of herpetic eruption.
Formula, any form of medicinal preparation in extemporaneous practice.
Formula urinæ, red and clear urine.
Fornacea testæ, heated bricks acting as caustics.
Fornacum terra, the earth of furnaces acting escharotically.
Fornax, a furnace; a chimney.
Fornicatus, arched flower leaves; a botanical term.
Fornix, an arch, or vault; a hot sweating room; a part of the corpus collosum of the brain.
Forfex, forfex; scissors.
Fortis, strong.
 aqua, nitrous acid; caustic alkaline lixivium
Fossa, a little depression, or sinus; a groove; a ditch; the pudendum muliebre.
Fossa amyntæ, a double-headed roller for the face.

- Fossa magna*, } the great groove
navicularis, } of the ear; the
 pudendum muliebre.
- Fossa pituitaria*, the fossa of the
 sella turcica of the sphenoid bone.
- Fossilis*, any thing dug out of the
 earth.
- Fossilis sal*, sal gem.
- Fossilus*, the bone of the leg.
- Fossio*, digging by way of exercise.
- Fossula*, bothrion; a socket.
- Fotus*, fomentation.
anodynus, fomentation with
 poppy heads.
- Fotus restringens*, fomentation with
 forge water.
- Fovalis*, the depression in the right
 auricle of the heart, where the
 foramen ovale of the fœtus ex-
 isted.
- Fovea*, a little depression; the pu-
 dendum muliebre; bothrion; a
 partial sweating bath.
- Fovea cordis*, the hollow of the
 heart.
- Foveo*, to foment.
- Fovilla*, a fine substance exploded
 by the pollen in the anthers of
 flowers.
- Fraces*, the pressed pulp of the olive.
- Fractura*, a fracture of a bone.
- Frænator*, a muscle of the neck.
- Frænulum*, } the annular ligaments;
Frænum, } a bridle; the frænum
 of the tongue or penis.
- Frænum linguæ*, the frenum, or bri-
 dle of the tongue.
- Frænum penis*, the frenum, or bridle
 of the penis.
- Fraga*, }
Fragaria, } the strawberry.
pentaphylli fructu, a spe-
 cies of wild tansey.
- Fragaria sterilis*, } barren strawber-
Fragaroides, } ry.
Fragifera major, } strawberry spi-
minor, } nage.
- Fragilitas ossium*, brittleness of
 bones.
- Fragmen*, }
Fragmentum, } a splinter of a bone.
- Fragum*, a strawberry.
- Frambæsia*, the Indian yaws; the
 raspberry.
- Francolin*, the attagen; Asiatic par-
 tridge, or moor game.
- Frangula*, the black alder tree.
- Frankenia*, the name of a plant.
- Fraxinella*, bastard dittany.
- Fraxinus*, the ash tree.
ornus, } ash that
rotundifolia, } yields
 manna.
- Frena*, the sockets of the teeth.
- Frenans medicamentum*, any febrifuge.
- Fresum*, peeled, or broken.
- Friabilitas ossium*, the brittleness of
 bones.
- Fricium*, fricatorium medicamen-
 tum; any remedy rubbed on the
 body.
- Fricia*, colophony, or black rosin.
- Friccio*, rubbing; friction.
- Friesel*, the miliary fever.
- Frigerana*, }
Frigeraria, } a putrid fever.
- Frigida*, cold water.
- Frigidus*, frigid, cold; want of force
 or vigour.
- Frigidarium*, a cold bath; a refrige-
 ratory.
- Frigiditas*, frigidity; impotence.
- Frigus*, cold; coldness of the hands
 and feet.
- Fringilla*, the chaffinch.
- Fringillago*, the titmouse.
- Fritta*, fritt; a concrete of soda, &c.
 in making glass.
- Frittillaria*, the fritillary, or check-
 ered tulip.
- Frixus*, fried.
- Frodescentia*, the time when plants
 come into leaf.
- Frondipora*, a marine plant.
- Frons*, the forehead.
- Frontale*, any application to the fore-
 head.
- Frontalia*, applications to the fore-
 head, as bran, manna, &c.
- Frontalis musculus*, } a muscle of
verus, } the forehead.
nervus, a branch of the
 fifth pair of nerves.

FRU

Frontalis sinus, sinus between the bones of the forehead.
Frontalis vena, a branch of the external jugular vein.
Frontis os, the frontal bone, or bone of the forehead.
Fronto, a large forehead.
Fructescencia, the time when the seeds ripen
Fructificatio, fructification, or fruiting; the parts of plants producing fruit.
Fructiferus, bearing fruit.
Fructiflorus, bearing fruit and flowers at the same time.
Fructus, fruit.
 horæi, summer fruits.
 orbicularis peregrinus, colubrinum lignum.
Fructus umbilicatus, umbilicated fruit, as the medlar and persimmon.
Fruges, corn; grain; all kinds of fruit.
Frugifera, the wheat ear.
Frugilega, } the rook.
Frugivora, }
Frumentaceus, wheat, or wheat-like grain.
Frumentum, corn; wheat.
 corruptum, malt.
 Indicum, } maize, or
 Turcicum, } Indian
 wheat.
Frumentum Saraccenicum, buck wheat.
Frustancus, (in botany) having useless florets.
Frustula, small pieces, or fragments.
Frutescens, shrubby.
Frutex, any low, woody plant, or shrub.
Frutex Æthiopicus, the Ethiopian clutia.
Frutex Africanus ambarum spirans, golden locks.
Frutex Africanus conifer, the silver tree of Africa.
Frutex baccifer Brasiliensis, a Brazilian shrub.
Frutex coronarius, water lily.
Frutex Indicus bacciferus, a berry-bearing shrub of India.

FUM

Frutex Indicus spinosus, an Indian shrub like the caper.
Frutex odoratus septentrionalium, Dutch myrtle.
Frutex flavoninus, flower fence.
 terribilis, the alypum, or herb terrible.
Fruticosus, fruticose; any plant abounding in hard wood.
Fuca, a fish like a roach.
Fucatus, palliative.
Fucoides, ficoid; a succulent aquatic plant; anchusa.
Fucus, common sea wrack, or alga; a colour to paint the face.
Fucus agrestis, bastard saffron.
 esculentus, eatable fucus, bladder locks, or tangle.
Fucus lactuæ folio, the sea plant oyster green.
Fucus maritimus, } the marine al-
 vesiculosus, } ga, or sea oak,
 marinus, } yielding soda,
 or alkaline salt.
Fucus tubulosus, the plant sea chitterling.
Fuga damonum, St. John's wort, or hypericum.
Fugacissimus, (in botany) when the petals soon fall off.
Fugile, ear wax; an appearance in the urine like wax; a bubo, or other tumour.
Fugitivus servus, mercury.
Fulcratus, (in botany) propped.
Fulcrum, a prop.
Fulica, the bird called a coot.
Fuliginosus, exhalations of the nature of smoke.
Fuligo, } common chimney
 ligni, } soot.
 metallorum, arsenic; mercury.
Fulla, an earwig.
Fulminaris lapidis, fulminating gold.
Fulminatio, fulmination, or exploding.
Fumans nix, quick-lime.
Fumaria, common purple fumitory.
 alba, African climbing bladder fumitory.
Fumaria bulbosa, great bulbous fumitory.

| | |
|---|--|
| <i>Fumigatio</i> , fumigation ; application of steam, or vapour. | <i>Funiculus umbilicalis</i> , the umbilical cord, or navel string. |
| <i>Fumus</i> , a smoke. | <i>Funis</i> , a cord, or rope. |
| <i>albus</i> , mercury. | <i>brachii</i> , the median vein of the arm. |
| <i>citrinus</i> , sulphur. | <i>Funis umbilicalis</i> , the umbilical cord, or navel string. |
| <i>duplex</i> , sulphur and mercury. | <i>Furca</i> , a fork ; a species of armature of plants. |
| <i>Fumus rubens</i> , orpiment. | <i>Furcala</i> , the clavicle, or collar bone. |
| <i>terra</i> , African climbing bladder fumitory. | <i>Furcatus</i> , forked. |
| <i>Functio</i> , function, office, or action of a part. | <i>Furcella</i> , } the ensiform |
| <i>Functiones animales</i> , feeling, sight, imagination, judgment, passions, voluntary motion, &c. | <i>Furcula inferior</i> , } cartilage. |
| <i>Functiones naturales</i> , digestion, secretion, and excretion. | <i>Furfur</i> , bran ; scurf, dandriff, a disease of the skin. |
| <i>Functiones vitales</i> , respiration and the circulation. | <i>Furfura</i> , scurf. |
| <i>Funda</i> , the sling, or stirrup, a sort of bandage. | <i>Furfuraceus</i> , } branny ; branny ap- |
| <i>Fundalia</i> , fæcula ; fundus, the bottom. | <i>Furfuratio</i> , } pearance on the skin, or in the urine. |
| <i>Fungoides</i> , species of fungus. | <i>Furfures</i> , branny sediment in urine. |
| <i>Fungus</i> , fungus, or toad's stool ; mushroom ; proud flesh, or a spongy excrescence in wounds ; a white swelling. | <i>Furfurosi</i> , persons with branny scalliness in the head. |
| <i>Fungus albus acris</i> , pepper mushroom. | <i>Furia</i> , a Swedish zoophyte insect. |
| <i>Fungus articuli</i> , the spina ventosa, or carious bone. | <i>Furiosus</i> , a painful disease arising from wind. |
| <i>Fungus cerebri</i> , hernia cerebri. | <i>Furnus</i> , a furnace. |
| <i>igniarius</i> , agaricus. | <i>Furo</i> , the ferret. |
| <i>laricis</i> , common agaric. | <i>Furor</i> , violent delirium without fever ; insanity ; lunacy. |
| <i>maximus rotundus pulverulentus</i> , dusty mushrooms, or puff balls. | <i>Furor uterinus</i> , nymphomania, or female libidinous propensity. |
| <i>Fungus membranaceus</i> , Jew's ear | <i>Furunculus</i> , a phlegmon ; a boil, or bile. |
| <i>piperatus albus</i> , pepper mushroom. | <i>Fusaneus</i> , sporadicus. |
| <i>Fungus petraeus marinus</i> , sea navelwort, or androsace. | <i>Fusanus</i> , } prickwood ; the spindle |
| <i>Fungus sambuci</i> , Jew's ear. | <i>Fusaria</i> , } tree. |
| | <i>Fusifformis</i> , (in botany) tapering like a spindle. |
| | <i>Fusio</i> , fusion ; melting ; passage of a body from a solid to a fluid state. |
| | <i>Fusterna</i> , the upper part of a fir tree. |
| | <i>Fusus</i> , bastard saffron. |
| | <i>Fyada</i> , mercury. |

G.

GABBARA, a mummy.

Gabianum oleum, common tar ; petroleum.

Gabirea, a species of myrrh.

Gabrien, aqua mercurialis.

Gacirma, an Indian mulberry-like tree.

Gæodes, a species of ætites, or eagle stone.

Gagates, jets.

Gagel, sweet willow, or Dutch myrtle.

Gaiderothymum, a species of horehound.

Gal. abbreviation of Galen.

Gala, milk.

Galacia, the milky way in the sky.

Galacorta, viper grass.

Galactia, a too great secretion of milk.

Galactina, milky food.

Galactirrhæa, a too great secretion of milk.

Galactites, lapis galactites ; milk stone, an inferior kind of French chalk.

Galactodes, milk warm ; a milky colour.

Galactophora medicamenta, } medicinal
Galactopoietica, } cines
increasing milk.

Galactophori ductus, the lacteal vessels which form the nipple.

Galactophoros, conveying milk.

Galactophosia, drinking milk as a remedy ; a milk diet.

Galæna inanis, bismuth, a semi-metal.

Galanga, galangal ; a bitter East Indian root.

Galanthus, the snow drop.

Galaracides, } galactites ; the milk
Galaractis, } stone.

Galastioïda, moth mullein.

Galaturæ, mucilages of quince, crabs, or frog spawn.

Galaxa, the milky way ; the lacteals.

Galaxias, a stone of a milky colour.

Galbâ, a mite, or maggot.

Galbanetum, an ancient composition of galbanum, not now in use.

Galbanum, gum galbanum ; a fetid Syrian antispasmodic gum-resin.

Gaabel, } a kind of bracelet worn
Galbeum, } medicinally.

Galbula, } cypress nuts ; the bird
Galbulus, } witwall.

Galbulus, a person whose skin is naturally yellow.

Galda gummi, a gum-resin of old writers, not now used ; in smell and taste somewhat resembling gum elemi.

Gale, sweet willow, or Dutch myrtle.

Galea, the amnios ; a head bandage ; the upper lip of a labiated flower ; a species of head-ach ; a helmet.

Galeaniones, persons with arms of an unequal length.

Galeanthropia, a species of madness, in which the manners of a cat are imitated.

Galeata, a species of sideritis.

Galeatus, (in botany) leaves or flowers having the shape of a helmet.

Galega, goat's rue.

nemorosa verna, wood, or heath peas.

Galegæ, a species of senna.

Galen, *Clunde*, a celebrated physician of Pergamus in Lesser Asia, born about the year 131, and died about the year 200. Among the ancient physicians, he ranks next to Hippocrates.

Galena, an ancient name of Venice treacle ; a species of lead ore ; plumbago ; molybdæna.

Galenia, a plant.

G A L

G A N

Galenica, medicines prepared according to Galen.

Galenion, a species of cataplasm, or poultice.

Galenisti, physicians disciples of Galen.

Galeobdolon, } hedge nettle.

Galeopsis, }
lutca, spotted yellow archangel.

Galericulum aponeuroticum, the tendinous expansion which lies over the pericranium.

Galeritia, butter bur, or pestilent wort.

Galgiolus, charadrius; a bird.

Gali, the indigo plant.

Galia, a gall; an antidote of galls, dates, and myrobalans.

Galia aromatica, } an antidote of nut-
muscata, } megs, cinnamon,
 &c.

Galia zibettina, an antidote containing civet perfume.

Galiancon, one arm shorter than the other.

Galithenum, galthienum.

Galium apherine, goose grass; clivers; hay-riff.

Galium verum, lady's bed straw; herb cheese-rennet.

Galla, the gall-nut; an astringent excrescence on the oak tree.

Gallatura, the most dense part of the white of egg.

Gallena tessulata, lead ore.

Galli crista, penny grass; rattle grass.

Gallicus morbus, lues venerea.

Gallina aquatica, the moor hen.

domestica, the barn door fowl.

Gallinaceus lapis, a substance produced by volcanic fires, the lapis obsidianus of the ancients.

Gallinae, one of the six orders of birds, according to the Linnæan system.

Gallinaginis caput, part of the prostate gland.

Gallinago, the woodcock.

minor, the snipe.

Gallinassa, a vapour, or exhalation.

Gallinula, the moor hen.

Gallion, } lady's bed straw of the
Gallium, } rocks.

latifolium flore luteo, a species of crosswort.

Gallitricho affinis, the red archangel, or lamium.

Gallitrichum, sclarea, or garden clarey.

Gallitrichum folio rotundiore, the wild baum.

Gallivassa, the large Mexican crow; remedy in small-pox.

Gallium, the plant cheese rennet, or lady's bed straw.

Gallophavo, the peacock.

Gallos, a eunuch.

Gallus, the barn door cock.

Galreda, animal jelly; excrementitious mouldiness.

Galseminium, jasminum, or jessamy.

Galthienum, the conserving faculty of all bodies.

Galvani, the celebrated discoverer of that principle denominated from him galvanism.

Gamahæi, fossils having impressions of plants, &c.

Gamaheos, the fourth species of the magic art.

Gamaheu, gamahæi.

Gamaheum conjugium, the imaginary union of celestial and elementary properties.

Gamandra, }
Gambogia, } gutta gamba, or gam-
Gambogium, } boge of Malabar.
Gamboidea, }

Gamma, }
Gamatha, } gamahæi.
Gamathæi, }

Gambiense gummi, gum kino.

Gammant, a crooked bistoury.

Gammaros, the cray fish, or river crab.

Gammata ferramenta, instruments for the cure of hydrocele by cautery.

Gamon, gamboge.

Gamphele, the cheek; the jaw.

Gampsonyx, a bird of prey.

Gangamon, the omentum.

G A S

Gangitis, jett.
Gangila, the sesamum, or oily purging grain of Egypt.
Ganglion, a knot, or protuberance on a nerve or ligament.
Gangræna, a gangrene, or mortification.
Gangræna anginosa, the malignant sore throat; anasarca.
Gangræna oris, cancrum oris.
ossis, a carious bone;
spina ventosa.
Gangrinos sal, sea, or fossil salt.
Gangue, the stony matter interposed between metallic particles.
Ganimesdes, white sulphur.
Gannana,
Gannapharide, } cortex Peruvianus.
Garab, ægilops, or goat's eye.
Garb, a species of willow.
Garent-ouguan, the ginseng root.
Gargale,
Gargalos, } irritation; stimulat-
Gargalismos, } ing.
Gargareon, uvula.
Gargarisma, } a gargle, or wash for
Gargarismus, } a sore throat.
Gargathum, a bed for lunatics.
Garidella, a plant with leaves like fennel.
Garon,
Garum, } pickled fish, or pickle.
Garosmum, stinking orache.
Garrotillo, a Spanish name for malignant sore throat.
Garyophylla janamunda, } the herb
Garyophyllata, } bennet.
Garyophillon Plinii, the clove-bearing tree.
Garyophyllus, the aromatic clove.
Gas, gas; any elastic, or aeriform fluid.
Gas acidum acetosum, acid air of vinegar.
Gas acidum carbonicum, } carbonic
calcareum, } acid gas;
fixed air.
Gas acidum fluoricum, fluoric acid gas; spathic acid gas.
Gas acidum muriaticum, muriatic acid gas; marine acid.
Gas acidum muriaticum oxygenatum, dephlogisticated marine acid.

G A S

Gas acidum nitrosum, the exhalation of nitrous acid.
Gas acidum Prussicum, gas of Prussian blue.
Gas acidum sulphuricum, vitriolic acid air.
Gas ammoniacale, ammoniacal gas; alkaline air.
Gas azoticum, azotic gas; vitiated air; phlogisticated air of the old chymists.
Gas fructuum, gas, or vapour of fruits.
Gas hydrogenium, hydrogen gas; inflammable air; Kirwan's phlogiston.
Gas hydrogenium carbonatum, carbonated hydrogen gas; inflammable gas with charcoal.
Gas hydrogenium paludum, hydrogen gas of marshes; mephetized inflammable gas; inflammable air of marshes.
Gas hydrogenium sulphuratum, sulphurated hydrogen gas.
Gas hydrogenium phosphorisatum, phosphorized hydrogen gas; phosphoric gas.
Gas oxygenium, oxygen gas; vital air; pure air; dephlogisticated air of Priestley.
Gas pingue sulphuratum, exhalations from caves and mines.
Gas salium, gas, or vapour of fruits.
Gas siccum, corrosive sublimate of mercury.
Gas sulphuris, spirit of sulphur.
Gas sylvestre, the vapour of fermenting liquors.
Gas ventosum, common air.
vitale, the spirit of animal life, or vital principle.
Gascoigni pulvis, powder of bezoar.
Gasella, the gazelle, or African wild goat.
Gaster, the stomach; belly; uterus.
Gasteranax, the digestive principle.
Gastralgia, the stomach in a state of inertia, as in the last and worst state of dyspepsia.

Gastrica, belonging to the stomach ; pain in the stomach.
Gastrica arteria dextra, the right gastric artery.
Gastrica arteria sinistra, the left gastric artery.
Gastrica major, the right gastric artery.
Gastrica minor, the left gastric artery.
Gastrica vena epiploica sinistra, the left gastric vein.
Gastrica vena recta, gastric pyloric vein.
Gastrica vena sinistra, the left gastric vein.
Gastricula, chronic inflammation of the stomach.
Gastricus succus, the gastric juice ; the digestive menstruum.
Gastrinum, alkali ; potash.
Gastritis, inflammation of the stomach.
Gastritis erythematica, inflammation of the stomach with inflamed throat.
Gastritis erysipelatosa, inflammation of the stomach with erysipelas.
Gastritis exanthematica, inflammation of the stomach with eruption on the skin.
Gastritis inflammatoria, true inflammation of the stomach.
Gastritis herniosa, inflammation of the stomach with rupture.
Gastritis legitima, } inflammation of
phlegmonodea, } the stomach with ardent fever.
Gastritis sterno-costalis, a species of pleurisy.
Gastritis a veneno, inflammation of the stomach from poison.
Gastrocele, a hernia of the stomach.
Gastrocnemii, } muscles
externi, } forming
the calf or belly of the leg, whose tendon is the tendo Achillis.
Gastrocnemius internus, the soleus, a posterior muscle of the leg.
Gastrocnemium, the calf of the leg.
Gastro-colica vena, branch of the meseraic vein.

Gastrodynia, pain in the stomach without fever.
Gastrodynia Americana, gastrodynia of America.
Gastrodynia astringens, pain in the stomach with costiveness.
Gastrodynia atterens, pain in the stomach with wasting.
Gastrodynia biliosa, pain in the stomach from bile.
Gastrodynia calculosa, pain in the stomach from stone.
Gastrodynia chlorotica, pain in the stomach from green sickness.
Gastrodynia febricosa, pain in the stomach accompanying fever.
Gastrodynia flatulenta, pain in the stomach from wind.
Gastrodynia a frigore, pain in the stomach from cold.
Gastrodynia gastrocelica, pain in the stomach from hernia.
Gastrodynia hypochondriaca, pain in the stomach with hypochondriasis.
Gastrodynia hysterica, pain in the stomach with hysteria.
Gastrodynia metastatica, pain in the stomach from translated morbid humours.
Gastrodynia a peregrinis, pain in the stomach from taking indigestible substances.
Gastrodynia periodynia, periodical inflammation in the stomach.
Gastrodynia pulsatilis, inflammation in the stomach with pulsation.
Gastrodynia saburralis, inflammation in the stomach from repletion.
Gastrodynia a veneno, inflammation in the stomach from poison.
Gastrodynia ulcerosa, inflammation in the stomach from ulcer.
Gastrodynia a xiphoide, inflammation in the stomach from the ensiform cartilage pressing it.
Gastro-epiploica, general epithet for the vessels of the stomach and omentum.
Gastro-epiploica vena, a branch of the left gastric vein.

Gastroraphia, gastroraphy, or the operation of sewing a wound in the belly.

Gastrotomia, the Cæsarean operation.

Gatrinum, kali; potash.

Gattaria, mentha cataria.

Gaubius, *Hieronymus David*, a celebrated Dutch physician, and professor of chymistry at Leyden for 40 years. He died, aged 76, in 1780.

Gaudium, joy.

Gausos, gibbous; convex.

Gaule, sweet willow, or Dutch myrtle.

Gaz. Vide *Gas*.

Gazar, the bay tree.

Gazella, the goat affording oriental bezoar.

Ge, the earth.

Geceo, a name for a most virulent poison of the Indians, said to be produced from their most poisonous serpents.

Gecharsun, a frog.

Gechyton, the soft external part of the earth.

Gedwar, zedoary.

Geguiomenos, }
Geguiomenus, } enervated; weak.

Geisoma, } the prominence of the
Geison, } eye-brows.

Gelasinos, } laughter; the four mid-
Gelasinus, } dle fore teeth.

Gelasmus, the sardonic laughter; a laugh when in pain.

Gelatina, jelly.

avenæ, jelly of oatmeal.

cornu cervi, jelly of harts-horn.

Gelatina ribesiae rubræ, red currant jelly.

Gelatina vituli, calf's feet jelly.

Gelatinosus, gelatinous, or approaching to the consistence of a jelly.

Gelatio, freezing; cataleptic rigidity.

Gelidus, cold.

Gelion, a leaf.

Gelos, laughter.

Gelseminum, swallow wort; jasmium.

Gelu, frost.

Gemandra, gamboge.

Gemelle cystica, blood-vessels running on the gall bladder.

Gemelli, }
Gemini, } muscles on the ischium.

Gemellus, the gastrocnemius muscle of the leg.

Gemellus inferior, a small muscle under the glutæus.

Gemellus major, the brachiiæ externus muscle of the arm.

Gemellus superior, a small vessel under the glutæus.

Gemina solis, the fossil star gem, or bastard opal.

Geminatus, (in botany) double.

Geminus, one of twins; extensor carpi exterior.

Gemitus, groaning.

Gemma, a turgid bud of any tree; a gem.

Gemma samothraica, succinum nigrum.

Gemma sal, common salt.

Gemmatio, budding; the construction of the bud.

Gemmeus, transparent.

Gemniferus, bearing buds.

Gemonis, the eagle stone.

Gemursa, an excrescence between the toes.

Gena, the cheek.

Genagra, gout in the knee.

Genarum rubor, redness of the cheeks; blushing.

Geneias, the downy hair on the cheeks; a bandage.

Genior, the chin.

Genera plantarum, the 2d subdivision in Linnæus's system of botany.

Generatio, }
animalis, } generation.

Generosus, vehement; potent; high diet.

Genesis, generation.

Genethliacus, an astrologer.

Genetta, the Spanish fox-like cat.

Genialis arteria, the maxillary artery.

Geniculum, a knot; a joint.

Geniculatus, (in botany) knotty.

Genio glossi, muscles of the tongue.

GEN

GER

Genio hyoidæus, a muscle of the os hyoides.
Genio pharyngæi, muscles of the pharynx.
Genipi, Alpine wormwood.
Genista, common broom.
 arborescens Africana, a species of rest harrow.
Genista Canariensis, Rhodian wood.
 Hispanica, } Spanish
 juncæ, } broom.
 spartium, lesser furze, or gors.
Genista spartium spinosa, echinopoda.
Genista spinosa Indica, the Indian thorny broom.
Genista spinosa major, common furze.
Genista tinctoria, green, or dyer's weed.
Genistæ summitates, broom tops.
Genitalium, disease of the genitals.
Genitura, the male seed, or sperm; the pudendum virile.
Genou, the knee; moveable articulation; diarthrosis.
Gensinga, ginseng, a root much used in China.
Gentiana, the felwort, or gentian root from Germany, France, &c.
Gentiana alba, laserpitium.
 autumnalis, autumnal, or bastard gentian.
Gentiana centaurium, centaury.
 cruciata, } crosswort gen-
 minor, } tian.
 furfurea, purple gentian.
 nigra, mountain dauke, or black hero-frankincense.
Gentianæ extractum, extract of gentian.
Gentianæ infusum, infusion of gentian.
Gentianæ infusum compositum, compound infusion of gentian.
Gentianæ tinctura, tincture of gentian.
Gentianæ tinctura composita, compound tincture of gentian.
Gentianella, a species of gentian.
Genilitius, hereditary; disease

transmitted from parents to children.
Genu, the knee; the patella.
Genuflexio, kneeling.
Genugra, the gout in the knee.
Genus, the kind, or family; a term much used in systematic arrangements.
Genys, gena.
Gcodes lapis, an astringent clayey stone.
Geoffræa inermis, the cabbage-bark tree, or worm-bark tree of Jamaica.
Geophilysia, separation by solution.
Gerateros, middle aged.
Gerandryum, a species of oak.
Geranis, a bandage for fractured clavicle, or dislocated shoulder.
Geranius, a precious stone.
Geranium, a bandage; the herb crane's bill.
Geranium batrachoides, crow's foot crane's bill.
Geranium columbinum, }
 folio malyæ rotundo, }
 dove's foot crane's bill.
Geranium moschatum, muscovy, or musked crane's bill.
Geranium Robertianum, herb Robert; stinking crane's bill.
Geranium sanguinarium, } bloody
 hematodes, } crane's bill.
Geranium tuberosum, knotty rooted crane's bill. The above have been used in medicine, but there are upwards of 300 species and varieties of gerania in hot-houses, &c.
Gerarat, a species of scorpion.
Gerardi herba, goat's weed, or wort.
Geras, extreme old age.
German dra, gamboge.
Germanis oleum, essential oil of turpentine.
Germen, the bud, shoot, or offset of a plant; the basis of the pistillum; the rudiment of the fruit yet in embryo.
Germinatio, budding.
Geroconia, medical treatment of old age.

Gerontopogon, purple-flowered tragopogon.
Gerontoxon, an ulcerated cornea; socket of a tooth.
Gerres, a small fish for sauce.
Gersa, white lead.
Gerula, any uncommon and monstrous plant.
Geryon, quicksilver.
Gesneria, gesnera; an American plant.
Gesor, galbanum.
Gestatio, gestation; pregnancy; exercise in a carriage.
Gesticulatio, gesticulation; exercise.
Geum, a species of saxifrage.
 urbanum, the herb bennet.
Geuma, a general name of food; taste.
Geusis, taste.
Geuza, a nut; a gland.
Ghahala Zeylanica, the Egyptian bean.
Ghandiroba, a plant of Brasil with fruit like an apple.
Ghelone, a tortoise.
Ghitta, } gamboge.
Ghittagemen, }
Ghodhakadura, nux vomica.
Gialapha, } jalapa, or jalap root.
Gialaphium, }
Gibar, metallic medicines.
Gibberositas, } gibbosity; crooked-
Gibbositas, } ness, or convexity of
 the spine.
Gibbus, hunched; convexed on both sides.
Gibum, cheese.
Giffæ, tumours behind the ears.
Gigarton, a grape stone.
Gigarus, many-leaved arum.
Gigas, a giant.
Gigeriæ, the entrails of poultry.
Gilarum, thyme.
Giliadense balsamum, balsam of Gilead.
Gilla Paracelsi, } white vitriol, or
 vitrioli, } vitriolated zinc.
Gingiber, ginger.
Gingiberis amaritudo, Winter's bark.
Gingibrachium, the scurvy.
Gingidium, common chervil; a tooth pick.

Gingihil, ginger.
Gingifiedium, the scurvy.
Gingiva, the gum round the teeth.
Ginglymus, a species of articulation like a hinge.
Ginzeng, } gensing of Tartary and
Ginseng, } North America; a species of all-heal.
Giscara, the berry-bearing palm.
Girasal, the Indian jack tree.
Gir, quicklime.
Girmer, tartar.
Gisisim, gum.
Git, } fennel flower.
Gith, }
Githago, a species of lychen.
Glabella, the space between the eyebrows.
Glaber, smooth; even.
Glabulæ, the fruit of the cypress tree.
Glacies marie, a species of gypsum.
Gladiatus, sword-shaped.
Gladiolus, corn flag of the gardens.
 fatidus, herb stinking
 gladdon.
Gladiolus luteus, yellow water flag.
Glama, } the sordes, or gluten of the
G'ame, } eyes.
Glandes, fish like acorns; acorns.
 quercinæ, acorns.
 terræ, earth nuts; a bulbous root.
Glandes unguentaria, eastern myrobalans.
Glandium, excrescence about the anus.
Glandosum corpus, the prostate gland.
Glandula, a gland; a part appropriate to secretion.
Glandula lachrymalis, } the lachry-
 innominata, } mal gland.
 pinealis, the pineal gland,
 the seat of the soul according to Descartes.
Glandula pituitaria, the pituitary gland, a small body situated in the sella turcica.
Glandulæ ceruminis, glands of the external ear.
Glandulæ myrtiformes, portions of the lacerated hymen.

Glandula odorifera, glands on the inside of the glans penis.
Glandula renales, } renes
supra renales, } succenturiati; capsula atrabiliaria.
Glandula vascularis, glandula cowperi.
Glanduloso-carnus, excrescence in the bladder.
Glandulosum corpus, the prostate gland.
Glandulosus, a leaf having minute glands on its surface.
Glans, a gland; a strumous swelling; a pessary; an acorn.
Glans penis, the nut, or extremity of the penis.
Glans jovis theophrasti, the chestnut tree.
Glans unguentaria, the oily acorn, or nut.
Glastavida cretensium, herb moth mullein.
Glastea bilis, bile of the colour of woad.
Glastrum, woad; dyer's stuff.
Indicum, indigo.
Glauber, Jehn Rodolphus, a celebrated German chymist of 1646, and inventor of the purging salts called, after him,
Glauberi sal, Glauber's salt; natron vitriolatum; sulphat of soda, or vitriolic acid and mineral alkali.
Glaucedo, glaucoma.
Glaucium, the yellow horned poppy.
gallis, a species of poppy.
Glaucoma, blindness from opaque humours with defective retina; cataract.
Glaucophyllus, having sea green leaves.
Glaucos, sky-coloured.
Glaucosis, glaucoma.
Glaura, unripe amber.
Glaux, wild chiches; liquorice vetch; saltwort; milkwort; a species of owl.
Glaux Dioscorodis, milkwort of Dioscorodis.
Glaux vulgaris leguminosa, liquorice vetch.
Glecoma hederacea, ground ivy.

Glechon, penny-royal.
Glechonites, a vinous infusion of penny-royal.
Glene, the cavity of the eye; any cavity receiving a bone in articulation.
Glenoides, two cavities in the lower part of the first vertebra of the neck; articular cavity of the scapula.
Gleucinum oleum, aromatics macerated in oil.
Gleucos, must; the unfermented juice of grapes; sweet wine.
Gleuxis, wine having much must.
Glis, the rell mouse; the dormouse.
Gliscere, to increase gradually, as fire, but physically applied to the natural heat and increase of spirits; by others to the exacerbation of fevers.
Glischrasma, lentor; viscosity.
Glischrocolos, bilious viscid excrement.
Glischros, slow fever.
Glisomargo, white chalk.
Globosus, globular; botanically, applied to the root.
Globularia fruticosa, the herb terrible.
Globularia Montpelliciensium, }
vulgaris, }
French daisy.
Globulus, a globule, or small spherical particle of matter.
Globulus nasi, the lower cartilaginous moveable portion of the nose.
Globus hystericus, the sense of choking in hysteric patients.
Glochidion, a plant, so named from its pointed shape.
Glochis, the point of the pubes in plants.
Glomer, a clue of thread.
Glomeratus, growing together like a ball.
Glossa, the tongue.
Glossagra, rheumatism in the tongue.
Glosso, names compounded of this word belong to muscles, nerves, or vessels, from being attached or going to the tongue.

Glossocutocos, an instrument for depressing the tongue.
Glossoccele, a swelling or extrusion of the tongue.
Glossocoma, a retraction of the tongue.
Glossocomon, a machine to contain a fractured limb.
Glossopharyngei, muscles of the tongue and pharynx.
Glossopetra, a precious stone; the fossil teeth of the white shark.
Glossostaphylini, muscles of the tongue and uvula.
Glotta, the tongue.
Glottis, the opening of the wind-pipe.
Glucine, a new discovered earth in the aigue-marine, or beryl, and in the emerald; it gives a sweetish taste to the salts compounded of it.
Gluma, the husk, or chaff of corn; a species of calyx peculiar to corn or grass.
Glumosus, a flower with a glumous base.
Glus, a species of strangury.
Glutea arteria, a branch of the hypogastric artery.
Gluteus maximus, } muscles of the
medius, } sacrum moving
minimus, } the thigh.
Gluten, glue; coagulable lymph.
Glutia, protuberances in the brain called nates.
Glutinatio, gluing, or sticking together.
Glutos, the buttock.
Gluttipatens, the stomach.
Glycasma, a sweet medicated wine.
Glycine, kidney bean tree.
Glyciphicros, } woody nightshade.
Glyciphicrum, }
Glycymerides magna, bastard sea cockle.
Glycyphyllus, wild liquorice.
Glycyrrhiza, liquorice.
echinata, rough-headed liquorice.
Glycyrrhiza Indica, the Indian kidney bean.
Glycyrrhiza sylvestris, liquorice vetch.

Glycyrrhiza extractum, extract of liquorice.
Glycyrrhiza radix, liquorice root.
Glycyrrhiza succus, juice of liquorice.
Glycys, sweet; mild.
Glyxis, gleuxis.
Gmelina, a plant.
Gnaphaleum, German goldilocks.
Gnaphalio, globe amaranth, or everlasting flower.
Gnaphalium, cottonweed; cudweed; species of bastard dittany.
Gnaphalium Alpinum, lion's foot, or filago Alpina.
Gnaphalium aureum, golden cudweed.
Gnaphalium luteum, yellow cudweed.
Gnaphalium maritimum, cottonweed, or sea cudweed.
Gnaphalium montanum, mountain cudweed, or catsfoot.
Gnaphalium veterum, species of bastard dittany.
Gnaphalium vulgare majus, common cudweed.
Gnaphalodes, a species of cottonweed.
Gnaphalum, a kind of flax.
Gnaphalus, a small bird.
Gnaphus, the plant teasle.
Gnathos, } the cheek; the jaw, or
Gnathus, } jaw bone.
Gnesius, genuine.
Gnidia grana, cnidian berries.
Goaconez, a large American balsam tree.
Gobio, } the gudgeon fish.
Gobius, }
niger, the rock fish.
Gohcathu, gamboge.
Goldabengensis terra, terra sigillata, sealed earth; a species of bole.
Gomphiasis, loose and painful teeth.
Gomphioi, the grinding teeth; dentes molares.
Gomphoma, } the articulation of the
Gomphosis, } teeth; a species of immoveable articulation.
Gonagra, the gout in the knee.
Gonandina, a tree of Brasil.
Gone, the seed; the uterus.

- Gongrona*, a bronchocele, or tumour of the bronchial glands; a round tubercle in the trunk of a tree.
- Gongrus*, the conger.
- Gongylon*, a pill.
- Gongylis*, the root of a turnip.
- Gonimos*, critical; vital; genuine.
- Goniosis*, a sharp angular feel of the pulse.
- Gonoeides*, seed-like fæces or urine.
- Gonorrhæa*, a gonorrhœa, clap, or gleet; a venereal gleet with scalding.
- Gonorrhæa balani*, species of gonorrhœa affecting the glans only.
- Gonorrhæa benigna*, the mild gonorrhœa.
- Gonorrhæa chordata*, a gonorrhœa with painful tension of the penis.
- Gonorrhæa dormientium*, involuntary nocturnal emission.
- Gonorrhæa impura*, venereal gonorrhœa.
- Gonorrhæa laxorum*, involuntary emission from debility.
- Gonorrhæa libidinosa*, involuntary emission from lust.
- Gonorrhæa mucosa*, discharge of mucus from the urethra; a gleet.
- Gonorrhæa maligna*, malignant gonorrhœa.
- Gonorrhæa oneirogonos*, involuntary nocturnal emission.
- Gonorrhæa pura*, a common gleet.
- sicca*, venereal infection producing so virulent an inflammation, as to prevent any discharge from the urethra.
- Gonorrhæa spuria*, species of gonorrhœa affecting the glans.
- Gonorrhæa syphilitica*, } gonorrhœa
 virulenta, } with lues.
- Gonos*, a race; seed; generation.
- Gonyalgia*, gout in the knee.
- Gordius*, the hair worm.
- Gorgonias*, coral.
- Gossamphinus*, an eastern tree producing a species of cotton.
- Gossipium*, } cotton.
Gossypium, }
- Gossum*, bronchocele.
- Gotnemsegiar*, the silk cotton tree.
- Gotta*, gambogia.
- Goudboom*, the gold tree of Africa.
- Goui*, an African tree, yielding the terra sigillata.
- Goutier*, bronchocele.
- Gozdzice*, plica polonica.
- Gracilis*, thin; a muscle of the leg.
 anterior, } muscles of the
 interior, } thigh.
- Graculus*, the Cornish cough.
- Gracus*, the jay.
- Gradatio*, gradation or change, chiefly applied to metals.
- Græa*, an aged woman; the pellicle on milk; wrinkled skin.
- Gramen*, a general name for grasses.
 arundinaceum, reed grass.
 avenaceum, the wild oat.
 caninum, dog's grass, quick grass, or couch grass.
- Gramen crucis*, } the cross
 cyperoidis, } grass.
 Ægyptiacum, }
- dactylon*, cock's foot grass.
 aromaticum, }
 odoratus, }
- juncus odoratus*, or camel's hay.
- Gramen festuca*, haver grass.
 fuchsii, } a species
 leucanthemum, } of chickweed.
- Gramen loliaceum*, darnel, or cockle wheat.
- Gramen manna*, Russian seed and manna grass.
- Gramen parnassi*, white liverwort.
 polygonum, common knot grass.
- Gramen tomentarium*, cotton grass.
- Gramenivorus*, an animal living on grass.
- Gramia*, the sordes of the eyes.
- Gramina*, grasses; one of the tribes or natural families of plants.
- Graminula*, tadpoles, or young frogs.
- Gramma*, a scruple, or twenty grains.
- Gramme*, the iris of the eye.
- Grana*, grains; cochineal.
 cnidia, berries of the thymelæa.
- Grana insectoria*, } kermes berries.
 kermes, }

- Grana paradisi*, grains of paradise, or the greater cardamom seed.
Grana tinctorum, kermes berries.
Grana tiglia, lignum Moluccense; purging nuts of Malabar.
Granadilla, the passion flower.
 Peruviana, the castor oil plant.
Granata mala, pomegranates.
Granatristum, a boil, or carbuncle.
Granatum, the pomegranate.
 sylvestre, wild pomegranate tree.
Granatus, the granate, a 'precious stone.
Grande balæ, the hairs in the armpit.
Grand gor, the venereal disease.
Grandines, small tumours on the eyelids, like hail.
Grandinosum os, the cuboid bone of the foot.
Grando, part of the egg; sty on the eyelid; hail; reduction of metals into small grains.
Granivorus, granivorous, an animal who feeds on corn or seeds.
Granulatio, granulation; the production of new fleshy points.
Granulatus, (in botany) when the root consists of small knobs.
Granum, a grain weight.
 moschi, musk mallow.
 regium, the castor oil plant.
Graphioides, } a process of the temple
Graphoides, } bone; a muscle of the temple; the processus styloformis; also a process of the ulna near the wrist.
Graphiscus, an instrument to extract darts.
Graphoy, broad-leaved leopard's bane.
Grassa, borax.
Grastis, grain.
Gratia Dei, herb Robert; hedge hyssop.
Gratia Dei Germanorum, crow foot; crane's bill.
Gratiola, hedge hyssop; *digitalis minima*.
Gratiola centauroides, *digitalis minima*.
- Gratiola carulea*, hooded willow herb.
Gratiola vulgaris, *digitalis minima*.
Gratterona, goose grass; clivers; aparine; hayriff.
Graus, græa.
Gravatio, a species of apoplexy; carus.
Gravativus, a heavy aching pain.
Gravedo, heaviness; a cold, or catarrh; a dull pain in the forehead.
Graviditas, gravidity; pregnancy.
Gravitas, gravity; vis centripeta, or quality by which heavy bodies tend to the centre.
Gravus, a marble used in pharmacy.
Grenette, worm seed.
Gressura, the perinæum.
Grielum, parsley; smallage.
Grigallus, the bustard bird.
Griphomenos, pain in the loins.
Grossularia, ribes; the gooseberry bush.
Grossularia non spinosa, the currant bush.
Grossus, an unripe fig.
Gruma, tartar.
Grumus, coagulated blood or milk; a hard white tubercle of the skin resembling millet.
Grus, the crane.
Grutum, coarse oatmeal.
Gryllus, the cricket.
Gryphius pes, an instrument to extract moles from the uterus.
Gryphus, the philosopher's stone.
Gryphosis, an incurvation of the nails.
Gryfis, a griffin.
Guabam, a West Indian cooling fruit.
Guacatana, a plant of New Spain.
Guaiacum, guaiacum, or West Indian lignum vitæ; pock wood.
Guaiaci balsamum, balsam of guaiacum.
Guaiaci elixir volatile, guaiacum, Peruvian balsam, and oil of sassafras in spirits of ammonia.
Guaiaci extractum, extract of guaiacum.

G U M

Guaiaci lignum, guaiacum wood.
rasuræ, shavings of lignum vitæ.
Guaiaci resina, resin of guaiacum.
tinctura, tincture of guaiacum.
Guaiaci tinctura ammoniata, } resin
volatilis, } of
guaiacum, dissolved in spiritus ammoniacus.
Guaiana, Guiana bark; semirouba; a species of quassia.
Guaibi-pocaca-biba, the pith of an Indian tree.
Guaiumbi, a bird; the pegafrol.
Guajabo, } an Indi-
pomifera Indica, } an as-
trident fruit.
Guajacana, an astringent fruit of the West Indies.
Guajacum, guaiacum.
Guajafala, tree yielding Molucca grains.
Guajava, an Indian astringent fruit.
Guao, an highly acrid West Indian tree.
Guaparaiba, the mangrove tree.
Guarerva, the cucumber of Brasil.
oba, the wild cucumber.
Guariquimymia, a myrtle-like shrub of Brasil.
Guassem, black spots of scurvy.
Guatemala, a species of indigo.
Guava, an Indian astringent fruit.
Guazuma, bastard cedar.
Guidonis balsamum, Guido's balsam; soap liniment and laudanum.
Guilandina, nephritic, or wood of the ben nut.
Guirapariba, a species of ebony in Brasil.
Guity-coroga, a large fruit, its kernel astringent, produce of the
Guity-iba, a tree of Brasil.
Guium, a limb.
Gula, the œsophagus, or gullet.
Guma, mercury.
Gumma, soft bony swelling, or node.
Gummi, gum, mucilage, a peculiar concrete vegetable juice, becoming viscous and tenacious when moistened with water. The true gums are gum Arabic, gum tracaganth,

G U T

gum Senegal, cherry, peach, and plum tree gums, and the like.
Gummi acanthium, gum Arabic.
ammoniacum, gum ammoniac.
Gummi anime, gum anime.
Arabicum, gum Arabic.
astringens,
rubrum astringens Gam- }
biense,
gum kino.
Gummi bdellium, gum bdellium.
caranna, gum caranna.
cerasorum, gum of cherry trees.
Gummi chibou, a spurious kind of gum elemi.
Gummi courbaril, gum anime.
euphorbii, gum euphorbium.
Gummi funerum, bitumen.
gutta, }
ad podagram, } gamboge.
hederæ, ivy gum.
juniperi, gum sandarach.
lacca, gum lac.
myrrha, myrrh.
resina, gum-resin.
sagapenum, sagapenum.
Senegalense, Senegal gum.
tragacantha, gum tragacanth, or Dragant.
Gummosa massa, } the gum pill, a
Gummosa pilule, } compound of gal-
banum, opoponax, myrrh, sagapenum, assafœtida, and saffron.
Gunalgia, the gout in the knee.
Gundelia, an American plant.
Gurgeatio, the sweating sickness; a species of typhus.
Gurgulio, the uvula; the weevil, an insect.
Gustatorii, the tasters; the ninth pair of nerves.
Gustatorius, the 3d maxillary branch of the 5th pair of nerves.
Gustus, the taste.
Gutta, a drop; the apoplexy.
gamba, gambogia.
opaca, the cataract.
rosacea, the rose drop; fiery pimples in the face.
Gutta nigra, the black drop, a name

H A D

for a concentrated preparation of opium formerly used in England.

Gutta rosea, } fiery pimples in the
rubea, } face.
ruonia, }

serena, amaurosis, or blindness arising from diseased retina.

Gutta vitæ, traumatic balsam.

Guttalis, the arytaenoid cartilage of the larynx.

Guttatim, by drops.

Gutteta, convulsion.

Guttur, the throat; the larynx, or wind-pipe; bronchocele.

Gutturalis arteria, a branch of the external carotid artery.

Gutturalis vena, a branch of the subclavian vein.

Gutturiformis cartilago, the arytaenoid cartilage of the larynx.

Gutturis os, os hyoides.

Guytis, guilty.

Gycyficros, woody nightshade.

Gyion, the body.

Gymnasion, the place of exercise.

Gymnastica, exercise.

medicina, gymnastic medicine, or that part of physic which treats of the rules to be ob-

H E M

served in all sorts of exercise, for the cure of diseases or the preservation of health.

Gymnospermus, } plants whose
Gymnospermus, } seeds are naked.

Gynacia, the menstrual discharge; lochia.

Gynæcium, a seraglio; the women's room; pudendum muliebre; antimony.

Gynæcomania, insanity from love.

Gynæcomaston, } a great enlarge-

Gynæcomastum, } ment of the mamma; tumours on the breasts of females.

Gynæcomystax, hair of the female pudendum.

Gynandria, Linnæus's 20th class of plants.

Gynanthrophos, a species of hermaphrodite partaking most of the female.

Gynecanthe, black bryony.

Gyphosphyton, great saxifrage.

Gyphsum, sulphate of lime, selenite, or plaster stone; plaster of Paris; calcareous earth with vitriolic acid.

Gyrinus, a tadpole.

Gyris, fine meal.

H.

HABA, a bean. See *Faba*.

Habascum, an esculent root of Virginia like the parsnep.

Habena, a bandage to secure the lips of wounds.

Habitus, catastasia; the constitution of a body.

Habitus, habit; the effect of custom; dress; the constitution, or state of a body; a particular disposition or temperament, obtained by birth, or manner of living.

Habitus plantæ, the outward appearance of a plant.

Hacub, a species of Indian thistle.

Hadid, iron.

Hæccitas, the chymical principle, or quinta essentia of chymists.

Hæmagoga, any medicines promoting the menses, or the piles.

Hæmalopia, vision in which every thing appears red.

Hæmalops, livid colour in the face.

Hæmantes, a precious stone of a blood colour.

Hæmataphoria, wasting from poor blood.

Hæmatemesis, vomiting of blood.

Hæmatia, } a kind of garum or fish

Hæmation, } pickle.

Hæmatites, } blood stone; an iron

Hæmatites, } ore.

Hæmatites botryodes, blood formed in clusters.
Hæmatites verus, hæmatites.
Hæmatitinos, an eye-water containing blood stone.
Hæmatocoele, a swelling of the tunica vaginalis testis from ruptured blood-vessel.
Hæmatocoele arteriosum, swelling of the scrotum from aneurysm.
Hæmatochysis, an hæmorrhage.
Hæmatodes, bloody crane's bill.
Hæmatologia, the doctrine of the blood.
Hæmatomphalocoele, a tumour at the navel containing blood.
Hæmatopedesis, bloody sweat; a starting of blood from an artery.
Hæmatophlæbæstasis, a peculiar fullness of the veins; blood making.
Hæmatops, bloody eyes; bloody suffusion of the eyes from injury; any concreted or stagnant blood.
Hæmatosis, sanguification.
Hæmatoxylon }
Hæmatoxyllum } *Campechiense*, logwood.
Hæmaturia, bloody urine.
calculosa, voiding of bloody urine from calculus.
Hæmaturia catamenialis, voiding of bloody urine, with suppressed menses.
Hæmaturia deceptiva, urine coloured as with blood
Hæmaturia ejaculatoria, hæmaturia.
in exanthematicis, hæmaturia in eruptive diseases.
Hæmaturia hæmorrhædalis, hæmaturia with piles.
Hæmaturia lateritia, hæmaturia with a sediment like brick dust.
Hæmaturia nigra, hæmaturia with black grumous blood.
Hæmaturia purulenta, bloody urine with matter.
Hæmaturia spontanea, bloody urine involuntary and without pain.
Hæmaturia spuria, very high-coloured urine.
Hæmaturia stillititia, bloody urine voided by drops.

Hæmaturia a transfusione, bloody urine in animals who receive blood by transfusion.
Hæmaturia traumatica, bloody urine from wounds.
Hæmaturia variolosa, bloody urine in small-pox.
Hæmaturia a verme, bloody urine from worms.
Hæmaturia violenta, bloody urine from wounds.
Hæmorrhæthos, a peculiar itching eruption about the legs.
Hæmitriteus, } a species of tertian
Hæmitritea, } fever.
Hæmocerchnus, bloody discharge from the throat with a rattling noise.
Hæmoderum, a species of broom.
Hæmodia, the sensation called the teeth on edge.
Hæmophobos, timidity in blood-letting.
Hæmoptyoe, spitting of blood.
Hæmoptyicus, having a discharge of blood from the mouth.
Hæmoptysis, a spitting of blood from the lungs.
Hæmoptysis accidentalis, a spitting of blood with cough from accident.
Hæmoptysis ascitica, a spitting of blood with cough and dropsy.
Hæmoptysis cachectica, a spitting of blood with cough and wasting.
Hæmoptysis calculosa, a spitting of blood with cough from stony concretion.
Hæmoptysis catamenialis, a spitting of blood with obstructed menses.
Hæmoptysis catarrhalis, spitting of blood with catarrh.
Hæmoptysis a diapedesi, arterial blood discharged from the lungs.
Hæmoptysis exanthematica, spitting of blood in eruptive diseases.
Hæmoptysis habitualis, spitting of blood from habit.
Hæmoptysis Helvigiana, spitting of blood endemic in Switzerland.
Hæmoptysis hydrothoracica, spitting of blood with water in the chest.

Hæmoptysis ab hirudine, spitting of blood from leeches wounding the throat.

Hæmoptysis a percusso pectore, spitting of blood from contusions on the breast.

Hæmoptysis peripneumonica, spitting of blood with peripneumony.

Hæmoptysis periodica, spitting of blood returning periodically.

Hæmoptysis plethorica, spitting of blood from fulness.

Hæmoptysis pncumonica, spitting of blood with inflammation in the lungs.

Hæmoptysis phthisica, spitting of blood with consumption.

Hæmoptysis rubeolosa, spitting of blood in measles.

Hæmoptysis scorbutica, spitting of blood in sea scurvy.

Hæmoptysis a sphacelo pulmonum, spitting of blood from mortified lungs.

Hæmoptysis splenetica, spitting of blood from the spleen.

Hæmoptysis ex tuberculis pulmonum, spitting of blood from tubercles in the lungs.

Hæmoptysis variolosa, spitting of blood in small-pox.

Hæmoptysis vicaria, spitting of blood from other suppressed discharge.

Hæmoptysis violenta, spitting of blood from injury.

Hæmoptysis vulnere pulmonum, spitting of blood from wound in the lungs.

Hæmoptys, spitting of blood with cough.

Hæmorrhagia, any increased discharge of blood.

Hæmorrhagia in chronicis, hæmorrhagy in chronic diseases.

Hæmorrhagia critica, critical discharge of blood.

Hæmorrhagia febrilis, hæmorrhagy with fever.

Hæmorrhagia insalubris, hæmorrhagy from dissolved blood.

Hæmorrhagia narium, epistaxis,

or hæmorrhagy from the nostrils.

Hæmorrhagia uterina, excessive menses.

Hæmorrhoidale, celandine plant.

Hæmorrhoidales arteriæ, } hæmorrhoidal
venæ, }
arteries and veins about the anus.

Hæmorrhoidalis, fever excited by piles.

Hæmorrhoidalis externa arteria, external hæmorrhoidal artery.

Hæmorrhoidalis externa vena, external hæmorrhoidal vein.

Hæmorrhoidalis fluxus, bleeding from piles.

Hæmorrhoidalis herba, hæmorrhoidale.

Hæmorrhoidalis interna arteria, internal hæmorrhoidal artery.

Hæmorrhoidalis interna vena, internal hæmorrhoidal, or lesser mesenteric vein.

Hæmorrhoids, an hæmorrhoid pile, or dilated vein near the anus.

Hæmorrhoids cæca, blind, or piles that do not bleed.

Hæmorrhoids catamenialis, a regular discharge by piles.

Hæmorrhoids decolorata, piles with a mucous, or purulent discharge.

Hæmorrhoids ab exania, } external
externa } piles.
fluens, piles with much discharge of blood.

Hæmorrhoids immodica, profuse discharge from piles.

Hæmorrhoids interna, piles within the anus.

Hæmorrhoids moderata, moderate and salutary discharge from piles.

Hæmorrhoids polypiosa, piles with fleshy excrescences.

Hæmorrhoids procidens, external piles with prolapsus ani.

Hæmorrhoids tumens, piles with much swelling.

Hæmorrhoides, hæmorrhoids, or piles; a dilatation of the veins about the rectum, often with a discharge of blood.

H A L

Hæmorrhoides albæ, } piles
mucidæ, } with a
decoloratæ, } mucous
 or purulent discharge.
Hæmorrhoides cæcæ, blind, or piles
 that do not bleed.
Hæmorrhoides excedentes, hæmor-
 rhois tumens.
Hæmorrhoides nimie, profuse dis-
 charge by piles.
Hæmorrhoides ordinatæ, regular
 piles.
Hæmorrhoides vesicæ, cystirrhagia.
Hæmorrhoscopia, an inspection of the
 blood.
Hæmorrhous, a poisonous serpent;
 any large vein.
Hæmostasia, a stagnation of blood
 from fulness.
Hæmostatica, medicines stopping
 blood; styptics.
Hemotoicus, one who spits blood.
Hepatirrhæa, a diarrhœa from acrid
 bile.
Heresis, separating a diseased part
 from the sound.
Hermia, a pepper-like fruit.
Hagar, } Armenius lapis.
Hagiar, }
Hagiospermon, } the holy, or worm-
Hagiospermum, } seed.
Hagioxyton, } the holy, or guaia-
Hagioxyllum, } cum wood.
Hal, salt.
Halation, a cathartic saline medi-
 cine.
Halchemia, the art of melting salts.
Halcyon, the king's fisher.
Halcyonium, the froth of the sea.
Halec, the herring fish.
Halecula, the pilchard.
Halelæum, an embrocation of oil and
 salt; a distillation from snow.
Halicacabum, the winter cherry of
 France.
Halicacabum Indicum rectum, a spe-
 cies of nightshade.
Halicacabum peregrinum, corin-
 dum.
Halices, stretching after sleep.
Halimar, copper.
Halimus, common sea purslane.

H A R

Halinitron, } nitre, or rock salt.
Halinitrum, }
Haliphloius, a tree with bitter bark.
Halitus, vapour, or gas.
Halleleuja, an herb.
Hallucinationes, deceptions; de-
 praved imagination.
Hallus, the great toe.
Halmades, olives.
Halme, } brine.
Halma, }
Halmodes, halmyrodes.
Halmyrax, the nitre of Media; a
 kind of saltpetre.
Halmyris, a species of sea cabbage.
Halmyrodes, salt; a kind of fever
 with itching, and sharp brackish
 sweats; a roughness of the skin.
Halo, the areola, or dark circle round
 the nipple; a circle round the sun,
 moon, or stars.
Holosachme, halcyonium.
Halotechnica, halotechnies; the art
 of extracting salts and their spi-
 rits.
Hals, salt.
Halteres, pieces of metals used in
 exercise.
Hamalgama, amalgama.
Hambara, } amber.
Hambrus, }
Hamma, a knot for bandages.
Hammoniacy lachryma, gum ammo-
 niac.
Hammonitrum, ammonitrum.
Hamulus, } instrument for extract-
Hamus, } ing a dead child; any
 hook-like process, as the hamulus
 of the pterygoid process of the
 sphenoid bone.
Handal, } the coloquintida, or bit-
Handalia, } ter apple.
Hapastrum, exercise with a ball.
Haplotomia, a simple section.
Hapsicoria, a loathing of food.
Hapsis, the sense of feeling; con-
 section of bandages.
Hapsus, a round wad of tow.
Hardesia Hibernica, the Irish slate.
Harenchus, }
Harenga, } the herring fish.
Harengus, }

H E C

Harmattan, a remarkable periodical drying wind, blowing from the interior of Africa towards the Atlantic Ocean.

Harmala, } Assyrian wild rue.
Harmel, }

Harmonia, an epithet for the most simple kind of articulation.

Harmos, fleshy interstices of the teeth.

Haronkaha, zedoary.

Harhaga, } amber.
Harhax, }

Harpastrum, a kind of exercise with a ball.

Harundo, the common reed; arundo.

Hasacium, sal ammoniac.

Hasta regia, the true yellow asphodel.

Hastatus, a leaf which resembles the head of a spear.

Hastellæ, splints for fractures.

Haud, the agallochum wood.

Haur, } amber.
Haurus, }

Haustus, a draught; a liquid form of medicine.

Havea Guianensis, caoutchouc.

Havelia, the sand-box tree, or Jamaica walnuts.

Haveri glandulæ, Haver's glands, or the sinovial glands of the joints.

Hayri, ebenus Æthiopica.

Heautontimoreumenos, a self-tormenter.

Hebdomedaria, a kind of weakly intermittent, or erratic fever.

Hebe, the pudendal hair at its first appearance; the pudenda; youth in general.

Hebenum, ebenus.

Hebes, dull; heavy.

Hebiscos, marsh mallow.

Hecatontophyllum, a species of rose.

Hectica, hectic, or habitual fever; a fever with accessions at noon and evening, generally with night sweats and lateritious urine.

Hectica cachectarum, the feverish state of convalescents, dropsical patients, &c.

H E L

Hectica a calculis, hectic fever from calculi.

Hectica chlorotica, hectic fever attending chlorosis.

Hectica fluxium, hectic fever from fluxes.

Hectica hydrophum, hectic fever of dropsical patients.

Hectica infantilis, hectic fever of infants.

Hectica lymphatica, hectic fever from diseased lymphatics.

Hectica nervea, hectic fever from irritability.

Hectica nostalgica, hectic fever from absence from home.

Hectica rachitica, hectic fever from rickets.

Hectica scrophulosa, hectic fever from scrophula.

Hectica syphilitica, hectic fever from venereal disease.

Hectica verminosa, hectic fever from worms.

Hectica vespertina, evening hectic exacerbation.

Hecticus, hectic, habitual.

Hedera, ivy.
arborca, } common, or
corymbosa, } tree ivy.
terrestris, ground ivy.
trifolia, toxicodendron.

Hederaceus, } ivy-like; plexus pami-
Hederacius, } piniformis.

Hederula aquatica, herb lentil, or duck's meat.

Hedra, the anus; excrement; the basis of an abscess; a fracture.

Hedricos, } all medicine applied by
Hedricus, } the anus.

Hedychroi, lozenges of sanders, marjoram, aloes wood, &c.

Hedyosmos, mint.

Hedymois, dens leonis; yellow endive.

Hedysarum, French honeysuckle; saintfoin; fœnum græcum sylvestre.

Hedysarum glycyrrhizatum, liquorice vetch.

Hedysmata, stymmata; confections.

Hel, mel, or honey.

HEL

Helcoma, ulceration.
Helconia, an ulcer in the external or internal superficies of the transparent cornea.
Helcos, ulcer.
Helcosis, ulceration.
Helctica, epispastics.
Helcydrion, an ulcerating pustule.
Helcydrium, a moist pustule.
Helcysma, scorix of silver; cicatrizing.
Helcyster, a hook to extract the fœtus.
Heleagnus, Dutch willow, or gale.
Heleniastrum, bastard elecampane.
Helenium, enula campana.
Canadense, a species of sun-flower.
Helenium Indicum, Jerusalem artichoke.
Helenium vulgare, enula.
Heleoselinum, apium helioselinum; marsh purslane.
Heliacacabus, the winter cherry.
Heliacum, cyphi.
Helianthemum, the dwarf sunflower.
Helicalis major, } muscles of the external ear.
Helichrysum, oriental goldilocks.
Helichrysos, } amaranthus.
Helichrysus, }
Helidai pulvis, powdered herb eye-bright.
Helinitrum, nitre.
Heliochryson, } goldilocks, or gold.
Heliochrysum, } en cudweed.
Helioscopios, } sun spurge.
Helioscopium, }
Helioscelinum, heleoselinum.
Heliotropium, turnsole of Languedoc.
Heliotropium majus, the greater turnsole.
Heliotropium tricoccum, French, or colouring turnsole.
Heliotropium Indicum, the potatoe.
minus, small turnsole.
officinale, the common blood stone.
Helitis, scales of copper.
Helix, the border of the outer ear; common ivy; a species of salix; a spiral line.

HEM

Helleboraster, } bear's foot; black
Helleborastrum, } garden hellebore.
Helleborites, }
Helleboroides, a species of aconite like hellebore.
Helleboror ranunculus, a plant resembling the ranunculus.
Helleborus, hellebore.
albus, veratrum album, or white hellebore.
Helleborus fœtidus, helleboraster.
niger, melampodium; great bastard black hellebore, or winter rose.
Helleborus niger fœtidus, setterwort.
Helleborus niger hortensis, bear's foot.
Hellebori albi tinctura, tinctura veratri.
Hellebori extractum, extract of black hellebore prepared by digestion in spirit of wine.
Hellebori nigri tinctura, tinctura melampodii.
Hellebori pulvis, powder of hellebore.
Hellebori radix, root of hellebore.
Helminthagoga, } medicines for expelling worms.
Helminthica, }
Helminthes, worms.
Helminthiasis, a disease in which worms or their larvæ are bred under the skin, or some external part of the body.
Helminthobotanæ, rue.
Helnesed, coral.
Helocapollin, a species of cherry.
Helodes, } marsh fevers; sweating
Heloides, } sickness.
Helotis, plica polonica.
Helosis, a diseased turning out of the eyelids.
Helsaton, } prepared common salt.
Helsebon, }
Helxine, the pellitory of the wall.
Hemalopia, hæmalopia.
Hemeralopia, crepuscular blindness, or vision by day only.
Hemeralops, one who can see by day only.
Hemeris, the oak; a fever of one day.

Hemerobios, } an insect that lives
Hemerobius, } but one day.
Hemerocætis, a fish that sleeps in the day.
Hemerocallis, red lilly.
Hemiandus, }
Hemianthopus, } an hermaphrodite.
Hemiceraunios, a bandage for the back and breast.
Hemicongium, half a gallon.
Hemicrania, pain on one side of the head.
Hemicrania clavus, pain resembling the driving a nail into the head.
Hemicrania coryzæ, pain in the head arising from cold.
Hemicrania hæmorrhoidalis, pain in the head arising from suppressed piles, menses, or other hæmorrhage.
Hemicrania ab insectis, pain in the head arising from insects in the frontal sinuses.
Hemicrania lunatica, pain in the head arising from changes in the moon.
Hemicrania nephralgica, pain in the head arising from calculus in the kidneys.
Hemicrania ocularis, pain in the head arising from suppuration in the eye.
Hemicrania odontalgica, pain in the head arising from a carious tooth.
Hemicrania furulenta, } pain in the
sinus, } head arising from matter in the frontal sinus.
Hemiecton, a fumigating pot.
Hemimoerion, half, or half of a drachm.
Hemina, a half pint; an ancient measure of 10 ounces.
Hemiobolion, } half an obolus, or 5
Hemiobolum, } grains.
Hemiolion, twelve drachms.
Hemionis, mule's dung.
Hemionitis, }
vulgaris, } mule's fern.
Hemionium, asplenium, or spleenwort.
Hemioption, half.
Hemioptisia, a defect of vision, in

which the person sees only the half of an object.
Hemipagia, pain on one side of the head.
Hemipeptus, half concocted.
Hemiplegia, hemiplegia, or palsy on one side of the body.
Hemiplegia ex apoplexia, hemiplegia after apoplexy.
Hemiplegia apostematodes, hemiplegia arising from abscess in the brain.
Hemiplegia arthritica, hemiplegia with gout.
Hemiplegia ex epilepsia, hemiplegia with epilepsy.
Hemiplegia exanthematica, hemiplegia from suppressed eruptions.
Hemiplegia intermittens, hemiplegia accompanying remittent fever.
Hemiplegia purpurea, hemiplegia following miliary fever.
Hemiplegia serosa, hemiplegia from dropsy in the brain.
Hemiplegia spasmodica, hemiplegia from spasm.
Hemiplegia saturnina, hemiplegia from lead.
Hemiplegia scrophulosa, hemiplegia from scrophulous tumours pressing on nerves.
Hemiplegia syphilitica, hemiplegia from venereal disease.
Hemiplegia transversa, palsy of one arm, and the foot of the opposite side.
Hemiplegia traumatica, hemiplegia from wounds, contusions, &c.
Hemiplexia, hemiplegia.
Hemirhombion, } a bandage cut
Hemitomon, } through the middle.
Hemisphericus, (in botany) like half a globe.
Hemitritæus amphimerina, } a fever
legitimus, } returning daily with an exacerbation every third day.
Hemitritæus major, a quartan fever with a tertian fit interposed.
Hemitritæus minor, } hemitritæus
nothus, } of long continuance.

Hemitritæus pestilens, a contagious hemitritæus.
Hemitybion, a piece of thick linen.
Hemiungium, half an ounce.
Henasis, an union.
Henricus rubens, vitriol calcined to redness.
Hepatalgia, pain in the liver.
Hepar, } the liver.
Heper, }
Hepar antimonii, crocus of antimony; crocus metallorum.
Hepar sulphuris, liver of sulphur; sulphur melted with fixed alkali.
Hepar uterinum, the placenta.
Hepatalgia, the liver devoid of sensibility and irritability; inflammation or pain in the liver or its region.
Hepatarius, of the liver; hepatic.
Hepateros, a species of dysentery.
Hepatica, liverwort; medicines for diseases of the liver; pain in the region of the liver.
Hepatica alba, parnassia.
arteria, the hepatic artery; a branch of the cœliac.
Hepatica brachii vena, the basilic vein of the right arm.
Hepatica minor vena, a branch of the vena portæ.
Hepatica nobilis, noble liverwort, or herb trinity.
Hepatica stellaris, aparine; woodrow; woodruff.
Hepatica trifolia, noble liverwort.
vulgaris, stone, or star liverwort.
Hepaticæ venæ, the hepatic veins; branches of the lower vena cava.
Hepatico-cystici ductus, ducts leading from the sides of the gall-bladder to the liver.
Hepaticula, chronic inflammation of the liver.
Hepaticus, hepatic; belonging to the liver.
Hepaticus ductus, the hepatic duct conveying the bile.
Hepaticus flos, hepatica.
fluxus, hepatirrhœa; bilious diarrhœa.

Hepatirrhœa, } a species of
intestinalis, }
diarrhœa cholericæ.
Hepatitis, a precious stone.
Hepatitis, inflammation of the liver.
chronica, chronic inflammation of the liver.
Hepatitis cystica, inflammation of the gall-bladder.
Hepatitis erysipelatosæ, erysipelalous inflammation of the liver.
Hepatitis hepatica, true hepatic inflammation.
Hepatitis pleuritica, hepatitis with pleurisy.
Hepatitis obscura, obscure, or chronic hepatitis.
Hepatitis parenchymatosa, inflammation in the inner substance of the liver.
Hepatitis peritonæalis, inflammation in the peritonæum covering the liver.
Hepatitis suppurans, suppurating hepatitis.
Hepatzon, brown itching morpew.
Hepatocèle, rupture of the liver.
Hepatorium, } water hemp,
aquatile, } or agrimony.
Hepatus, a fish of a liver colour.
Hephæstias, a drying plaster of burnt tiles.
Hephæstites, a precious stone of a fiery colour.
Ilephthotes, languor, or listlessness.
Hepiala, epiala.
Hepialus, a mild quotidian fever.
Hepsana, aliment boiled with broth.
Hepsema, the must of vegetable liquors; a decoction.
Heptandria, Linnæus's 7th class.
Heptapharmacum, a plaster of seven ingredients.
Heptaphyllum, tormentil root.
Heptapleuron, } the greater plantain.
Heptapleurum, }
Heracantha, common carline thistle.
Heraclea, water horehound.
Heracleios, } epilepsy; mania; loadstone.
Heracleius, }
Heracleoticum, origanum.
Heracleum, parsnep.

Heracleum oleum, oil of box.
Heraclius lapis, the loadstone.
Herba, an herb; a plant with a soft stalk.
Herba abiga, chamæpitys, or ground pine.
Herba ætherea, eryngo.
Alexandrina, herb Alexander.
Herba benedicta, the herb bennet.
Britannica, lapathum aquaticum.
Herba cardiaca, leonurus cardiaca.
doria, doria.
draconis, lapathum.
felis, cat mint.
Gerardi, angelica.
hæmorrhoidum, chelidonium.
immortalis, ptarmica.
impatiens, persicaria.
impia, gnaphalium vulgare.
Judaica, siderites.
Julia, sweet maudlin.
maxima, corona solis.
melancholifuga, fumitory.
paralysis, the primrose.
Paris, the English herb Paris; true-love, or one-berry.
Herba Brasiliana polycoccus, ipecacuanha.
Herba Petri, common cowslips.
regia, artemisia, or mugwort.
sacra, vervain.
Sanctæ Barbaræ, winter cress.
Herba Sancti Jacobæi, ragwort.
Johannis, artemisia.
Laurentii, bugula.
Petri, samphire.
sanguinis draconis, lapathum rubrum.
Herba scorbuti, cochlearea.
stella, buck's horn plantain.
studiosorum, goose foot; sow-bane.
Herba terribilis, } hepatica nobilis.
trinitatis, }
turca, herniaria.
venenosa, siuni.
venti, phlomis.
veteribus ignota, lady's smock.

Herba viva, the sensitive plant; *pau-nacca moschatum*
Herba vulneraria, virga aurea.
Herbaritis, an herbalist, or one who understands herbs.
Herbasculum, a tin box used by botanists to carry plants.
Herbatum Canadensium, sweet scented all-heal of Canada.
Herbivorus, any animal feeding on herbs.
Hercules, any powerful medicine.
bovii, gold and mercury dissolved in a distillation of copperas, nitre, and sea salt; violently cathartic and emetic.
Herculeus lapis, the loadstone.
morbis, epilepsy.
Herculis clava, arbor spinosa.
Hereditarius, hæreditarius; descending from parents; hereditary disease.
Hereos, amorous dreams.
Herinaceus, the hedgehog.
Hermannia, an African herb.
Hermaphroditus, an hermaphrodite; any animal in which both sexes are united.
Hermes, the supposed inventor of all arts, particularly of medicine.
Hermesia, chymistry.
Hermetica ars, chymistry.
philosophia, hermetical philosophy, or that which is directed on chymical reasoning.
Hermeticus, closing the end of a tube by fusing it.
Hermodactylus, the Turkish hermodactyl; a species of colchicum.
Hermodactylus folio quadrangulo, snake's head iris.
Hernandia, the American jack in the box plant.
Hernia, a rupture, or unnatural protrusion of the contents of the abdomen.
Hernia aquosa, a watery rupture, or hydrocele.
Hernia bronchialis, bronchocele, or tumour of the bronchial glands.
Hernia carnosa, sarcocoele, or fleshy tumour on the testis.

Hernia cerebri, a protrusion of a part of the brain through an opening of the skull not perfectly ossified.

Hernia congenita, rupture coeval with birth.

Hernia cruralis, femoral hernia, or rupture under Poupart's ligament.

Hernia cystica, rupture of the bladder.
femoralis, rupture under Poupart's ligament.

Hernia flatulenta, pneumatocoele; air escaped through the pleura.

Hernia foraminis magni ischii, rupture through the foramen of the ischium.

Hernia gutturis, bronchocele, or tumour of the bronchial glands.

Hernia humoralis, inflammation and swelling of the testicle.

Hernia incarcerata, incarcerated, or strangulated hernia.

Hernia inguinalis, bubonocoele; inguinal, or hernia in the groin.

Hernia intestinalis, hernia of the intestines; hernia scrotalis.

Hernia lachrymalis, lachrymal hernia.

Hernia omentalis, epiplocele; hernia of the omentum.

Hernia scrotalis,
oschealis,
enteroschocoele,
umbilicalis, exomphalos, or
rupture at the navel.

Hernia uteri, hysterocoele, rupture containing the uterus.

Hernia in vagina, colpocoele; rupture in the vagina.

Hernia vaginalis, rupture of the vagina.

Hernia varicosa, cirsocele.
ventosa, pneumatocoele; air escaped through the pleura.

Hernia ventralis, hypogastrocele; a hernia through the muscles of the belly.

Hernia vesicalis, a rupture containing the bladder.

Herniaria, rupturewort.
alsines folio, sea chickweed.

Herniatio, herniotomy, or the operation for hernia.

Heros, the spirit of salt.

Herpes, tetters; eruption.

ambulatoria,
collaris,
about the neck.

Herpes defascens,
esthiomenos,
exedens,
herpes destroying the skin by ulceration.

Herpes faciei, common red pimples in the faces of adults.

Herpes farinosus, the dry mealy tetter.

Herpes farinosus siccus,
simplex,
the dry mealy
tetter round the knees.

Herpes ferus, common erysipelas.

Indica, a fiery itching herpes peculiar to India.

Herpes miliaris, the eruption called ringworm.

Herpes periscelis, herpes zoster.
pustulosus, the eruption in the foreheads of infants; crusta lactea, tinea capitis.

Herpes raptens, venereal ulceration in the head.

Herpes serfigo, herpes miliaris, or ringworm.

Herpes simplex, simple distinct pustules.

Herpes syphiliticus,
venereus,
venereal eruption on the skin.

Herpes zoster, erysipelas phlyctænoides, or shingles encircling the body.

Herpeton,
Herpetum,
a creeping pustule, or ulcer.

Hervil de anil Lusitanis, indicum.

Hesmis, a quarter of a pound.

Hesperis allium, alliaria, or garlic.

Heterocrania, a pain of one side of the head.

Heterogeneous, heterogeneous; dissimilar; mixture of dissimilar ingredients.

Heterorrhofos, any tumour of doubtful tendency.

Heterorythmus, a pulse unusual in such patients or age.

H I E

Hetich Indis, } an In-
Americanum, } dian
Æthiopicum, } spe-
 cies of turnip.
Heud hen, } the aromatic aloe; agal-
Heudeen, } lochum.
Hexagium, the sixth part of an
 ounce.
Hexagonus, having six angles.
Hexagynia, having six chives.
Hexandria, having six stamina;
 Linnæus's 6th class.
Hexapetalus, } having six leaves.
Hexaphyllus, }
Hexapharmacum, any plaster of six
 ingredients.
Hexis, habit, or permanent disposi-
 tion.
Hiacan, guaiacum wood.
Hians, gaping.
Hianticilla, galbula.
Hiaticula, charadrius.
Hiatula, chama; the sea cockle.
*Hiatu*s, a gap, or opening.
Hibiscus, marsh mallow, or althæa.
abelmoschus, musk mal-
 low, or abelmoschus.
Hicesia, a plaster for scrophulous
 swellings.
Hidroa, pustules produced by sweat-
 ing; miliary.
Hidrocrosis, a judgment formed
 from the sweat.
Hidrocritica, signs taken from sweat-
 ing.
Hidronosus, } sudor Anglicus, or
Hidrophyretos, } the sweating sick-
 ness.
Hidropedesis, a violent perspira-
 tion.
Hidros, sweat.
Hidrotica, } sudorific, or sweat-
Hidropoietica, } ing medicines.
Hidrotopsea, }
Hidus, flowers of copper.
Hiera diacolocynthidos, an electuary
 of colocynth, agaric, germander,
 the gums, &c.
Hiera picra, hiera picra, or holy bit-
 ter; pulvis aloes cum canella.
Hierabotane, holy herb; vervain, or
 verbane.
Hieracantha, cariina sylvestris.

H I P

Hieracites, a species of gem.
Hieracium, hawkweed.
Alpinum, broad-leaved
 Hungarian hawkweed.
Hieracium folio chondrilla, } lesser
leporinum, } hawk-
 weed.
Hieracium longius radicatum, long-
 rooted hawkweed.
Hieracium minus, lesser hawkweed.
montanum, a species of
 succory.
Hieracium murorum, French, or
 golden lungwort.
Hieracium pilosella, mouse ear.
Hieraculum, hieracium, or hawk-
 weed.
Hieranosus, convulsion; epilepsy.
Hieraticum, a poultice for the sto-
 mach.
Hierazune, lotus, or melilot.
Hierobotane, vervain.
Hierobulbus, the root of colchicum,
 or meadow saffron.
Hierophyr, erythematous inflamma-
 tion.
Hieros, sacred; holy.
Higuero, the calabash tree.
Hilum, the eye of a common bean.
Himantopus, an aquatic bird.
Himantosis, relaxation of the uvula.
Himas, a relaxed, emaciated uvula.
Himeros, amorous inclination.
Hin, }
Hindisch, } gummi assafœtida.
Hing, }
Hingish, }
Hin-awaru, indicum, or indigo.
Hinka, caryophyllus aromaticus.
Hinnulus, a hind; the young of the
 deer.
Hiphace, rennet, or cheese of mare's
 milk.
Hiphecacuanna, ipecacuanha.
Hiphelaphus, an animal like a stag
 and horse.
Hippiatrus, a horse leech.
Hippion, gentiana.
Hippocampus, the sea horse; a small
 fish.
Hippocastanum, } the horse chest-
Hippocantanum, } nut tree.
Hippocras, claretum; claret.

- Hippocrates*, a famous physician and writer of Coos, supposed to have lived 400 years before Christ. His writings are the most ancient on medicine which have reached us, and he is therefore called the father of physic. He died at Larissa, in Thessaly, in his 101st year.
- Hippoglossum*, the herb double tongue, or bislingua.
- Hippoglossus*, a large species of sole.
- Hippolapathum*, monks' rhubarb, or lapathum.
- Hippolapathum rotundifolium*, lapathum alpinum.
- Hippolithus*, stony concretion in the stomach or intestines of horses.
- Hippomanes*, apocynum; secundines of a mare; the juice of the titymallus; the fleshy substance which sometimes adheres to the forehead of a new foaled colt; purging thorn.
- Hippomarathrum*, horse, or wild fennel; English saxifrage; a species of seseli.
- Hippomyrmacis*, the horse ant.
- Hippophæes*, } the purging thorn.
- Hippophæetus*, }
- Hippopotamus*, the large sea horse.
- Hipposelinum*, herb Alexander; lovage.
- Hipposis*, compression, or depression.
- Hipsorchis*, the testicle of a horse.
- Hippuris*, horse-tail, or cauda equina; disorders proceeding from much riding, as debility and weeping of the genitals
- Hippuris minor*, lesser horse tail.
- Hippurus*, a kind of lobster.
- Hippus*, a tremulous affection of the eyes; a spasmodic or convulsive motion of the iris.
- Hir*, the palm of the hand.
- Hira*, the intestinum jejunum; some extend it to all the intestines, and others to all the contents of the abdomen.
- Hirapitanga Brasiliensis*, logwood; Brasil wood.
- Hirci barba*, herb goat's beard.
- Hirculus*, an herb smelling like a goat; a species of saxifrage.
- Hircosi*, those of a libidinous or lustful inclination.
- Hircus*, a goat.
- bezoarticus*, the goat that yields bezoar.
- Hirquus*, the great angle of the eye.
- Hirsuties*, unnatural hairiness of the body.
- Hirsutus*, hairy.
- Hirudo*, } the leech; a genus
- medica*, } of insects of the order of vermes intestina.
- Hirundinaria*, swallow-wort, or asclepias.
- Hirundo domestica*, the common swallow.
- Hirundo Indica*, the Indian swallow.
- Hirundo maritima*, hirundo Indica.
- riparia*, the sand martin.
- sinensis*, hirundo Indica.
- vulgaris*, hirundo domestica.
- Hismat*, lithargyrus.
- Hispanicum viride*, verdigrise.
- Hispiditas*, distichiasis; hairiness in general.
- Hispidula*, mountain cudweed; heliochrysum.
- Hispidus*, rough; hairy.
- Historia*, the history of a patient's case.
- Histos*, a machine for straightening the spine.
- Hoache*, a kind of chalky saponaceous earth, used by the Chinese to varnish their china.
- Hoad*, agallochum.
- Hoaxacan*, guaiacum wood.
- Hobus*, a West Indian plum.
- Hociamsanum*, agrimonia.
- Hoitziloxutl*, balsam of Peru.
- Holcimos*, swelling of the liver; tenacity.
- Holcus*, Indian millet seed; wall barley.
- Holera*, cholera; vomiting and purging of bile.
- Holeraceus*, belonging to the class of pot herbs.

H O P

Holipha, sweetmeats; purging sweetmeats.
Holisthema, a dislocation.
Holli, the juice of Guinea pepper.
Holmiscos, the sockets of the teeth.
Holmos, a mortar; the trunk of the body.
Holocyron, ground pine, or chamæpitys.
Holophlyctides, phlyctænæ, or small watery pustules.
Holoschænos, juncus odoratus, or sweet rush.
Holosteos affinis, } osteocolla; myo-
Holostes, } suros, myosurus,
Holosteuum, } or mouse-tail.
Creticum, plantago angustifolia.
Holosteus, glue bone, or osteocolla.
Holothuria, the quab, a poisonous fish.
Holothurion, a prickly sea fish.
Holotouicos, a universal spasm, or tetanus.
Holquahuilt, Peruvian bark.
Holsbon, common salt prepared.
Homa, anarsarcous, or dropsical swelling.
Homæomeres, homogeneous; uniform; of the same kind.
Homerda, human fæces.
Homilia, discourse; cohesion; exercise.
Homo, man.
Homogenes, any uniform continued fever.
Homogencus, homogeneous; any mixture of similar parts; uniform.
Homolinon, coarse flaxen cloth.
Homionophagia, head-ach.
Homoplatea, omoplatea, scapulæ, or shoulder blades.
Homorisua, a similitude of parts, or properties.
Homotonos, equable; a continued fever.
Homunculus, a little man.

Paracelsi, the reputed result of semen masculinum digested in a dunghill.

Hople, the hoof of any graminivorous animal.

H O R

Hoplochrisma, any salve applied to an instrument that has wounded a person to cure him.
Hora, an hour.
Horæus, any ripe fruit.
Hordeaceum vinum, beer.
Hordeaceus, made of barley.
Hordeolum, } watery
hydatidosum, } sty on the eyelid.
Hordeum, barley.
causticum, Indian caustic barley, or cevadilla.
Hordeum distichon, common barley.
Gallicum, French, pearl, or common barley decorticated.
Hordeum mundatum, common, or Scotch barley.
Hordeum perlatum, pearl barley.
nudum, wheat, or triticum.
Hordeum vulgare, common barley.
Horizon, mercury supposed to reside in gold.
Horizontalis, a flower having a horizontal disk.
Horminum, garden clary.
salira, } purple spik-
sativum, } ed clary.
sylvestre, the wild clary.
Horologium floræ, the opening and shutting of flowers at particular times of the day.
Horoscopos, horoscope; one who pretended, from the figure of a plant, to tell what celestial influence it was under, and what virtues it thence obtained.
Hornotinus, } wheat sown in the
Hornus, } spring, and reaped in summer.
Horripilatio, a sense of creeping, or formication in different parts of the body.
Horror, shivering; a general coldness and contraction of the skin at the commencement of fever; excess of fear.
Hortulanus, the bird ortolan of France and Italy.
Hortus, a garden; the womb or vagina.

H U M

Hortus lætitia, saffron.
siccus, a botanical arrangement of dried plants.
Hottonia, water violet.
Houi foun, tincal.
Hoxocoquāmochlīt, senna orientalis.
Huaxacensis, } a species of ricinus,
Hucipochotl, } or castor nut.
Huican, guaiacum.
Humectantia, remedies increasing moisture.
Humectatio, humectation; moistening or preparing medicines by steeping them in water.
Humectatus, } moistened.
Humefactus, }
Humeralis, of or belonging to the shoulder.
Humeralis musculus, the deltoid muscle.
Humeralis arteria, the humoral artery.
Humerus, the shoulder.
Humiditas, humidity, or moisture; that quality in bodies by which they are capable of wetting other bodies.
Humidum radicale, radical moisture; the mass of blood, which is the promptuary from whence all other fluids in a human body are derived.
Humidus, humid, or moist.
Humilis musculus, a depressor muscle of the eye.
Humirubus, the dewberry, or raspberry.
Hummatu, a species of thorn apple.
Humor, humour; the fluid part of the body.
Humor albuginosus, } the watery
aqueus, } fluid in the
aquosus, } anterior
 chamber of the eye.
Humor crystallinus, the crystalline lens of the eye.
Humor doris, sea water.
mercurialis, bilis atra.
morbidus, any depraved animal fluid.
Humor in secundinis, liquor amnii.
vitreus, the fluid in the posterior chamber of the eye.

H Y D

Humoralia, diseases with extravasated dissolved fluids.
Humoraria, a fever with a depraved state of the fluids.
Humorista, a name of ridicule for the Galenists.
Humulus, the common hop, or lupulus.
Hunc, tin.
Hura Americana, the sand-box tree, or Jamaica walnuts.
Huso, a cetaceous fish of the Danube, from which is made isinglass, or fish glue.
Hutzochitl, balsam of Peru
Hyacinthus, the jacinth, a precious stone.
Hyacinthus Anglicus, the hyacinth, or hare bell.
Hyacinthus racemosus moschatus, bulbus vomitorius.
Hyacinthus stellatus, a poisonous species of hare bell.
Hyæna, a savage beast of Africa.
Hyænia, a stone in the head of the hyæna.
Hyalodes, urine with a white viscid sediment.
Hyaloidæ membrana, the hyaloid membrane or capsule of the vitreous humour.
Hyaloides, the vitreous humour of the eye.
Hyalus, glass.
Hyanche, sore throat with external swelling.
Hybanthus, a species of violet.
Hybernaculum, the winter covering of embryo plants.
Hyboma, convexity.
Hybridus, in botany it implies produced from different species, analogous to the mule in animals.
Hydarthros, discharge from wounds in the joints.
Hydarthrus, synovia; white swelling of the knee.
Hydatænomenus, disposed to drop-sy.
Hydatinon, } a collyrium of rain
Hydatinum, } water.
Hydatis, a hydatid, or clear vesicle of serous dropsical fluid; hordeo-

H Y D

lum, or styë; singular of *Hydatides*; hydatids.

Hydatocholeus, discharges of water and bile.

Hydatodes, } watery; aqueous hu-
Hydatoides, } mour of the eye; any
much diluted fluid; limpid urine.

Hyderos, dropsy; anasarca.

Hydra, a water serpent.

Hydragogos, } hydragogue; any
Hydragogus, } medicines discharg-
ing water.

Hydralme, sea water.

Hydrargyratum sulphur antimonii nigrum, Æthiops antimonialis; quicksilver triturated with sulphur of anitmony.

Hydrargyratum sulphur antimonii rubrum, cinnabar of antimony; quicksilver sublimed with sulphur of antimony.

Hydrargyratum mel, quicksilver dissolved by honey.

Hydarargyratus tartarus, quicksilver dissolved by cream of tartar.

Hydrargyri calx alba, the calx of mercury precipitated from corrosive sublimate by sal ammoniac and prepared kali.

Hydrargyri calx muriata, corrosive sublimate.

Hydrargyri calx muriata mitis, calomel.

Hydrargyri calx scheelii, quicksilver dissolved in nitrous acid and precipitated by common salt.

Hydrargyri calx vitriolata flava, turbith mineral; quicksilver dissolved in vitriolic acid and precipitated by hot water.

Hydrargyri calx tartarizata flava, Constantine's powder; a precipitate of quicksilver from nitrous acid by the acid of tartar.

Hydrargyri tartarizata alba, a precipitate of quicksilver from the acid of tartar by vegetable alkali.

Hydrargyri calcis syrupus, quicksilver triturated with syrup.

Hydrargyri calcis unguentum, mercurial ointment triturated with lard.

H Y D

Hydrargyro calcinato ex pilulæ, pills of calcined quicksilver.

Hydrargyro ex cæruleum unguentum, mercurial ointment.

Hydrargyro ex emplastrum, mercurial plaster.

Hydrargyro gummoso ex pilulæ, pills of quicksilver triturated with gums.

Hydrargyro saccharato ex bolus, bolus of quicksilver dissolved by sugar, conserves, &c.

Hydrargyro terebinthinato ex pilulæ, pills of quicksilver triturated with turpentine.

Hydrargyrum, } quicksilver.
Hydrargyrus, }

acetatus, quicksilver and acid of vinegar.

Hydrargyrus arsenicatus, quicksilver and acid of arsenic.

Hydrargyrus boracitatus, quicksilver and acid of borax.

Hydrargyrus calcinatus, calcined quicksilver.

Hydrargyrus citratus, quicksilver and acid of citron.

Hydrargyrus cum Creta, mercurius alkalizatus; quicksilver triturated with chalk.

Hydrargyrus fluoratus, quicksilver and acid of fluor.

Hydrargyrus gummosus, quicksilver triturated with gums.

Hydrargyrus muriatus, }
fortior, }
corrosive sublimate; quicksilver and acid of sea salt.

Hydrargyrus muriatus mitis, calomel; calx of quicksilver united to a small portion of muriatic acid.

Hydrargyrus nitratus, quicksilver and acid of nitre.

Hydrargyrus nitratus cinereus, quicksilver precipitated from nitrous acid by volatile alkali.

Hydrargyrus nitratus ruber, red corrosive mercury; red precipitate, or red oxide of mercury; a solution of quicksilver in nitrous acid evaporated to crystallization.

H Y D

Hydrargyrus oxalynus, quicksilver and acid of wood sorrel.

Hydrargyrus phosphoratus, quicksilver and phosphoric acid, also precipitated from a solution in nitrous acid by soda phosphorata.

Hydrargyrus precipitatus cinereus, grey precipitate of mercury.

Hydrargyrus purificatus, quicksilver purified, or freed from fæces.

Hydrargyrus saccharatus, quicksilver and acid of sugar.

Hydrargyrus sebinus, quicksilver and acid of suet.

Hydrargyrus sulphuratus, sulphuretum hydrargyri nigrum; Æthiops mineralis; quicksilver combined with sulphur by rubbing or fusion.

Hydrargyrus sulphuratus niger, Æthiops mineralis.

Hydrargyrus sulphuratus ruber, factitious cinnabar; quicksilver sublimed with sulphur; sulphuretum hydrargyri rubrum.

Hydrargyrus cum sulphure, Æthiops mineralis.

Hydrargyrus succinatus, quicksilver and acid of amber.

Hydrargyrus tartarizatus, quicksilver and acid of tartar.

Hydrargyrus terebinthinatus, quicksilver triturated with turpentine.

Hydrargyrus vitriolatus, quicksilver and vitriolic acid; turbith mineral; sulphuretum hydrargyri flavum; mercurius emet. flavus.

Hydrargyrus unguinosus, quicksilver triturated with oily bodies.

Hydrarthros, hyarthros.

Hydrarrosis, mercurial friction.

Hydrastis, } yellow root.
Canadense, }

Hydrelæum, a mixture of oil and water.

Hydenteroceles, a dropsy of the scrotum with rupture.

Hydroa, hidra; a watery pustule; symptomatic miliary fever.

Hydrocardia, a dropsy of the pericardium.

Hydrocele, dropsy of the scrotum.

H Y D

Hydrocele peritonæi, ascites, or common dropsy of the belly.

Hydrocele scroti, a spurious kind of hydrocele occasioned by a considerable collection of water in the scrotum. It is of the anasarca nature.

Hydrocele spinalis, spina bifida; a swelling on the vertebræ of the loins.

Hydrocele funiculi, hydrocele of the spermatic cord.

Hydrocelodes, suppressed urine from a rupture in the urethra.

Hydrocephalum, } dropsy of the
Hydrocephalus, } head.
acutus, hydrocephalus internus.

Hydrocephalus externus, external hydrocephalus, or water between the brain and membranes.

Hydrocephalus internus, internal, or acute hydrocephalus; water in the ventricles of the brain.

Hydroceratophyllum, } an aquatic
Hydroceratophyllum, } plant.

Hydrocistis, } a species of dropsy
Hydrocystis, } in which the water is contained in a cyst, or bag.

Hydrocotyle, marsh, or water pennywort.

Hydrocrythe, barley water.

Hydro-enterocèle, dropsy of the scrotum.

Hydrogaron, } fish pickle diluted
Hydrogarum, } with water.

Hydrogenatus, combined with hydrogen.

Hydrogenium, hydrogen; one of the constituent parts of water; base of inflammable air; phlogiston.

Hydrolapathum, lapathum aquaticum, or great water dock.

Hydromeli, water mixed with honey; mead.

Hydromelon, } a mixture of honey,
Hydromelum, } quince juice, and water.

Hydrometra, dropsy of the womb.
ascitica, dropsy of the womb combined with ascites.

Hydrometra gravidarum, dropsy of the womb in pregnancy.

Hydrometra hydatica, dropsy of the womb with hydatids.
Hydrometra ovarii, a collection of serous fluid in the ovarium.
Hydrometra puriformis, purulent dropsy of the womb.
Hydrometra sanguinea, a collection of blood in the womb.
Hydromphalon, } a watery tumour
Hydromphalum, } of the navel.
Hydronosus, } the sweating sick-
Hydronosus, } ness; sudor Angli-
 cus.
Hydropege, spring, or fountain water.
Hydropedesis, ephidrosis, or diseased sweating.
Hydrophobia, a dread of water, a symptom occurring in canine madness.
Hydrophobia rabiosa, hydrophobia with a desire of biting.
Hydrophobia simplex, hydrophobia without furiousness, or desire of biting.
Hydrophobia spontanea, hydrophobia without being bitten.
Hydrophobia vulgaris, hydrophobia with dread of drinking and wildness.
Hydrophthalmia, a dropsy of the eye.
Hydrophthalmion, an anasarca dropsy of the part under the eye.
Hydrophyllon, } water leaf.
Hydrophyllum, }
Hydrophysocèle, hernia combined with hydrocele.
Hydropica, remedies for dropsy.
Hydropicus, one having a dropsy.
Hydropiades, tending to a dropsy.
Hydropiper, persicaria urens, or water pepper; biting arsmart; lake weed.
Hydropneumatocele, a hernia proceeding from flatulence and water.
Hydropneumosarca, any tumour of air, water, and solid substances.
Hydropeoides, any great discharge of water in dropsy; watery stools.
Hydrops, a dropsy.
ad matulam, diabetes.

Hydrops articuli, a carious joint.
cysticus, any dropsy inclosed in bags, or cysts.
Hydrops genu, an accumulation of synovia under the capsular ligament of the knee.
Hydrops medullæ spinalis, spina bifida.
Hydrops ovarii, hydrometra ovarii.
pectoris, hydrothorax, or water in one or both cavities of the pleura.
Hydrops pericardii, accumulated water in the pericardium.
Hydrops pulmonum, water in the cellular interstices of the lungs.
Hydrops sacculi lachrymalis, a dropsy of the sac containing the tears.
Hydrops scroti, } a dropsy of the
testium, } vaginal tunic of the testes.
Hydrops uteri, a dropsy of the womb.
vesicæ, ischuria.
Hydrophyretas, } sudor Anglicus.
Hydrophyretus, }
Hydrorachitis, dropsy of the spinal marrow; spina bifida.
Hydrosaton, a ptisan of rose water, honey, &c.
Hydrorhadinon, a mixture of water and oil of roses.
Hydrasaccharum, a drink of sugar and water.
Hydrasarca, any fleshy tumour containing water; water in the cellular membrane.
Hydrasarcocèle, a scirrhus testicle with hydrocele.
Hydroselinum, water parsley.
Hydrosulphuretum stibii luteum, sulphur antimonii præcipitatum.
Hydrosulphuretum stibii rubrum, kermes mineral.
Hydrothorax, hydrops pectoris.
Hydraticus, hydragogus; a medicine promoting sweat.
Hydrus, the water snake.
Hyems, winter.
Hygeia, } health; the name of a
Hygieia, } plaster described by Aëtius.
Hygidion, ammonii collyrium.

Hygieina, } the art of preserving
Hygieine, } health.
analeptica, the art of curing.
Hygieine prophylactica, the art of foreseeing disease.
Hygieine synteretica, the art of preserving health.
Hygienistes, physicians whose care was to preserve health.
Hygiesis, rules for the preservation of health.
Hygra, liquid rosin, or plaster.
Hygrasia, a humour.
Hygremplastra, liquid rosin, or plaster.
Hygroblepharicus, a duct in the inner part of the eyelids.
Hygrocircocoele, dilated spermatic veins with dropsy of the scrotum.
Hygrocollyrium, any fluid application to the eyes.
Hygrologia, hygrometry, or doctrine on the fluids of the body.
Hygroma, an encysted tumour of serum, or a fluid like lymph, and sometimes filled with hydatids.
Hygrometrum, the hygrometer; an instrument to measure the moisture of the air.
Hygromyron, } a liquid scented
Hygromyrum, } ointment.
Hygrophobia, canine madness, or hydrophobia.
Hygrophthalmicus, hygroblepharicus.
Hygros, hygrocollyrium.
Hygrotes, liquid gum.
Hylarchus, the universal directing spirit of the world.
Hyle, chaos; matter; the philosopher's stone.
Hylum, the cotton tree.
Hymen, a membrane at the entrance of the vagina.
Hymenea courbaril, the tree yielding gum anime.
Hymenodes, urine with flocculi; viscid blood; membranous.
Hymochyma, a suffused, or blood-shot eye.
Hyoglossus, a muscle of the tongue.

Hyoides, os hyoides.
Hyopharyngæus, a muscle of the œsophagus.
Hyophthalmos, } hog's eye plant;
Hyophthalmus, } aster Atticus.
Hyoscyamus, hog's bean; henbane; tobacco.
Hyoscyamus Ægyptius, } white
albus, } henbane.
lutæus, yellow henbane;
English tobacco.
Hyoscyamus major, hyoscyamus albus.
Hyoscyamus niger, } common, or
vulgaris, } black henbane.
Hyosiris, a plant resembling cichoreum.
Hyothyroides, muscles of the larynx.
Hyphacticos, an epithet of cathartics.
Hyphæthros, a place for morning exercise.
Hyphaleipton, a ligament.
Hyphaleiptum, any liniment.
Hyphaleiptron, a sort of spatula for spreading ointments.
Hyheccauma, the cause that keeps up a disorder.
Hyhecoum, horned wild cumin.
Hyphælaon, oil; dregs of oil.
Hyphelatos, hypacticos.
Hyphene, a beard.
Hyphenemius, zephyria ova; barren eggs.
Hyperæstheses, supersensation; error in appetite.
Hyperartetiscus, superfluous parts or members.
Hyperbolicus, opisthotonicus.
Hypercarothis, a lethargic patient.
Hypercatharsis, excessive purging from medicine.
Hypercoryphosis, any prominent part, as a lobe of the liver.
Hypercrisis, } hyper-excretion, or
Hyperecrisis, } excessive critical discharge.
Hyperemesis, excessive vomiting from medicine.
Hyperephidrosis, immoderate sweating.

Hypericum, } St. John's
perforatum, } wort.
ascyron dictum, ascy-
 rum.
Hypericum maximum, androsæmum.
saxatile, } bastard John's
Hypericoides, } wort.
Hyperidrosis, a distention of a part
 by water.
Hyperinesis, excessive purging.
Hyperinos, } the person who suffers
Hyperinns, } from hypercatharsis.
Hyperoa, the palate.
Hypero-pharyngæi, muscles of the
 uvula.
Hyperos, a pestle.
Hyperostosis, exostosis; any hard
 indolent tumour on a bone.
Hypcroum, a foramen in the palate.
Hyperphyes, severe disease.
Hypersarcoma, } fungus, or proud
Hypersarcosis, } flesh; any fleshy
 excrescence; a nasal polypus.
Hypexocos, any extended membrane,
 as the pleura.
Hypexodos, a purging.
Hypnobates, those who walk when
 asleep.
Hypnobatasis, } somnambulism, or
Hypnobasis, } walking when a-
 sleep.
Hypnodia, morbid sleepiness.
Hypnologia, regulation of sleep.
Hypnopaos, } hypnotic; anodyne; or
Hypnoticus, } medicine producing
 sleep.
Hypnos, sleep.
Hypnum, a species of moss which
 causes sleep.
Hypo, diminution; remission; infe-
 riority.
Hypobrychios, deeply seated.
Hypoæma, effusion of red blood into
 the chambers of the eye.
Hypocapnisma, funigation.
Hypocarodes, } a lethargic patient.
Hypocarothis, }
Hypocatharsis, slight purging.
Hypocaustum, a sweating stove, or
 bath; a hot-house.
Hypocephaleon, a pillow, or support
 for the head.

Hypocerchnaleon, a roughness and
 hoarseness in the throat.
Hypocheirius, a patient.
Hypocheomenos, } a person with ca-
Hypocheomenus, } taract.
Hypochlorosis, a slight chlorosis.
Hypochæris, a species of sonchus, of
 hawkweed.
Hypochondria, the sides of the bel-
 ly under the cartilages of the spu-
 rious ribs.
Hypochondria diaborborizonta, a
 rumbling in the sides of the belly.
Hypochondria catexerasmena, hy-
 pochondrii entasis.
Hypochondria meteora, swelled hy-
 pochondria from wind.
Hypochondriacæ regiones, the hypo-
 chondriac regions; hypochondria.
Hypochondriacismus, } hypo-
Hypochondriacus morbus, } chon-
 driasis.
Hypochondriasis, hyp; spleen; va-
 pours; dyspepsia with languor,
 depression, and fear; blue devils.
Hypochondriasis algida, hypochon-
 driasis with extreme sense of
 cold.
Hypochondriasis asthmatica, hypo-
 chondriasis with great difficulty
 of breathing.
Hypochondriasis biliosa, depression
 of spirits, &c. with superabundance
 of bile.
Hypochondriasis calculosa, hypo-
 chondriasis with stone and gra-
 vel.
Hypochondriasis calida, hypochon-
 driasis biliosa.
Hypochondriasis frigida, hypochon-
 driasis melancholica.
Hypochondriasis humida, hypochon-
 driasis sanguinea.
Hypochondriasis hysterica, hypo-
 chondriasis with hysterics.
Hypochondriasis melancholica, hypo-
 chondriasis with extreme dejec-
 tion.
Hypochondriasis muliebris, hysteria
 with hypochondriac symptoms.
Hypochondriasis phthisica, hypo-
 chondriasis with consumption.

Hypochondriasis pituitosa, hypochondriasis from mere debility.
Hypochondriasis sanguinea, hypochondriasis from plethora.
Hypochondriasis sicca, hypochondriasis biliosa.
Hypochondriasis tympanitica, hypochondriasis with windy swelling of the abdomen.
Hypochondrii entasis, a soft tension of the belly.
Hypochondrii scolites, inequality of the sides of the belly.
Hypochondrii xyntasis, inflammatory distention of the sides of the belly.
Hypochondrion anaspasmenon, a retraction of the sides of the abdomen.
Hypochondrium, the sides of the belly under the ribs.
Hypochondrium chronium, hypochondrium having inveterate disease.
Hypochophosis, slight deafness.
Hypochorema, } matter passed off by
Hypochoresis, } stool, or urine.
Hypochyma, } a cataract.
Hypochysis, }
Hypochylos, diachylos.
Hypocistis, rape of Cistus; a parasitical plant of warm climates.
Hypoclepticum vitrum, a separatory, a chymical vessel.
Hypocalon, } the part under the
Hypocalum, } lower eyelid.
Hypocranium, an abscess under the cranium.
Hypocras, a medicated wine.
Hypocrateriformis, a salver-shaped corolla.
Hypodeiris, the extremity of the fore part of the neck.
Hypodermis, the clitoris.
Hypodesis, }
Hypodesmus, } an under bandage.
Hypogala, a collection of fluid like milk in the chambers of the eye.
Hypogastrica sectio, the high operation in lithotomy.
Hypogastricus, belonging to the
Hypogastrion, } the lower part of
Hypogastrium, } the belly, hypogastric region.

Hypogastrocele, a hernia, or rupture of the belly.
Hypoglossis, } the part, or two
Hypoglossum, } glands under the tongue.
Hypoglossum, bislingua, or double tongue.
Hypoglottides, medicines to be held under the tongue.
Hypoglutis, the fleshy part under the buttock.
Hypomia, the axilla, or armpit.
Hyponomos, a hollow foul ulcer; a subterraneous place.
Hypopodium, cataplasm to the sole of the foot.
Hypophasia, winking.
Hypophasis, a partial closing of the eye in sleep.
Hypophaulum, middle diet.
Hypophkeum, wild cumin.
Hypophora, a deep fistulous ulcer.
Hypophthalmion, } the part under
Hypophthalmium, } the eye swelled as in dropsy.
Hypophyllocarpodendron, a tree with seed under its leaves.
Hypophyllospermus, any plant with seed on the back of the leaf.
Hypophysis, inflammation of the eye from the lid turning inwards.
Hypopia, a black eye.
Hypopicrus, slightly bitter.
Hypopleurios,
Hypopleurius, } the pleura.
Hypopleurosis, }
Hypopyon, } abscess under the cor-
Hypopyum, } nea of the eye; matter in the chambers of the eye.
Hyporinion, } the part between the
Hyporinium, } nose and upper lip.
Hyporisma, emborisma; an aneurysm.
Hyposarca, }
Hyposarcidios, } anasarca, or wa-
Hyposarcidium, } tery swelling.
Hyposathros, indurated fæces.
Hyposeismos, } a slight shake.
Hyposeismus, }
Hyposephadiæos, termination of the urethra beneath the glans; an eunuch.

H Y S

Hyposphadias, one having the frænum too short.

Hypospathismus, an operation for curing defluxion on the eyes.

Hyposphagma, aposphagma; black eye; extravasation of blood in the tunica adnata.

Hypostaphyle, a relaxed uvula.

Hypostasis, } the sediment of urine

Hypostema, }

Hypostatica principia, the hypostatical principles, or the three chymical ones, salt, sulphur, and mercury.

Hypothenar, a muscle of the little finger; the part of the hand opposite to the palm.

Hypothesis, any system of general rules, founded partly on fact, and partly on conjecture.

Hypotheton, a suppository; any solid purgative applied to the rectum.

Hypotrimma, a food of dates, honey, cummin, &c.

Hypotrope, a relapse.

Hyposylon, } a species of agaric of

Hyposylum, } the oak.

Hypozoma, the diaphragm.

Hyssiloglossus, a muscle of the tongue.

Hyssiloides, os hyoides; basioglossi muscles.

Hyssophyllum, an ulcer under a cicatrix; the plant hare's ear.

Hyssitasmos, lying in a supine posture; nausea.

Hyssulus, an ulcer under a cicatrix.

Hyssopifolia minor, spiked willow.

Hyssopi folia, leaves of hyssop.

herba, herb hyssop.

Hyssopites, hyssop steeped in wine.

Hyssopus, the herb lyssop.

angustifolia, common hyssop.

Hyssopus capitata, wild thyme.

officinalis, common hyssop.

Hystera, uterus; secundines.

Hysteriæges, vinegar; any thing causing pain in the uterus; false pains in labour.

Hysterælgia febricosa, pain in the region of the uterus without labour, or much fever.

H Y S

Hystera-petra, a German stone of the figure of the uterus.

Hysteria, hysterics; a spasmodic disease of the primæ viæ, attended with the sense of a ball rolling about the abdomen, stomach, and throat.

Hysteria chlorotica, }

ab emansione mensium, }

hysterics from obstructed menses.

Hysteria emphracticæ, hysterics from diseased viscera.

Hysteria febricosa, fever attended with hysterics.

Hysteria a leucorrhæa, hysterics from fluor albus.

Hysteria libidinosa, nymphomania, or female libidinous propensity.

Hysteria a menorrhagia, }

cruenta, }

hysterics from profuse menses.

Hysteria a menorrhagia serosa, hysterics from fluor albus.

Hysteria a salacitate nimia, hysteria libidinosa.

Hysteria stomachica, }

stomachi vitio, }

hysterics from diseased stomach.

Hysteria verminosa, hysterics from worms.

Hysteria a viscerum obstructione, hysteria emphracticæ.

Hysterica, hysterics; diseases of the uterus.

Hysterica, women affected with hysteria.

Hysteritis, inflammation of the womb; fever with heat, pain, and tension of the hypogastrium, os tincæ sore to the touch, and vomiting.

Hysteroccele, a rupture containing the uterus.

Hysterocystica ischuria, suppression of urine from the uterus pressing on the bladder.

Hysteroloxia, obliquity of the womb.

Hysteron, deuterion; the secundines.

Hysterophyse, physometra; the womb distended by air.

Hysteropitois, prolapsus uteri,

ICH

Hysterotomotocia, } Cæsarea sectio;
Hysterotomia, } delivery by cutting into the womb.
Hystriciasis, a disease in which the hair is said to stand erect like a porcupine's quills.
Hystritis, inflammation of the womb.

ICT

Hystricis lapis, a stone resembling a hedgehog; bezoar porcinum.
Hystrix, the porcupine.
Hyvourake, } a tree of
Hyvoura Brasiliensis, } Brasil resembling guaiacum.

I.

I*AMBLICHI sales*, ammoniacal salts and aromatics.
Iatroleptes, a physician curing by ointment and friction.
Iatreon, a physician.
Iatrice, the medical art.
Iatrochymicus, a physician whose remedies are drawn from chymistry.
Iatroliftice, cure by unction and friction.
Iatrophia, the Barbadoes nut.
Iatrophysicus, any medico-physical treatise.
Iatros, a physician.
Iba, aninga; a tree of Brasil.
Ibeixuma, a Brasil tree yielding a saponaceous bark.
Iberica, } dittander; lepidium; sci-
Iberis, } atica cresses.
Iberius, lepidium gramineo folio; the sciatica cresses.
Ibiga, abiga; common ground pine.
Ibira, a species of pepper in Brasil.
patanga, lignum Brasilium.
Ibirace, guaiacum.
Ibiræm, a species of liquorice in Brasil.
Ibis, the stork.
Ibiscus, marsh mallow, or althæa.
Ibixuma, bruisewort; soapwort.
icaco, an American plum.
icago, the cocoa palm tree.
Ichneumon, the Egyptian rat.
ichnos, the sole of the foot; a kind of leaden sock.
Ichor, any thin acrid discharge from wounds.
Ichoroides, resembling ichor.

Ichthya, squatina marina, or monk fish; a crotchet; rasping.
Ichthyelæum, the oil of fishes.
Ichthyemata, scales of fish; raspings of bark.
Ichthyites, } a stone with a cavity
Ichthyolithos, } or impression like a fish.
Ichthyocolla, colla piscium; isinglass, or fish glue.
Ichthyosis, a hard, dry, scaly, and sometimes horny texture of the integuments, not connected with internal disease.
Icica, } gum elemi.
Icicariba, }
Icon, abbreviation of icones plantarum.
Icosandria, Linnæus's 12th class.
Ictar, the female pudenda.
Icterias, a gem used in jaundice.
Ictericodes, jaundice with fever, but without inflammation of the liver.
Icteritia, icterus.
alba, chlorosis.
flava, icterus.
rubra, erysipelas.
Icterodes, bilious ardent fever.
Icterus, the golden thrush, or jaundice; yellowness of the skin and eyes, whitish fæces, dark red urine, colouring linen yellow.
Icterus albus, white jaundice; chlorosis.
Icterus calculosus, jaundice from gall stones.
Icterus flavus, icterus.
gravidarum, jaundice accompanying pregnancy.

- Icterus hepaticus*, jaundice from diseased liver.
- Icterus infantum*, jaundice affecting infants.
- Icterus mucosus*, jaundice without pain, gall stones, or spasm, but relieved by the evacuation of tough phlegm by stool.
- Icterus periodicus*, aurigo febricosa. *a plethora*, aurigo plethorica.
- Icterus spasmodicus*, jaundice from spasm of the gall ducts.
- Icterus viridis*, icterus; green icterus.
- Ictinus*, a kite.
- Ictis*, a kite; a weasel.
- Ictus*, a blow, or stroke; pulsation; the sting of an insect.
- Ictus solaris*, a stroke of the sun; insolation.
- Icus*, an emerald.
- Idæus*, raspberry.
dactylus, pæonia.
- Idæa*, victorialis.
tertia clussi, the medlar fruit.
- Ideales*, diseases attended with false ideas or judgment.
- Idectrum*, the first man, or creature of any kind.
- Idiocrasia*, idiosyncrasia.
- Idiopathia*, } any idiopathic or ori-
- Idiopathicus*, } ginal disease of a
- part.
- Idiosyncrasia*, } any peculiar habit,
- Idiotrophia*, } or constitution.
- Idiota*, a person of weak mind; an idiot.
- Idnesis*, a curvature.
- Idos*, sweat.
- Idou moulli*, a tall East Indian plum tree.
- Igaga*, a species of mastich tree.
- Igasur*, nux vomica.
- Igbucaini Brazilianorum*, a tree of Brasil.
- Igde*, a mortar.
- Igname*, cara Brasiliensis.
- Ignarius*, a stone that heats when wetted.
- Ignavia*, idleness; sloth.
- Ignarius fungus*, agaric of the oak.
- Ignis*, fire; burning fever; mercury.
- Ignis alger*, a very strong fire.
- calidus*, incipient gangrene.
- elementaris*, sulphur.
- extinctus*, extinguished sulphur.
- Ignis fatuus*, will o' the wisp; inflammable gas of moist grounds, kindled by electricity.
- Ignis frigidus*, a mortification, or sphacelus.
- Ignis gehennæ*, a corrosive of Paracelsus.
- Ignis lenis*, the element of fire.
- Persicus*, erysipelas; anthrax.
- pruinus adeptus*, the quintessence of wine.
- Ignis reverberatorius*, fire reverberated, or turned back on the matter to be acted on.
- Ignis rotæ*, fire surrounding the matter to be fused.
- Ignis sacer*, } erysipelas,
- Sancti Antonii*, } or St. Anthony's fire.
- Ignis sylvaticus*, impetigo.
- sapientium*, heat of horse dung.
- volagrius*, } impetigo.
- volaticus*, }
- vivens*, a liquor prepared from sea salt.
- Ignitio*, heating; ignition; calcining.
- Ignivorus*, purrophagus.
- Ignorantia*, ignorance; agnoia.
- Ignye*, } the ham, or part behind the
- Ignys*, } knee.
- Igtaigica*, a species of mastich tree yielding resin.
- Ikan radix*, a Chinese root of the orchis tribe.
- Ilaphis*, bardana; the burdock plant.
- Ilathera*, thuris cortex.
- Ile*, the three first divisions of the intestines.
- Ilech*, any first principle, or element.
- crudum*, iliadum.
- magnum*, any first principle.
- primum*, a conjunction of the stars.
- Ileidos*, elementary air; animal spirit.
- Ileon*, } one of the
- Ileum*, *intestinum*, } small intes-
- tines.

Ileum cruentum, a species of sea scurvy.
Ileus, colic in the large intestines.
calculosus, colica calculosa.
a callosa coli strictura, colica callosa.
Ileus a colo pituita infarcto, colica spasmodica.
Ileus a facibus induratis, colica stercorea.
Ileus herniosus, colic from rupture.
icterodes, icterus.
imperforatum, colic from imperforated anus.
Ileus Indicus, colica spasmodica.
inflammatorius, colic with inflammation.
Ileus ab intestino compresso, ileus herniosus.
Ileus phryodes, } colica spasmodicus, } dica.
a veneno, colica pictonum.
verminosus, colic from worms.
volvulus, colic from twisted intestine.
Ilex, the holm tree; a species of oak.
Ilex aculeata baccifera, common holly.
Ilex aculeata cocciglandifera, the scarlet oak.
Ilex folio rotundiori, the great scarlet oak.
Ilex folio oblongo, dahoon holly.
Ilia, the flanks, or the two divisions of the umbilical regions.
Iliaca passio, the iliac passion, an inverted motion of the intestines.
Iliaca regio, the hypogastric region.
Iliacus externus, } muscles in the
internus, } pelvis moving the thigh.
Iliadum, } Paracelsus's principle of
Iliadus, } quicksilver, salt, and sulphur.
Iliaster, } the hidden virtue of nature;
Iliastrum, } hereditary disposition or constitution.
Ilingis, } a vertigo, or giddiness.
Ilingos, }
Ilios, passio iliaca.
Ilicus, madness from love.
Ilium os, the large bone forming one

side of the pelvis; the haunch bone.
Ilia ossa, the large bones forming the sides of the pelvis.
Illecebra, house-leek; stone-crop; wall pepper.
Illegitimus, a false rib; irregular fever; spurious.
Illigatio, a bandaging.
Illinctus, linctus.
Illisio, a contusion.
Illitio, an unction.
Illos, the eye.
Illosis, a distortion of the eyes; strabismus.
Illuminabilis lapis, the Bononian stone; a luminous stone from Bohemia.
Illutamentum, an ancient medicine for rubbing the limbs of wrestlers.
Illutatio, illutation, or smearing a body with mud.
Illutio, alusia; uncleanness.
Illys, any one who squints.
Ilys, the fæces of wine.
Ilysis, illutatio.
Imaginarii, diseases of the imagination.
Imaginatio, imagination.
Imbecillitas, imbecility; weakness.
oculorum, impaired vision without apparent defect.
Imberbis, beardless.
Imbibitio, repeated distillation.
Imbricatus, a botanical term expressing leaves disposed as tiles.
Immaturus, immature; unripe.
Immersio, immersion in a fluid; corrosion in a fluid menstruum.
Immersus, sunk, or hid; the subscapularis; a muscle arising from the under part of the scapula.
Immictio, incontinence of urine.
Immobilitas, immobility.
Immortalis herba, the ptarmica exaranthemum, or dry flower.
Immundities, uncleanness.
Immutantia, alteratives.
Impar, unequal; having an odd leaf.
Impastatio, forming powders into paste.

Impatiens herba, persicaria; mordica.
Imperatoria, herb masterwort.
 nigra, black masterwort.
Imperatoria sativa, angelica archangelica.
Impervius, impervious.
Imperialis aqua, fluor albus.
Imptigines, a general epithet for cutaneous diseases, particularly those debilitating the habit.
Impetigo, } species of le-
 Americana, } prosy, ring-
 Arabum, } worm, &c.
 Plinii, } rough, hard,
 dry, cutaneous spots, with great itching.
Impetus, the force with which one body strikes another.
Impia herba, common cudweed.
Impinguatio, a morbid fatness.
Impletio, too great fulness of vessels.
Impluvium, an embrocation; the shower bath.
Impotentia, impotence; generative inability.
Impregnatio, impregnation, or pregnancy; saturated or filled.
Impressio, depression of the skull.
Impuber, not arrived at the age of puberty.
Impurgatio, costiveness.
Imus venter, the abdomen, or lower belly; the hypogastrium.
Inæqualis, unequal.
Inaia Brasiliensis, a species of palm tree.
Inaia guacuiba, the coco, or cocker-nut tree.
Inanis, empty; a pithy stem.
Inanitio, cenosis; emptiness.
Inappetentia, anorexia; want of appetite.
Inauratio, gilding.
Incantamenta, charms; amulets.
Incanus, (in botany) hoary; downy.
Incarnantia, medicines generating new flesh.
Incendium, } a burning heat, fever,
Incensio, } or tumour.

Inceratio, making any dry substance of the consistence of wax.
Incerniculum, a strainer, or sieve; the pelvis of the kidney.
Incidentia, alterantia; medicines supposed to cut viscid humours.
Incineratio, incineration; burning to ashes.
Incisio, incision, or cutting.
Incisores, cutters; applied to the fore teeth.
Incisorii minores superiores, muscles of the upper jaw.
Incisorii inferiores Cowperi, ducts in the upper jaw.
Incisorii laterales musculi, } mus-
 medii musculi, } cles of
 minores Cowperi, } the up-
 per jaw.
Incisorium, the surgeon's table for cutting.
Incisorium foramen, an aperture in the upper jaw.
Incisus, a leaf whose edge is notched.
Incitabilitas, incitability; that power in the brain and nervous system, which is put into action by mental affection, or local irritation, and producing those affections we call sympathy.
Inclinatio, pouring off any liquor gradually.
Inclinatus, obliquely.
Includens, shutting up.
Inclusus, shut up.
Incoctus, not boiled; not digested.
Incontinentia, inability to retain natural evacuation.
Incorporatio, incorporation; accurate mixture.
Incrassantia, medicines thickening the fluids.
Incrassatus, a stalk increasing in thickness as it approaches the flower.
Incrustatio, incrustation; formation of an eschar, or crust.
Incuba, sponsa solis; marigold.
Incubo, } the night-mare, or oneiro-
Incubus, } dymia.
Incumbens, leaning upon.

Incurabilis, not curable.
Incurvatus, bent; bowed.
Incursus, the pulsation of the arteries.
Incus, the anvil, a bone of the ear.
Index, the fore finger.
Indiana radix, ipecacuanha.
Indica camotes, potatoes.
Indicantia, circumstances of disease pointing out remedies.
Indicata, the remedies pointed out.
Indicatio, conclusion drawn from combining symptoms. The scope from which indications are taken or determined is comprehended in this distich :

Ars, ætas, regio, complexio, virtus,
Mos & symptoma, repletio, tempus & usus.

Indicator, a muscle of the fore finger.
Indicium, a sign.
Indico, indigo.
Indicon, a plant resembling pepper.
Indicum, the indigo plant of Carolina.
Indicum balsanum, balsam of Peru.
lignum, logwood and ebony.
Indicus, costus Arabicus.
morbus, the venereal disease.
Indicus odoratus, costus Arabicus.
Indies, daily.
Indigena, the native of a country; eruca.
Indigestio, indigestion.
Indignatorius, a muscle of the eye.
Indigo, indicum.
Indolentia, absence of pain.
Indurantia, medicines which harden.
Indusium, a linen shirt worn next the skin; the amnios.
Inebriatio, drunkenness.
Inermis, harmless; without prickles.
Iners, slothful.
Inertia, idleness; sloth; absence of sensibility and irritability.
Inertiæ vis, the inherent propensity in matter to rest.
Inesis, } an evacuation of the hu-
Inethmus, } mours.

Infans, an infant, or child.
Infectio, infection; contagion; a tincture.
Infelix, herb darnel, or cockle; elder.
Infernalis lapis, lunar caustic.
Inferior nasi, compressor nasi.
clitoridis musculus, sphincter vaginæ.
Inferus, (in botany) situated below.
Infibulatio, an impediment to the retraction of the prepuce.
Infirmarium, } an hospital, or in-
Infirmatorium, } firmary.
Infirmitas, infirmity.
Inflammabilia, inflammables; a class amongst fossil bodies.
Inflammatiô, phlogosis; inflammation, or increased action in the vessels of any part, known by heat, redness, swelling, and pain.
Inflatio, a swelling of the integuments from air; emphysema.
Inflativa, windy food.
Inflatus, puffed up.
Inflexio, a curvature, or bending.
Inflexus, bending towards the stem.
Inflorescentia, the manner in which the flower is connected to the plant.
Influenza, any contagious epidemic catarrh.
Influxus, the progressive progress of the blood.
Infrascapularis musculus, } a mus-
Infraspivatus, } cle of
the shoulder.
Infrigidatio, the cooling a hot part.
Infundibuliformis, funnel-shaped.
Infundibulum, a funnel; a duct, or cavity in the brain.
Infusio, the act of infusing, or steeping.
Infusum, any medicine prepared by steeping in cold or hot water; a glyster.
Infusum alkalinum, salt of tartar, saffron, and liquorice root in boiling water.
Infusum amarum purgans, senna, lemon peel, gentian, Seville orange peel, and lesser cardamon seeds in boiling water.

Infusum amarum cum senna, senna, gentian, and sweet fennel seeds in boiling water.

Infusum amarum simplex, gentian, lemon peel, and Seville orange peel in boiling water.

Infusum antiscorbuticum, buck-bean leaves, Curassoa apples, horse-radish water, and common water.

Infusum cardui, carduus benedictus in water.

Infusum cephalicum, wild valerian root and rosemary in aromatic and common waters.

Infusum cinnamoni, powdered cinnamon in boiling water.

Infusum corticis Peruviani, an ounce of Peruvian bark in $\frac{7}{8}$ xij. of water.

Infusum diureticum, wormwood and salt of tartar in juniper and common water.

Infusum gentianæ compositum, gentian with orange and lemon peel in boiling water.

Infusum lini, } linseed and li-
pectorale, } quorice in boil-
 ing water.

Infusum paralyticum, horse radish and mustard in boiling water.

Infusum rhabarbari, } rhubarb and
rhei, } cinnamon in
 boiling water.

Infusum rosæ, dried red roses, vitriolic acid, and sugar in boiling water.

Infusum sennæ limoniatum, senna, lemon peel, lemon juice, and boiling water.

Infusum sennæ simplex, senna and ginger in boiling water.

Infusum sennæ tartarizatum, senna, coriander seed, and crystals of tartar in boiling water.

Infusum tamarindorum cum senna, tamarinds, tartar, senna, coriander, and sugar in boiling water.

Ingenitus, ingenite; inborn; any disease or habit born with a person.

Ingerenda, } all solid food taken into
Ingesta, } the stomach.

Ingluvies, gluttony; the craw, crop, or gorge of a bird; the gizzard.

Ingravidatio, impregnation; pregnancy.

Ingredientia, the ingredients or parts of a pharmaceutic formula.

Ingressus, intus-susceptio.

Inguen, the groin; the lower lateral part of the thigh.

Inguinalis, of the groin; herb starwort.

Inhamæ orientales, potatoes.

Inhame, a shrub like the caper.

Inhumatio, pharmaceutic digestion in horse-dung; burying.

Inimbay, } bonduch Indorum.
Inimboia, }

Inion, the occiput; the beginning of the spinal marrow; the back part of the neck.

Inirritabilitas, inirritability; absence of irritability.

Injaculatio, spasm of the stomach with rigidity of the body.

Injectio, the act of injecting medicated or coloured fluids into cavities by a syringe; the medicine itself to be injected.

Injectio balsamica, balsam copaiba incorporated with lime water by means of honey of roses and egg.

Injectio mercurialis, quicksilver divided by balsam copaiba, and incorporated with rose water by egg, &c. &c.

Innominatus, not named.

Innutritio, a nourishing, or bringing up; also the opposite, atrophica.

Inobilitas, inobility, or excess of sensibility and irritability.

Inoculatio, inoculation; the introduction of small-pox or other matter into the habit by the skin; grafting.

Inopinus, sudden; unforeseen.

Inosculatio, inosculation; anastomosis, or inter-union of the extremities of arteries and veins.

Inpinguedo porci, the herb costus Arabicus.

Inquietudo, restlessness; uneasiness.

Insania, insanity ; delirium ; madness.
Insanus, mad.
Insecta, insects, as flies, gnats, &c.
Insectilis, that which cannot be further cut or divided.
Insertio, insertion, or union of muscles, fibres, &c.
Insertus, (in botany) when the foot stalk is inserted into the stem.
Insessio, warm fumigation, or bath ; enedre.
Insidens, resting upon.
Insidentia, epistasis ; surface of urine.
Insidians, insidious ; treacherous ; latent.
Insipidus, insipid ; tasteless.
Insipientia, low delirium.
Insolatio, insolation, or exposure to hot sun ; ictus solaris.
Insolatus, heated by the sun.
Insomnium, a dream ; a vision.
Inspiratio, inspiration ; drawing air into the lungs.
Insipissantia, nutrientia.
Inspissatio, inspissation ; condensation ; thickening.
Instillatio, dropping in or on ; embrocatio.
Instinctus, instinct, or that principle which governs the propensities of the brute creation.
Instita, a fillet ; a flat worm of the intestines.
Institutiones, institutes, or a system of laws or rules in any particular science.
Insuccatio, solution in the juice of herbs.
Insufflatio, blowing a powder into a cavity.
Insultus, the early stage of an attack of disease.
Integastrum, the decussation of the optic nerves.
Integumenta, the integuments ; the scarf and true skins ; the rete mucosum and cellular membrane.
Intellectus, the understanding.
Intemperantia, } intemperance ; ex-
Intemperies, } cess of every kind ;
 dyscrasia.

Intentio, indication ; extension.
Interceptio, suppressed evacuation.
Intercisio, diacope ; a deep cut.
Intercostalis, a term applied to several parts situated between the ribs.
Intercostalis nervus, the intercostal, great intercostal, or sympathetic nerve.
Intercurrens febris, a fever not peculiar to place.
Intercurrens pulsus, an unequal pulse.
Intercus, anasarca, or watery swelling under the skin.
Interdentium, interstice between the teeth of the same order.
Interdigitum, a corn, or wart between the toes or fingers.
Interfamineum, perinæum.
Interfoliaceus, between opposite leaves.
Intergastrum, the crossing of the optic nerves.
Interlunius morbus, the epilepsy.
Intermissio, intermission ; interval between fits of fever.
Intermittens febris, intermittent fever.
Internodium, an internode, or part between the knotty parts of plants ; the knuckle.
Internuncii dies, critical days.
Internus, the name of the internal ear ; laxator membranæ tympani.
Internus cubitalis, carpum flectentium interior.
Internus mallei, a muscle of the ear.
Interossea arteria, an artery of the fore arm.
Interossea ligamenta, ligaments uniting the bones of the fore arms.
Interossei manus, } small muscles of
pedis, } the hands and feet.
Interosseus, a space between bones.
Interpassare, a quilted bag of medicinal ingredients.
Interpellatus morbus, disease irregular in its attacks.
Interpolatus dies, interval of a paroxysm.
Interruptus, leaves interrupted by alternate smaller ones.

I N T

Interscapularia, the hollows between the shoulder blades and spine.
Interscapulium, the space between the scapulæ.
Intersectio, an incision.
Interseptum, the uvula; the division of the nostrils.
Interspinales colli musculi, } mus-
Intertransversales musculi, } cles of
Intertransversalis, } the
 spine.
Interstinctus, distinct; applied to small-pox.
Intertrigo, excoriation about the anus, groins, axilla, or other parts, attended with inflammation and moisture; abrasion, or galling of the cuticle or skin.
Intervallum, the interval between fits of disease.
Intestina, the intestines, or guts.
 crassa, the colon, cæcum, and rectum.
Intestina diaboli, cuscuta, or dodder.
Intestina tenuia, the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum.
Intestina terræ, earth worm.
Intestinalis, of or belonging to the bowels.
Intestinalis arteria, } artery and
 vena, } vein of the
 bowels.
Intestinorum solamen, semen and oleum anisi.
Intortio, the twisting of a plant.
Intortus, writhed, or twisted.
Intoxicatio, intoxication; drunkenness; infection.
Intrafoliaceus, growing within the side of the leaf.
Intricatus, a muscle of the ear.
Intrinseci, painful internal diseases.
Intritum, minced, or potted meat.
Introcessio, depression of the skull.
Introsusceptio, } introsusception, or
Intus-susceptio, } falling of one part
 of an intestine into another.
Intsia, acacia Malabarica globosa.
Intubus, endive.
Intumescentiæ, diseases attended with external swelling.
Intybacca, the herb oyster green.

I Q U

Intybus, cichorium, or succory; endive.
Inula, enula campana.
 dysenterica, conyza media.
Inunctio, the act of anointing; the unction itself.
Inundatus, applied to plants which grow in water.
Inustio, a hot and dry season; the operation of the cautery.
Inustoria, cauteries.
Inutritio, atrophy, or wasting.
Invalescentia, } want of health.
Invaletudo, }
Invasio, accessio.
Inverecundum os, the forehead, or os frontis.
Inversio uteri, an inversion of the uterus.
Invidia, envy.
Inviscatio, a sticking together of the eyelids.
Involucra, the fetal membranes, or secundines.
Involucrum, the pericardium; the calyx of an umbelliferous plant.
Involuntarius, not depending on the will.
Involvulus, the vine fretter; a worm.
Iobolos, any poisonous animal.
Iodes, verdigrise; green matter thrown off by vomiting.
Ion, the violet.
Ionia, the ground pine, or chamæpitys.
Ionis, a carbuncle of a violet colour.
Ionthlapsi, moonwort.
Ionthos, inflammatory pimples in the face; varus; gutta rosacea.
Ios, verdigrise.
Iosaccharum, sugar of violets.
Iotacismus, defective speech.
Ioui, the expressed juice of beef peculiar to Japan.
Ipecacoanha, } ipecacoan, or Brasi-
Ipecacuanha, } lian root of the Spa-
Ipehocoanha, } nish West Indies.
Iphecacuanha, }
Iphion, asphodelus luteus.
Ipnites, artos, or coarse bread.
Ips, the vine fretter.
Iquetaia, betonica aquatica.

Ira, anger.
Iracundus musculus, a muscle of the eye.
Iraiba, a species of palm tree.
Iringus, eryngium; the eryngo root.
Irinon, the iris.
Iris, the rainbow; the iris, or anterior fibres of the choroides forming the pupil of the eye; common flower de luce; also a pastil of saffron, myrrh, and alum.
Iris alba Florentina, } Florentine
flore albo, } orris, or
white flower de luce.
Iris fetida, spurge wort; stinking gladdon.
Iris hortensis, iris.
Illyrica, iris alba Florentina.
latifolia tuberosa, the ginger plant.
Iris palustris, gladiolus lutæus.
tuberosa bulbosa, Turkish hermodactyl root.
Iris vulgaris, common purple iris.
Irradiatio, actinobolismus; emanation of subtile effluvia from one body to another.
Irregularis, irregular; not uniform.
Irreptio, eisbole.
Irritabilitas, irritability; that state of the living solid by which it contracts on the application of the stimulus; vis vitalis, vis insita, oscillation, tonic power, muscular power, inherent power, of different authors.
Irritatio, irritation; the effect of a stimulus applied to an irritable part.
Is, a fibre; a nerve.
Isada, lapis nephriticus.
Isale, ixale.
Isaros, arum, or wake Robin.
Isatis, woad; a dye.
indica, indigo.
Isatodes, bile and fæces; of the colour of woad.
Isca, a fungous excrescence of the oak or hazel.
Ischæmon, any styptic.
sativum, gramen mannæ.
Ischas, a dried fig.

Ischiadicus dolor, } the sciatica.
morbis, }
Ischias, tithymalus; sciatica, or rheumatism of the hip joint.
Ischias major, the crural vein.
minor, the lesser crural vein.
Ischiatocele, rupture through the sacrosciatic ligaments.
Ischiocele, rupture between the sacrum and ischium.
Ischio cavernosi, erectores clitoridis et penis.
Ischio coccygæus, a muscle of the os coccygis.
Ischion, } a ligament of the head of
Ischium, } the thigh bone; one of the divisions of the os innominatum.
Ischnophonon, stammering; shrillness of voice.
Ischnotis, leanness.
Ischouria, ischuria.
Ischuretica, medicines which relieve ischury.
Ischuria, ischury; a stoppage, difficulty, or an absolute suppression of urine.
Ischuria aspidialis, ischury from a cohesion of the sides of the urethra.
Ischuria atretarum, ischury from menstrual blood in the vagina.
Ischuria carunculosa, ischury from diseased urethra.
Ischuria cryp-tyica, ischury from retraction of the penis.
Ischuria cystitica, ischury from inflammation of the bladder.
Ischuria cystolithica, ischury from a stone in the bladder.
Ischuria cystophlegmatica, ischury from viscid mucus.
Ischuria cystoplegica, ischury from a paralytic state of the bladder.
Ischuria cystoproctica, ischury from diseased rectum.
Ischuria cystopyica, ischury from ulcer in the bladder.
Ischuria cystospastica, ischury from a spasm of the sphincter vesicæ.
Ischuria cystothromboides, ischury from grumous blood in the bladder.

Ischuria ectopocystica, ischury from hernia of the bladder.
Ischuria falsa, ischury from inability of the bladder to contract.
Ischuria herniosa, ischuria ectopocystica.
Ischuria hysterocystica, ischury from diseased uterus.
Ischuria hydrocelodes, ischury from a rupture of the urethra in the scrotum.
Ischuria inflammatoria, ischury from inflammation of the bladder.
Ischuria lunatica, ischury returning at full, or changes of the moon.
Ischuria mucosa, ischuria nephrophlegmatica.
Ischuria nephrelmintica, ischury from worms in the kidneys.
Ischuria nephritica, ischury from inflamed kidney.
Ischuria nephrolithica, ischury from stone in the kidney.
Ischuria nephrophlegmatica, ischury from viscid mucus in the kidneys.
Ischuria nephroplegica, ischury from palsy of the kidneys.
Ischuria nephroplethorica, ischury from the kidneys being turgid with blood.
Ischuria nephrospastica, ischury from a spasm in the kidneys.
Ischuria nephrothromboides, ischury from grumous blood in the kidneys.
Ischuria notha, ischuria falsa.
paradoxa, ischury from a tumour in the neck of the bladder.
Ischuria paralytodæa, ischuria falsa.
peridesmica, ischury from a ligature on the penis.
Ischuria perinæalis, ischury from a swelling in the perinæum.
Ischuria periodica, ischuria lunatica.
Ischuria phimosisica, ischury from phimosis.
Ischuria pituitosa, ischuria nephrophlegmatica.
Ischuria polyurica, ischury from a too long retention of urine.

Ischuria proptica, ischuria ectopocystica.
Ischuria purulenta, ischuria cystopyca.
Ischuria renalis, ischury from diseased kidneys.
Ischuria vera, } ischury from an
vesicalis, } affection of the bladder only.
Ischuria ureterica, ischury from diseased ureters.
Ischuria ureteritica, ischury from inflamed ureters.
Ischuria ureterolithica, ischury from stones in the ureters.
Ischuria ureterophlegmatica, ischury from viscid mucus in the ureters.
Ischuria ureteropyica, ischury from ulcers in the ureters.
Ischuria ureterostomatica, } is-
ureterothromboides, } chury from the ureters being obstructed by stones, grumous blood, &c.
Ischuria urethralis, ischury from diseased urethra.
Ischuria urethrelmintica, ischury from worms in the urethra.
Ischuria uretheritica, ischury from inflamed urethra.
Ischuria urethrohymenoides, ischury from membranes in the urethra.
Ischuria urethrothromboides, ischury from grumous blood in the urethra.
Ischyru, strong.
Isir, an elixir.
Islandicus muscus, lichen islandicus.
Isnardi, a species of centaurea.
Isochronus, in equal times.
Isochryson, martial regulus of antimony combined with mercury.
Isocinnamon, an herb like cinnamon.
Isocrates, an equal mixture of wine and water.
Isodromus, isochronus.
Isomaria, an equability of the seasons.
Isopyron, aquilegia.
Isora, the screw tree.

J A C

Isoramune, a tree of Malabar.
Isotheon, dionysos.
Isotonos, acmasticos.
Ispida, the alcedo, or king's fisher.
Isthmion, } the fauces, or top of the
Isthmium, } throat; the ridge which
Isthmos, } separates the nostrils.
Isthmus Vieussenii, the ridge surrounding the remains of the foramen ovale of the right auricle of the heart.
Itea, the salix, or willow.
Ithagenes, true or genuine; true conception.
Ithmoides, ethmoides.
Ithcyphos, curved, or deformed in the back.
Ithyoria, any straight process of a bone.

J A N

Ithyscolios, any oblique curvature of the spine.
Ithytriches, straight hair, or black hair.
Itinerarium, the staff used in cutting for the stone; a catheter.
Iulus, katkin, or cat's tail; a botanical term.
Iva arthritica, } chamæpitys, or
moschata, } ground pine.
pecanga, sarsaparilla.
Ivabeba, a deobstruent American shrub.
Ivray, lolium, or darnel.
Ixale, the skin of an animal.
Ixia, the carline thistle; a dilated vein, or varix.
Ixine, globe thistle.
Ixir, an elixir.
Ixus, goose grass, or aparine.

J.

JAKKA, the Indian jack tree.
Jabatapita, an astringent tree of Brasil.
Jaborandi, the name of an alexipharmic plant.
Jabuticaba, a tall tree of Brasil affording a vinous liquor.
Jaca Indica, the Indian jack tree.
Jacape, rushy grass of Brasil.
Jacapucaya, a nut-bearing tree of Brasil.
Jacaranda, a species of palm of Brasil.
Jacarecatinga, calamus aromaticus.
Jace Brasiliensis, a species of water melon.
Jacea, knapweed; pansy.
orientalis fiatula, behen album.
Jacea ramosissima, } calcitrapa, or
stellata lutea, } Barnaby's
 thistle.
Jacinthus, the hyacinth.
Jacobæa, ragwort; St. James's wort.
alpina, corn marigold.

Jacobæa aquatica, conyza aquatica.
maritima, sea ragwort.
palustris, aster palustris.
pratensis, doria Narbonensis.
Jacobæa vulgaris, ragwort, or segrum.
Jacuantatinga, calamus aromaticus.
Jaculus, acontios; a poisonous serpent.
Jagra, palm tree sugar.
Jalapa, } jalap of New Spain.
Jalapium, }
Jalapa alba, mechoacana alba.
Jamacaru, species of fig tree of America.
Jambolones, a myrtle-like tree of the East Indies.
Jambos, a species of plum in Malabar.
Janamunda, caryophyllata.
Janipaba, a tall tree of Brasil.
Janipha, cassada.
Janitor, pylorus; the lower orifice of the stomach.

Janitrix, vena portarum.
Japarandiba, an apple-like tree of Brasil.
Japonica terra, catechu.
Jaruina, fig tree of Jucaija.
Jarus, arum, or wake Robin.
Jasmelaum, white flowers of violets in oleum sesaminum.
Jasminoides, coffea, or coffee tree.
Jasminum, jasmine, or jessamy.
Arabicum, coffee.
Jaspachates, a compound of jasper and agate.
Jaspis, the jasper, a precious stone.
Jasponix, a kind of jasper.
Jatroleiptes, one who cures distempers by external unction and friction.
Jatrochymicus, a chymical physician, or who uses chymical medicines.
Jatrophysicus, writings which treat of physical subjects with relation to medicines.
Jatropa, pinhones Indici; cassava; cataputia minor.
Jatropa elastica, caoutchouc.
Jatros, a physician.
Jecoraria, hepatica vulgaris; vena jecoraria, vel hepatica.
Jecur, the liver, chiefly seated in the right hypochondre.
Jecur uterinum, the placenta.
Jejunum, the second of the small intestines.
Jemou, } gambogia.
Jemu, }
Jequi tinguacu, the soap-bearing tree.
Jesuitarum pulvis, } the Peruvian
Jesuitanus cortex, } bark.
Jetaiba, Brazilian name for the locust tree.
Jetica, battatas Hispanica.
Jeticucu, mechoacana.
Jonthi, small red, hard, and indolent tubercles about the face of young persons near the age of puberty.
Jovis flos, crocus.
glans, juglans.
Juba, a panicle; a botanical term, so called from its resemblance to a horse's mane.

Jububa, the jubebe tree.
Judaica arbor, the Judas tree.
Judaicum bitumen, Jew's pitch, or asphaltum.
Judicatio, crisis.
Judicatoria, an inflammatory fever of four days.
Jugale os, the zygomatic, or cheek bone.
Jugalis sutura, the sagittal suture of the skull.
Jugamentum, os jugale.
Jugis vita, a wine prolonging life.
Juglans, }
regia, } common walnut.
Jugulares venæ, the jugular veins in the neck.
Jugulum, the throat, or fore part of the neck.
Jugulum fractum, a fractured collar bone.
Jujuba, the jujuba, or olive tree.
Indica, the lacca, or gum lac tree.
Julapium, } a julap, or julep; any
Julepum, } liquid formula that is clear and sweet.
Julepum alexipharmicum, } alexite-
alexiterium, } rial wa-
 ter, spiritous and simple, with sy-
 rup of cloves; the same with sy-
 rup of lemons.
Julepum ammoniacum, milk of am-
 moniacum with syrup of squills.
Julepum antihystericum, penny-roy-
 al and valerian waters, with tinc-
 ture of castor, salt of hartshorn,
 and white sugar.
Julepum astringens, alexiterial and
 aromatic waters, with Japonic con-
 fection and Japan earth.
Julepum e camphora, camphor sof-
 tened by spirit of wine and refined
 sugar in boiling water.
Julepum e camphora acetosum, cam-
 phor softened by spirit of wine,
 gum Arabic, and refined sugar in
 vinegar.
Julepum cardiacum, alexiterial wa-
 ters, with volatile oily spirit, tinc-
 ture of saffron, and white su-
 gar.
Julepum carminativum, fennel seed

- and compound juniper waters, with syrup of clove July flowers.
- Julepum e Creta*, prepared chalk, refined sugar, gum Arabic, and water.
- Julepum diaphoreticum*, alexiterial water, spiritus Mindereri, salt of hartshorn, and white sugar.
- Julepum diaphoreticum acidum*, alexiterial water, treacle vinegar, tincture of saffron, spirit of amber, and sugar.
- Julepum diureticum*, spiritus Mindereri, compound horse-radish water, and syrup of marsh mallows.
- Julepum fatidum*, assafœtida, rue and compound valerian waters, oil of hartshorn, and white sugar.
- Julepum hydragogum*, chamomile flower water, emetic tartar, and syrup of buckthorn.
- Julepum moschatum*, } rose water,
e moscho, } volatile oily spirit, musk, and white sugar.
- Julepum refrigerans*, Rhenish wine, damask rose water, Seville orange juice, and syrup of violets.
- Julepum sistens*, julepium astringens.
- Julepum stomachicum*, mint water, simple and spiritous, with syrup of saffron.
- Julepus*, julepum, or julap.
- Julus*, a catkin.
- Jumnisum*, ferment.
- Juncago*, juncus.
- Juncaria*, Italian rushy horse-tail.
- Juncifolius*, rush-leaved.
- Junctura*, a joint, or articulation.
- Juncus*, the rush.
- Juncus acutus*, pricking large sea rush.
- Juncus aquaticus*, bull rush.
aromaticus, juncus odoratus.
bombycinus, } cotton
capitulo lanuginoso, } grass,
 or linagrostis.
- Juncus odoratus*, sweet rush, or camel's hay.
- Juncus vulgaris*, common soft rush.
- Juniperi gummi*, juniper gum, or gum sandarach.
- Juniperus*, the juniper tree, or bush.
Alpina, dwarf juniper, or wild savin.
- Juniperus Caroliniana*, } the cy-
e Goa, } press-leaved cedar.
- Juniperus lycia*, frankincense; olibanum.
- Juniperus sabina*, savin plant, or sabina.
- Juno*, the air.
- Junonis rosa*, the lily.
- Jupicanga*, China occidentalis.
- Jupiter*, stannum, or tin.
- Jus*, any kind of broth.
album, white, or fish broth with oil.
- Jusquiamus*, hyoscyamus, or henbane.
- Jussa*, gypsum, or plaster of Paris.
- Juvantia*, all remedies that do good in a particular case.
- Juventus*, the time of youth.
- Juxtangina*, }
Juxtanga, } paracynanche, a species of quinsy.
Juxtinga, }
- Juxta-positio*, the disposition of parts in a body, whereby they are joined and combined together.

K.

K AATH, terra Japonica.

Kabala, } amulets, or charms.

Kaballa,

Kabolossa, } China occidentalis.

Kinbunnawell,

Kachima,

Kachymia, } cacochymia.

Kakimia,

Kadali, an eastern fruit used for dyeing.

Kadanaku, aloes hepatica.

Kækuria, the tree yielding gum elemi.

Kämpferia rotunda, zedoaria.

Kaha, turmeric.

Kaida, an eastern shrub.

Kajeput oleum, oil. cajeput.

Kaka-moullon, an East Indian tree.

Kaka-niura, a vermifuge Indian tree.

Kaka-tadduli, a tree of Malabar.

Kalenzi kansjava, bangué.

Kali, vegetable alkali, or potash; saltwort; suail-seeded glasswort: this plant, when burnt, yields fossil alkali.

Kali acetatum, acetis potassæ; sal diureticus; kali saturated with distilled vinegar; terra foliata tartari; tartarus regeneratus; arcanum tartari.

Kali alkali fixum, salt of wormwood, of tartar, &c. potash.

Kali aqua, water of kali; lixivium tartari; oil. tartari per deliquium.

Kali citratum, prepared kali saturated with lemon juice.

Kali præparatum, potash dissolved in water crystallized and dried; sal absinthii; sal tartari; sal plantarum; alkali vegetabile fixum vel mite; carbonas potassæ crystallizatus.

Kali puri aqua, water of pure kali; lixivium saponarium, or soap ley.

Kali purum, fixed vegetable caustic alkali; the salt of aqua kali puri, dried and melted.

Kali sulphuratum, hepar sulphuris; liver of sulphur.

Kali tartarisatum, tartarum solubile; alkali saturated with acid of tartar; tartaris tartarisatus; sal vegetabilis; alkali vegetabile tartarisatum.

Kali vitriolatum, tartarum vitriolatum; alkali vegetabile vitriolatum; sal de duobus, sal polychrestus; arcanum duplicatum, natron vitriolatum; sulphas potassæ.

Kalmia, American laurel.

Kalphonía, resin.

Kamar, silver.

Kamir, ferment.

Kamsin, a hot southerly wind of Egypt, called by travellers, the poisonous winds, or hot winds of the desert.

Kandel, a shrub used for dyeing.

Kancelli, an eastern evergreen tree.

Kaolin, one of the ingredients in Chinese porcelain.

Kafa mara, acajaiba, or cashew nut tree.

Kapril, sulphur.

Karabe, amber.

Karabitus, a phrenzy, or delirium.

Karatas, wild pine apple, or ananas.

Karemyle, orobus.

Karetta, amelpodi; a tree of Malabar.

Karfe, best sort of cinnamon.

Karin-tagera, a hazel-like tree of Malabar.

Kari-vetti, a tree of Malabar, juice emetic.

Karva, the ricinus; wild cinnamon tree.

Kasam, iron.

Katmer Bouhour, cyclamen, or sowbread.

Kayl, sour milk.

L A B

L A B

Keiri, leucium, or wall flower.
Kello, black lead.
Kelp, soda, or natron from the ashes of sea weed; rough unpurified mineral alkali.
Kenna, ligustrum Indicum.
Kenne, a stone produced in the eye of the stag.
Keratopharyngæi musculi, muscles of the œsophagus.
Keratophyton arboreum, black coral.
Kermes, chermes; granum tinctorium; coccus baphica; an insect called the kermes berry.
Kermes mineralis, sulphur antimonii præcipitatum; hydrosulphuretum stibii rubrum.
Kerva oleum, castor oil.
Ketmia, a plant resembling mallows in appearance and quality.
Ketran, the resin of the great cedar.
Keyseri pilula, quicksilver and acetous acid.
Khadira, } catechu, or Japan earth.
Kheir, }
Kibric, the element of mercury.
Kibrith, sulphur.
Kibrius, arsenic.
Kik, } palma Christi.
Kiki, }
Kikekunemalo, a pure resin similar to copal.
Kina, }
Kina-kina, } Peruvian bark.
Kinkina, }

Kina-kina aromatica, the cascarilla.
Kinkina Europea, gentian root.
Kino, gummi rubrum astringens; red astringent gum.
Kippi-kelengu, the Spanish potatoe.
Kirath, a weight of four grains.
Kirmisen, the flower of the narcissus.
Kisseris, cisseris; pumice stone.
Kist, fourteen grains.
Knawell, German knot grass.
Kobaltum, cobalt.
Kolerus, a dry ulcer.
Kolto, plica Polonica; plaited hair, a disease said to be frequent in Poland, when the hair becomes vascular and full of blood.
Kraut sauer, sour kroust; salted cabbage.
Kriebel kranheit, raphania; contracted limbs with pain and convulsions.
Krimna, meal.
Kurudu, the cinnamon tree.
Kutubuth, lycanthropia, or wandering melancholy; water spider.
Kymnenna, ampulla.
Kymia, a chymical cucurbit.
Kymit elevatum, white sublimed cinabar.
Kymolæa, the mud under grinding stones.
Kyna, gum opoponax.
Kynanche, cynanche; quinsy, or sore throat.
Kyram, snow.

L.

LABARIUM, looseness of the teeth.
Labdanum, gummi labdani.
Labe, the first accession in fever.
Labecula, a spot, or blemish.
Labella leporina, the hare-lip; a natural division in the upper lip.
Labeo, thick lipped.
Labes, a spot, or blemish.
Labia, lips; sides of a spinous bone. *Labia leporina*, the hare-lip.
ludendi, the lateral external protuberances of the vulva.
Labiales arteriæ, arteries of the lips.
glandulæ, glands of the lips.
Labiatas, (in botany) with lips.
Labis, a forceps.
Labium, the lip.
attollens, musculus zygomaticus.

L A C

Lablab, phaseolus Ægyptiacus.
Labor, labour; exercise; disease; parturition.
Laboratorium, an elaboratory, or place for preparing medicines.
Labrax, lupus marinus.
Labrisulcium, a chap in the lips.
Labrum veneris, fuller's teazle; dip-sacus.
Labrusca, white bryony, or vitis sylvestris.
Laburnum, laburnum, or pease cod tree
Laburnum majus, } bean trefoil
 trifolium, } tree; cytisus.
Labyrinthus, the labyriuth or second cavity of the ear, seated in the petrous portion of the temporal bone; it consists of the cochlea, vestibulum, and semicircular canals.
Lac, milk; a natural emulsion, secreted by most animals for the nourishment of their young.
Lac absinthites, human milk with the taste of wormwood.
Lac acetosum, } milk curdled by an
 acidum, } acid, rennet, &c.
Lac ammoniaci, gum ammoniacum diffused in water.
Lac amygdalæ, pounded sweet almonds diffused in water and sweetened; almond emulsion.
Lac asininum, asses' milk.
 artificiale, mock
 asses' milk; eryngo, pearl barley, liquorice root, and milk.
Lac assafætide, assafætida diffused in water.
Lac calcis, aqua calcis.
 coagulatum, lac acetosum.
 lunæ, agaricus mineralis; white stone marl.
Lac sulphuris, sulphur precipitatum.
 virginale, saccharum saturni dissolved in water.
Lac virginis, gum Benjamin precipitated from the tincture by water.
Lacaphthon, bark of an Indian aromatic tree.
Lacca, the gum lac of Ceylon; stik-lac; seed-lac; shell-lac.

L A C

Laccopedon, the loose part of the scrotum.
Laceratura, a lacerated wound.
Lacerta, the green lizard.
Lacertuli, bundles of fibres; columnæ carneæ.
Lacertus, the arm from the shoulder to the elbow; the lizard, or eft.
Lacertus omnium maximus, crocodilus.
Lacerum foramen, a hole in the basis of the skull transmitting several nerves.
Lacerus, torn.
Lachanum, a garden herb.
Lachryma, a tear; gum in drops.
 abiegna, Strasburg turpentine.
Lachryma hammoniacy, gum ammoniac.
Lachryma Jobi, reed millet, or Job's tear.
Lachrymalia ossa, the ossa unguis.
 puncta, the orifices of the lachrymal ducts.
Lachrymalis fistula, a fistulous ulceration of the lachrymal sac.
Lachrymalis glandula, the lachrymal gland.
Lachrymalis nervus, branch of the fifth pair of nerves.
Lacinia, jagged leaves of flowers.
Laciniaius, jagged.
Laconicum, a sweating stove, or room.
Lactaria, all milky food.
Lactas, lactat; the name in the new chymistry of every compound of sour whey, or lactic acid.
Lactatio, the act of suckling; the period of time a woman performs that office to a child.
Lactea febris, the milk fever.
 vasa, the lacteal vessels.
Lactea primi generis, the lacteals from the intestines to the mesenteric glands.
Lactea secundi generis, those from the mesenteric glands to the thoracic duct.
Lactescentia, the milky juice of plants.
Lacteus, milky.

Lactica, low fever, or typhus.
Lacticinia, all milky food; animalæ.
Lactiferus, carrying milk.
Lactiferi ductus, } lacteal ducts.
tubuli, }
Lactuca, lettuce.
agnina, lamb's lettuce, or corn sallad.
Lactuca cœrulea, blue-flowered gum succory.
Lactuca graveolens, } opium-scented lettuce.
virosa, }
Lactuca hortensis, } garden lettuce
sativa, } producing opium.
Lactuca marina, oyster green.
perennis humilior, gum succory.
Lactuca sylvestris, wild strong-scented lettuce; gum succory.
Lactucella, sow thistle.
Lactucimina, the thrush of infancy.
Lactumen, the scald head.
Lactumina, ulcers on the skin of infants.
Lacunæ, furrows, or passes from small glands; the openings of the excretory ducts of the muciparous glands of the urethra or vagina.
Lacune, terra sigillata.
Lacunus, furrowed.
Lacustris, plants growing in lakes.
Lada, black pepper, or piper nigrum.
Chilli, Guinea pepper.
Ladanum, gummi ladani.
Ladon, the ladanum shrub.
Lædientia, all hurtful causes, or medicines.
Lænos, the throat.
Læsio, any hurt; disorder of the offices of any parts of the body.
Lætificans, exhilarating, or raising the spirits.
Læva, the left hand.
Lævigatio, reduction of a hard substance into powder.
Lagaros, the right ventricle of the heart.
Lagneia, } venereal intercourse.
Lagneuma, }
Lagocheilos, one with a hare-lip.
Lagon, the flank.

Lagondi, beriberi.
Lagophthalmia, } ectropium; a morbid turning out of the eyelids.
Lagophthalmus, }
Lagopodium, hare's foot; trefoil.
Lagopus, hare-footed.
Lagostoma, the hare-lip.
Lait repandu, the lymphatics.
Lalo, the bark of a tree used as food in Africa.
Lamac, gum Arabic.
Lamare, sulphur.
Lambdacismus, a defective articulation.
Lambdoides, the lambdoid suture of the occiput; os hyoides.
Lambittum, a linctus.
Lamella, the gills of a mushroom.
Lames perspirabiles, the cellular membrane.
Lamia, the white shark.
Lamina, a bone or any substance resembling a thin plate of metal; lap of the ear.
Lamina cribrosa, the apertures of the ethmoid bone transmitting the olfactory nerves.
Lamina spongiosa inferiores, the lower spongy laminae of the nose.
Lamium, } the dead nettle,
album, } or white archangel-gel.
Lamium luteum, yellow archangel.
maculatum, spotted archangel-gel.
Lamium purpureum, } red archangel-rubrum, } gel.
Lampratam, China occidentalis; the American China root.
Lampetra, the lamprey, or lamprey eel.
Lampodes, frothy.
Lampouris, cicindela.
Lampros, vigorous; healthy.
Lampsana, dog's cress; nipplewort.
Lampyris, the glow worm.
Lana, wool.
succida, uncleaned wool.
Lanaria, bruise wort; soapwort; mullein.
Lanceola, ribwort.
Lanceolatus, spear-shaped.
Lancetta, a lancet.

Languor, lassitude; debility with depression of spirits.
Languor panonicus, a kind of tertian fever; morbus Hungaricus.
Lanigerus, applied to vegetables having much down.
Lantana, way-faring tree, or viburnum.
Lanuginosus, woolly, or downy.
Lanugo, down.
Lanx, a pair of scales.
Laonica curatio, cure of gout by topical remedies.
Laos, tin.
Lacticus, loosening, or evacuating the belly.
Lapara, the flanks, or parts between the false ribs and hip bones.
Lapharia, an herb for diseases of the flank.
Lapharocele, rupture through the side of the belly.
Laparos, soft or empty.
Lapathum, the dock.
 acetosum, common sorrel.
Lapathum acutum, sharp-pointed dock.
Lapathum Alpinum, bastard monk's rhubarb.
Lapathum aquaticum, great water dock.
Lapathum Chinense orientale, rhubarbarum.
Lapathum hortense, monk's rhubarb.
Lapathum palustre, lapathum aquaticum.
Lapathum rubrum, } bloodwort.
 sanguineum, }
 unctuosum, mercurialis.
 vulgare, common broad-leaved dock.
Lapides cobrae de capello, antidote to the bite of the cobra de capello.
Lapides cancerorum, oculi cancerum.
Lapidillum, } spoon used in the operation for the stone.
Lapidillus, }
Lapillatio, the generation of a stone.
Lapilli, crab's eyes, or oculi cancerum.
Lapis, a stone.

Lapis amfelites, canal coal; ampe-lites.
Lapis animalis, the animal bezoar stone.
Lapis antimonius, ore of antimony.
 Armenius. See *Arminus*.
 bezoar, the bezoar stone found in the stomach of quadrupeds.
Lapis bezoar preparatus, prepared bezoar.
Lapis Bononiensis, a phosphoric stone found near Bologna; a sulphate of barytes.
Lapis calaminaris, calamine stone; coral, pearl, crab's eyes, &c.
Lapis cæruleus, } lapis lazuli.
 cyanus, }
 colubrinus, pedro de capello.
 contrayerva, contrayerva.
 crystallus, rock crystal.
 divinus, alum, nitre, and camphire.
Lapis glacialis, bastard talc.
 hamatites, blood stone; ore of iron.
Lapis hematites preparatus, prepared blood stone.
Lapis heracleios, magnes.
 Hybernicus, Irish slate.
 illuminabilis, lapis Bononiensis.
Lapis infernalis, lunar caustic; the caustic alkali is by some so called.
Lapis Judaiacus, Jew's stone.
 lazuli, a fine blue stone with gold striæ; azure stone.
Lapis lydius, magnes.
 medicamentosus, the medicinal stone.
Lapis naxius, cos.
 nephriticus, a greenish stone of America.
Lapis obsidanus, canal coal; ampe-lites.
Lapis ollaris, a species of talc.
 septicus, caustic alkali; potential cautery.
Lapis specularis, Muscovy glass, a species of talc.
Lapis stellatus, astroites.
 Syriacus. lapis Judaiacus.
Lappha, } the dock, or barda-
 major, } na.

L A T

L A U

Lappago, the purging thorn, or aparine.
Lappula canaria, bastard parsley.
rusticorum, cynoglossum minus.
Lapsoma, dog cresses, nipplewort.
Lapsus, sudden death; a fall.
Laqueus, a noose.
gutturis, a malignant quinsy.
Larbason, antimony.
Lardum, bacon; lard.
Lardum, the lardaceous matter of a tumour.
Larix, the larch tree.
orientalis, the cedar of Lebanon.
Larva, a mask; the early caterpillar state of insects; a kind of bandage.
Laryngotomia, laryngotomy, or bronchotomy; making an incision into the larynx.
Larynx, the wind-pipe.
Lasanon, } a trivet; a close stool;
Lasanum, } stool for delivery.
Lascivus, chorea sancti Viti; St. Vitus's dance.
Laser, gummi assafœtida.
Laserpitium, the lesser herb frankincense of Theophrastus.
Laserpitium Gallicum, } lasser-
vulgatius, } wort.
latifolium, lasserwort;
white gentian.
Lassitudo, lassitude; debility; weariness.
Lasion, rough, or hairy.
Lastaurus, addicted to venery.
Lasur, Paracelsus's transplanted extract from silver.
Lata ligamenta, broad ligaments of the uterus.
Later, a brick.
Laterales musculi, masseter muscles of the jaw.
Laterales musculi nasi, muscles of the nose.
Laterales processus ossis sphenoidis, processes of the sphenoid bone.
Lateralis ligamenta, ligaments of the arm.
Lateralis morbus, pleurisy.

Lateritium oleum, brick oil; oleum philosophorum.
Laterium, lixivium, or solution of salt.
Lateritius, lateritious, or of a brick colour.
Latex, all manner of water or juice; blood.
Lathyris, } everlasting,
Lathyrus, } or chickling
latifolius, } vetch; spurge.
sylvestris, everlasting tare.
Lathyrus vicioides, clymenuni.
Latibulum, fomes morbi.
Latica, a continued quotidian fever.
Latissimus dorsi, a broad and thin muscle of the back.
Latissimus colli, platysma myoides.
Laton, } brass.
Latten, }
Latus, the side.
Laucania, the throat, or œsophagus.
Laudanum, opium dissolved in spirit. or wine; tincture of opium.
Laudanum balsamicum, opium, hep-
par sulphuris, extract of saffron
and liquorice, flowers of Benja-
min, and Peruvian balsam.
Laudanum liquidum, laudanum.
*cum campho-
ra*, opium, saffron, cloves, &c. in
tartarized spirit of wine.
*Laudanum liquidum cum spiritu ni-
tri dulci*, opium and saffron di-
gested in spiritu nitri dulcis.
*Laudanum liquidum cum succo cydo-
niorum*, opium, saffron, cinnamon,
cloves, and Jamaica pepper di-
gested in the juice of quinces.
Laudanum liquidum Sydenhami, opi-
um, saffron, cinnamon, and cloves
digested in Spanish wine.
Laudanum mercuriale Paracelsi,
mercury precipitated from spirit
of nitre, and re-dissolved in alco-
hol.
Laudina, pills containing opium.
Laurax, labrax.
Laureola femina, mezereon; cha-
mælæa; widow-wail.
Laureola mas, spurge laurel.
Laurifolia Magellanica, cortex Win-
teranus.

Laurinum, daphnelæon; oil of bays.
Lauro-cassia, folium Indum; Malabar cinnamon.
Lauro-cerasus, bay, or laurel cherry.
Laurosis, spodium of silver.
Laurus Alexandrina, sweet bay, laurel of Alexandria, or bislingua.
Laurus benzoin, the Benjamin tree.
 camphorifera, the camphor tree of Japan and Borneo.
Laurus cassia, canella Javensis
 Ceylanica, true cinnamon tree.
Laurus cinnamomum, the cinnamon tree.
Laurus foliis enerviis, canella alba tree of Jamaica.
Laurus nobilis, sweet bay tree.
 malabathrum, wild cinnamon tree.
Laurus rosca, the rose bay.
 sassafras, sassafras tree.
 vulgaris, common laurel, or bay tree.
Lavacra, washes; cosmetics.
Lavacrum, a bath.
Lavamentum, a fomentation.
Lavandula, } lavender.
Lavendula, }
Lavandula angustifolia, narrow-leaved, or common lavender.
Lavandula latifolia, greater lavender.
Lavandula spica, common lavender.
Lavandula stoechas, French lavender.
Lavafratas, a vulnerary shrub of Brasil.
Lavaretus, a trout-like fish of France.
Lavaronus, a fish of the Mediterranean.
Lavatio, washing; bathing; a bath.
Lavendulæ conserva, conserve of lavender.
Lavendulæ flores, flowers of lavender.
Lavendulæ oleum, oil of lavender.
 spiritus simplex, simple spirit of lavender.

Lavendula spiritus compositus, compound spirit of lavender.
Lavendula tinctura composita, compound tincture of lavender.
Laver, brook lime; water pimpernel; becabunga; sea laver.
Lavipedium, a bath for the feet.
Laxa chimolca, a purging medicine for the venereal disease; a salt on stones like the anatron.
Laxativa, gentle purgatives.
Laxativus, laxative, or rendering loose.
Laxator membranæ tympani, a muscle of the inner ear.
Laxator membranæ externus, a muscle of the meatus auditorius.
Laxitas, laxity, or want of firmness.
Laxitas intestinorum, lenteria.
Lazaretto, an hospital, or pest-house, for the reception of persons affected with a contagious disease.
Lazari morbus, } elephantiasis or le-
 malum, } prosy.
Lazcher, bezoar.
Lazuli lapis, a precious stone of a blue colour; a species of zeolite.
Lazurium argenti, saffron of silver.
Leana, a lioness; a plaster for the hip.
Leao, a mineral found in the East Indies, and approaching to the nature of lapis lazuli.
Lebeck, Egyptian mimosa.
Leberis, exuvæ.
Lebes, a kettle, cauldron, or basin.
Lechenron, torcular herophili; a sinus of the dura mater.
Lecithos, a pea, or wild vetch; the yolk of an egg.
Lectio, reading; a woman in childbed.
Lectisternium, apparatus necessary for the care of a sick person in bed.
Lectualis morbus, any disease confining to bed.
Lectuli, couches for the sick.
Lectulus, a little bed; fomentation, poultice, &c.
Lectus, a bed.

L E N

Ledon, gum labdanum.
Ledum, a species of rosemary.
 rosmarini folio, Bohemian
 rosemary.
Legna, the labia pudendi.
Legumen, a pod, or seed vessel with
 two valves; pulse plants, as the
 pea, bean, &c.
Legumen terræ glandibus simile, la-
 thyrus sylvestris.
Leguminosa, fabago.
Leichen, lichen; a moss.
Leienteria, lienteria.
Leiopodes, even foot; splay footed;
 without usual curvature.
Leiphæmoi, } patients with deficien-
Leiphæmoii, } cy of blood.
Leipodermos, one having lost the
 prepuce.
Leipopsychia, } faintness; swoon-
Leipothymia, } ing.
Leipyria, ardent fever with cold ex-
 tremities.
Lelythus, a pea.
Leme, sordes of the eyes; wink-
 ing.
Lemithochorton, corallina corsica-
 na.
Lemma, the skin, or bark.
Lemnia terra, earth of Lemnos; a
 bole.
Lemniscus, a pessary of linen.
Lemnias, scales of brass; auri-
 pigmentum; terra sigillata.
Lemnias calcis, scales of brass.
Leniens, } mild; softening; laxa-
Lenis, } tive.
Lenitivus, }
Lenos, machine for fractures; tor-
 cular herophili; an excavation.
Lens, the lentil plant.
 crystallina, the crystalline lens
 of the eye.
Lenta febris, a slow fever; syno-
 chus of Cullen.
Lenticularia, millefolium.
Lenticula, a freckle; lentil; duck
 meat.
Lenticula aquatica trisulca, the larg-
 er duck meat.
Lenticula palustris, herb duck meat.
 major, the larg-
 er duck meat.

L E P

Lenticulare, a lenticular, or rugine;
 part of the trepanning apparatus.
Lenticulare os, the fourth bone in
 the first row of the wrist.
Lenticularis glandula, small glands
 of the intestines.
Lenticularia, milfoil.
Lenticularis febris, a species of pe-
 techial fever.
Lentigo, a freckle; a scurfy erup-
 tion.
Lentiscus, common mastich tree.
 peruana, molle; Indian
 mastich.
Lentiscus vera, the mastich tree.
Lentor, viscosity, thickness, or szi-
 ness, applied to animal fluids; a
 term much used in the humoral
 pathology.
Lentus, slow.
Leo, a lion; leprosy.
Leonina lepra, species of elephantia-
 sis.
Leonis ossiculum, the herb colum-
 bine, or aquilegia.
Leontiasis, } elephantiasis
Leontion, }
Leontice veterum, cacalia.
Leontius, a precious stone.
Leontodon, the dandelion, or taraxa-
 cum.
Leontopetalum, } red and black tur-
Leontopetalon, } nip.
Leontopodium, lion's foot, or filago
 Alpina.
Leontopodium Creticum, plantago,
 or plantain.
Leonurus, lion's tail.
 cardiaca, motherwort.
Leopardus, the leopard.
Lep, monspeliacum; plumbago.
Lepidium, poor man's pepper; pep-
 perwort; dittander.
Lepidium gramineo folio, sciatica
 cress.
Lepidocarpodendron, a tree produ-
 cing scaly fruit.
Lepidoides sutura, the squamous
 suture of the skull.
Lepidosarcoma, a scaly tumour in
 the mouth.
Lepisma, a peeling off of the skin, or
 bark.

LET

Leporinum rostrum, a prominent piece of the flesh between the division in the hare-lip.
Leporinus, hare-like.
Lepra, the leprosy; a white, itching, mealy, chappy, and rough state of the skin.
Lepra alba, } a variety of lepra
alphos, } *Græcorum*.
allopicia, alopecia.
Arabum, elephantiasis.
asturiensis, a dry blackish eruption, particularly in the hands and feet.
Lepra elephantia, a squalid blackish colour of the whole body.
Lepra Græcorum, lepra simplex.
herpetica, an itching, scaly, white eruption about the thighs and arms.
Lepra ichthyosis, lepra resembling the scales of fish.
Lepra Indica, a scaly incrustation on the body.
Lepra leonina, lepra allopicia.
malum mortuum, malum mortuum; deadly leprosy.
Lepra tyria, a leprous disease of the face.
Lepras, a sea fish.
Leptismus, extenuation; attenuation.
Leptomeres, subtile; small; minute.
Leptophonia, paraphonia clangens.
Leptopityron, bran.
Leptunon, attenuating.
Lepus, the hare.
marinus, the sea hare.
Lepyron, an egg shell; bark of plants.
Leros, a slight delirium.
Leseolus, the jaundice, or icterus.
Lesmin, jasminum, or jessamy.
Letchi, a Chinese fruit.
Lethargus, a lethargy, or continued sleep.
Lethargus acutus, } lethar-
apostematodes, } gy fol-
lowing phrenitis.
Lethargus arthriticus, sound sleep with tremor on the going off of gout.

LEU

Lethargus cephaliticus, lethargus apostematodes.
Lethargus a febre, lethargy accompanying amphemerina.
Lethargus a frigore, lethargy arising from excessive cold.
Lethargus ingens, lethargy from which the patient cannot be roused.
Lethargus litteratorum, lethargy from a sedentary and studious life.
Lethargus a narcoticis, lethargy from the use of anodynes.
Lethargus periodicus, lethargy returning at regular periods.
Lethargus pulmonicus, lethargy attending inflammation of the lungs.
Lethargus traumaticus, lethargy from wounds.
Lethargus typhodes, lethargy accompanying low fever.
Leucacantha, carlina, or carline thistle.
Leucania, laucania, or œsophagus.
Leucanthe veterum, calcitrapa officinalis.
Leucanthemum odoratum, chamæmelum.
Leucanthemum vulgare, bellis major.
Leucas montana, herb yellow archangel, or galeopsis.
Leucax, a white precious stone.
Leuce, alphas, a species of leprosy.
Leucelectrum, white amber.
Leuciscus, a fish.
Leucochrus, dried raisins macerated in sea water.
Leucochrysus, a yellow precious stone.
Leucogæa, a stone consisting of white earth.
Leucographis, a soft Egyptian stone.
Leucoium, cheiri, bulbonach.
Leucojum album, } a white flow-
hyemale, } er of the lily
tribe.
Leucojum luteum, the wall flower.
simplex, leucojum album.
vulgare, leucojum luteum.
Leucolachanon, } wild valerian.
Leucolachanum, }

- Leucoma*, albugo; a white speck on the eye.
- Leucoma nephelium*, achlys.
- Leucomænis*, the white herring.
- Leucon*, the white heron.
- Leuconium*, white cotton.
- Leuconymphaea*, the great white water-lily.
- Leucophagium*, almonds, rose water, and the flesh of a capon.
- Leucophlegma*, } an universal, or
Leucophlegmatia, } partial white
flabby tumour, or dropsical habit
of the body.
- Leucopifer*, piper album, or white pepper.
- Leucorrhæa*, fluor albus, or whites; a serous discharge from the vagina.
- Leucorrhæa Americana*, fluor albus, with great paleness and menstrual obstruction.
- Leucorrhæa cancrorsa*, fluor albus following menorrhagia
- Leucorrhæa fungosa*, fluor albus from a fungous ulcer of the womb.
- Leucorrhæa gravidarum*, a lymph-like discharge from pregnant women.
- Leucorrhæa Indica*, fluor albus from injury sustained in parturition.
- Leucorrhæa nabothi*, leucorrhæa gravidarum
- Leucorrhæa scirrhouides*, fluor albus from scirrhus uterus.
- Leucorrhæa syphilitica*, fluor albus from venereal ulcers.
- Leucorrhæa ulcerosa*, fluor albus from ulcers in the womb
- Leucorrhœis*, diarrhœa mucosa.
- Levamen*, ease; remission.
- Levator palati mollis*, a muscle of the uvula.
- Levator anguli oris*, a muscle raising the angle of the mouth.
- Levator palpebræ superioris*, a muscle of the upper eye-lid.
- Levator patientiæ*, } muscles of the
scapula, } scapulæ, or
shoulder blades.
- Levatores ani*, muscles suspending the anus.
- Levatores breviores costarum*, muscles elevating the ribs.
- Levatores communes labiorum*, muscles of the lips.
- Levatores labii inferioris*, muscles of the lower lip.
- Levatores labii superioris*, muscles of the upper lip.
- Leves*, cupping glasses used without scarifying.
- Levigatio*, levigation, or reducing hard bodies to a light subtile powder by grinding.
- Levisticum*, herb common lovage, or ligusticum.
- Levitas intestinorum*, the lientery, or white purging.
- Lexipharmicon*, } antidotus.
Lexipharmicum, }
- Lexiphyretos*, febrifugus.
- Libadium*, lesser centaury.
- Libanos*, libanotis; rosemary.
- Libanotis*, } laserpitium; fennel
Libanotos, } herb; frankincense.
- Liber*, the inner bark of a tree.
- Liberans aqua*, compound lime water.
- Libido*, the itch; lust.
- Libos*, any thing instilled into the eyes.
- Libra*, a pound weight of 12 ounces, or pint measure.
- Libra pharmacopolorum*, the apothecaries' pound, 12 ounces.
- Librosulcrum*, cancrum oris.
- Liburnum*, the mealy tree.
- Lichanos*, } the fore finger.
Lichanus, }
- Lichen*, liverwort; serpigo; tetter, or ringworm.
- Lichen arboreus*, tree lungwort, or oak lungs.
- Lichen arboreus pullus*, tree liverwort.
- Lichen cinereus terrestris*, } ash-co-
caninus, } loured
ground liverwort.
- Lichen Islandicus*, Iceland liverwort, a new remedy for cough and consumption.
- Lichen petræus*, liverwort.
- pyxidatus*, cup moss.

Lichen saxatilis, usnea, vel muscus cranii humani.
Lichenastrum, a flower-bearing moss.
Lichenoides, lichen Islandicus; a species of moss.
Lichnis sylvestris, the herb snapdragon, or gnaphalium; the cuckoo flower.
Licina, tents.
Lien, the spleen, or milt.
 sinarum, Egyptian bean.
Lienteria, the lientery, or white purging of undigested food.
Lienteria aphthosa, lientery with thrush.
Lienteria primaria, lientery spontanea.
Lienteria secundaria, lientery following dysentery.
Lienteria scorbutica, lientery from scurvy.
Lienteria spontanea, lientery with much debility.
Lienteria ex stomachi irritatione, lientery spontanea.
Lienteria ex ulcere ventriculi, lientery from ulcer in the stomach.
Ligamenta lateralia, ligaments of the arm.
Ligamentum, a ligament; a solid, inelastic, tendinous cord.
Ligamentum annulare, the annular ligament, as of the wrist.
Ligamentum arteriosum, a collapsed vessel of the foetal circulation.
Ligamentum caninum, the frænum of the prepuce.
Ligamentum capsulare, a ligament to connect joints and confine the synovia.
Ligamentum ciliare, the ciliary ligament, black fibres round the pupil of the eye.
Ligamentum coli dextrum, part of the mesentery.
Ligamentum coli sinistrum, part of the mesocolon.
Ligamentum colli, a muscle of the neck.
Ligamentum cutaneum ossis coccygis, a muscle of the coccyx.
Ligamentum denticulatum, small li-

gaments supporting the spinal marrow.
Ligamentum fallopii, a tendon stretched from the ilium to the pubes.
Ligamentum hepatis suspensorum, the suspensory ligament of the liver, originally the umbilical foetal vein.
Ligamentum intermaxillare, a ligament of the jaws..
Ligamentum interosseum, the ligament uniting the radius and ulna.
Ligamentum latum, broad ligament of the liver.
Ligamentum nuchæ, ligamentum colli.
Ligamentum ovarii, the ovarian ligament, the thick round portion of the broad ligament.
Ligamentum Poupartii, }
 pubis interosseum, }
 ligamentum fallopii; Poupart's ligament, or lower border of the descending oblique muscle.
Ligamentum rotundum, the round ligament of the uterus.
Ligamentum suspensorium, a ligament connecting the corpora cavernosa penis with the os pubis.
Ligatio, } a bandage, or ligature;
Ligatura, } a stiffness of a joint;
 impotence induced by magic.
Ligatura veneris, camphor.
Ligniferda, an aquatic insect; an amulet.
Lignum, wood.
 aloes, }
 aguila, } wood of the
 asphaltum, } aloes, or agal-
 calambac, } lochum.
 aromaticum, canella alba.
 Brasiliense, }
 Campechense, } logwood.
 Camfescanum, }
 Carrabaccium, a warm antiscorbutic Indian wood.
Lignum cedrinum, juniperus.
 colubrinum, snake wood of India.
Lignum guaiacum, guaiacum.
 infelix, elder, or sambucus.

LIL

Lignum Indicum, guaiacum.
juniperi, juniperus.
lentiscinum, lentiscus.
litteratum, lettered wood from China.
Lignum favanæ, } purging nut
Moluccense, } tree.
nephriticum, balanus myrepsica.
Lignum quassia, the quassi wood of Surinam.
Lignum rhodii, rose wood, or root from the Canaries.
Lignum sanctum, guaiacum.
santalum, saunders wood.
santali albi, white saunders from the East Indies.
Lignum santali citrini, } yellow
flavi, } saunders from the East Indies.
Lignum santali rubri, red saunders from the East Indies.
Lignum saphan, logwood.
Lignuodes, a brown or black tongue.
Ligula, clavicula; glottis; a small ligature.
Ligulatus, (in botany) strap-shaped.
Ligusma, a contortion of a joint.
Ligusticum, common herb lovage.
Ligustricum, seseli vulgare, or common hartwort.
Ligustrum, privet.
Germanicum, ligustrum, or privet.
Ligustrum Indicum, eastern privet.
Italicum, evergreen privet.
Ligustrum nigrum, lilac, or pipe tree.
Ligustrum phyllyrea, mock privet.
vulgare, common privet, or ligustrum.
Lilac, the pipe tree.
Liliaceus, a flower resembling that of the lily.
Liliago, liliastrium, or spiderwort.
Liliastrium, } spiderwort.
Alpinum, }
Lilio-asphodelus, } species of lily.
fritillaria, }
hyacinthus, the lily hyacinth.
Lilio narcissus, the daffodil lily.
Lilium, the lily.

LIN

Lilium album, } the white lily.
candidum, }
convallium, the lily of the valley.
Lilium montanum, martagon, or Turk's cap.
Lilium Paracelsi, regulus of Mars dissolved in aqua fortis, and precipitated by the sulphur of the regulus of antimony.
Lilium purpureo-croceum, the red lily.
Lilium rubrum, hemerocallis.
Lima, a file, or rasp.
Limanchia, excessive abstinence from aliment.
Limatura, filings or raspings.
ferri, steel or iron filings.
Limax, a snail.
ater, the black snail.
ruber, the red snail.
terrestris, the earth, or shell snail.
Limbus, the universe; the border of a flower.
Limnitis, adarces; a salt.
Limnophence, equisetum palustre.
Limoctonia, limanchia; utmost distress from hunger.
Limodorum, hypocystis.
Limoniatus, a precious stone with lemon.
Limonium, sea lavender.
Limon, } the lemon.
Limonum, }
Linagrostis, cotton grass.
Linamentum, lint; all applications of linen.
Linangina, dodder.
Linaria, toad flax; flax-weed.
antirrhina, } ivy-leaved
folio glabro, } toad flax.
hirsuto, female fluellin.
Linaria vulgaris, the common linnet.
Linctuarium, } linctus; lohoch; a
Linctus, } thin kind of electuary.
Linea alba, } a white tendinous
centralis, } line, extending from the ensiform process to the

os pubis, formed by the union of the tendinous fibres of the abdominal muscles.

Linea prima tibiæ, the shin bone.

Lineæ semilunares, part of the external oblique muscle.

Lineæ transversæ, tendinous parts of the recti muscles of the abdomen.

Lineatus, (in botany) such leaves as are lined, or striped on the surface.

Lingodes, fevers with hiccup.

Lingua, the tongue.

avis, the seeds of the fraxinus, or ash tree.

Lingua canina, cynoglossum majus, or great hound's tongue.

Lingua cervina, hart's tongue.

major, doria, or groundwort.

Linguales, the ninth pair of nerves.

glandulæ, glands of the foramen cæcum of the basis of the tongue.

Lingualis musculus, the muscle of the tongue.

Linguiformis, tongue-shaped.

Lingula, ligula.

Linimentum, liniment; a thin kind of ointment.

Linimentum album, white liniment; oil, wax, and spermaceti.

Linimentum anodynum, anodyne liniment; nerve ointment and turpentine.

Linimentum arcæi, lard, turpentine, and gum elemi.

Linimentum ammoniæ, aqua ammoniæ and oil.

Linimentum hæmorrhoidale, emollient ointment and laudanum.

Linimentum mercuriale, mercurial liniment; quicksilver mixed with wax and lard by means of balsamum sulphuris.

Linimentum saponaceum, } soap
saponis, } niment;
soap and camphor dissolved in spiritus rosmarinus.

Linimentum simplex, oil and white wax.

Linimentum tripharmacum, common plaster, oil, and vinegar.

Linimentum volatile, oil and volatile alkali; linimentum ammoniæ.

Linospermum, linseed.

Linosyris, an herb with flax-like leaves; German goldilocks.

Linozostris, with-bind.

Linteum, linen, or lint.

Linum, lint, or flax.

catharticum, mountain, or purging flax.

Linum asbestinum,

carpiasium,

carystum,

Creticum,

Cypricum,

fossile,

Indicum,

minimum,

montanum,

sylvestre,

vulgare,

vivum,

usitatissimum,

asbestos, or earth flax.

linum catharticum.

linum, or common flax.

asbestos, or earth flax.

linum, or common flax.

Lipa, fat; oil; oily stools.

Liparis, a fat fish.

Liparoccele, a species of sarcoccele, in which the substance constituting the disease is fat.

Lipiria, an ardent fever.

Lipodermus, leipodermos; wanting the prepuce.

Lipoma, a solitary, soft, indolent tumour arising from luxuriancy of fat in the cellular membrane.

Lipome, nævus.

Lipopsychia, } a swoon, or fainting
Lipothymia, } fit.

Lipha, the sordes of the eyes.

Liphi, Egyptian small purple flowering centaurea.

Liphiudo, fiery pustules on the edges of the eyelids; inflammation in the eye; blear-eyed.

Liphyria, ardent fever with cold extremities.

Liquamen, garum; fish sauce; any thing capable of melting.

Liquamen salis tartari, lixivum tartari.

purified, fixed, vegetable alkali and quick lime dissolved in water; solution of caustic alkali.

Lixivium martis, the residuum after the sublimation of the flores martiales left to contract moisture.

Lixivium saponarium, soap ley; a solution of common Russia potash and quick lime.

Lixivium tartari, aqua kali; calcined tartar permitted to contract moisture.

Lobelia, } blue cardinal
siphilitica, } flower of Virginia.

Lobellus, } a small lobe; the lobe of
Lobulus, } the ear.
spigellii, the small lobe of the liver.

Lobuli adiposi, membrana adiposa.
pulmonum, the extremities of the bronchia.

Lobus, a lobe, or division; a pod; unguis.

Lobus echinatus, bonduch Indorum.

Locales, local diseases; diseases in particular parts.

Localis membrana, the pia mater of the brain.

Loch, linctus.

Lochia, the flow of blood or evacuations from the womb after delivery.

Lochiorrhæa, excessive lochial discharge after delivery.

Loculamenta, cells for the seed in plants.

Loculi, little cells; bladders or bags.

Locus, a minute cell of a plant.

Locus, pseudo-acacia.

Locusta, the grasshopper; the exterior covering of a grain of corn; the locust tree; a species of small valerian; lamb's lettuce; lactuca agnina.

Locusta altera, valerianella.
marina, a species of lobster.

Læmas, } the plague.
Loimos, }

Logas, the white of the eye.

Lohoch, lohoc; linctus; a kind of electuary.

Lohoch ex amylo, starch, balsamic

syrup, Japan earth, and white of egg.

Lohoch balsamicum, spermaceti, balsam of Peru, and syrupus althææ.

Lohoch commune, oil of almonds, syrupus althææ, and sugar.

Lohoch de lino, linseed oil, balsamic syrup, sulphur, and sugar.

Lohoch de manna, manna, oil of almonds, and syrup of violets.

Lohoch pectorale, lohoch balsamicum.

Lohoch rubrum, conserve of hips, red poppy syrup, and common oil.

Lohoch saponaceum, soap, oil of almonds, and lemon juice.

Lohoch de spermate ceti, spermaceti, oil of almonds, and balsamic syrup.

Lohoch terebinthinatum, spirit of turpentine, common oil, and honey.

Loimologia, a treatise on the plague.

Lolium, darnel grass, or cockle.

Lomentaceus, having pods.

Lomentum fabæ, meal made from beans.

Lonchites, the male fern, or filix mas.

Lonchoton, best kind of vitriol.

Longanon, } the last intestine, or
Longaon, } rectum.

Longissimus dorsi, a muscle of the back.

Longissimus oculi, a muscle of the eye.

Longissimus pollicis manus, a muscle of the hand.

Longiusculus, longish; rather long.

Longurius, a heated iron to warm locally.

Longus, long.
colli, a flexor muscle of the neck.

Lonicera periclymenum, the woodbine, or common honeysuckle.

Lonket, spirit of turpentine.

Lopu, a scale, or scoria.

Lopades, eastern shell fish.

Lopeziana radix, the root of an unknown tree, lately received into practice as antispasmodic.

L U C

Lophadia, } first dorsal vertebræ;
Lophia, } nape of the neck.
Lophanthus, Chinese hyssop.
Lofima, the chestnut, or castanea.
Lopos, a thin piece of leather.
Lora, deuteria.
Lordoinas, } bow legged; an inward
Lordosis, } curvature of the spine;
 lumbago; tabes dorsalis.
Lorica, the coating or luting for re-
 torts of powdered glass, potter's
 clay, and warm water.
Loricatio, a luting.
Lorina matricis, epilepsy, or convul-
 sive disorder, from affected ute-
 rus.
Loripes, wry legged.
Lorum, a strap, or thong.
 hildani, a bandage for frac-
 tured thigh.
Lorum vomitorium, a medicated
 piece of leather to excite vomit-
 ing.
Lorus, mercury.
Lot, urine.
Lota, motella.
Lotio, a lotion, or wash; bathing; a
 glyster; urine.
Lotio saponacea, rose water, olive
 oil, and lixivium tartari.
Lotium, urine.
Loto affinis, medicago.
Lotura, plyma.
Lotus, } the lote, or nettle
 arbor, } tree; melilotus.
 Africana, guaiacana.
 corniculata, bird's foot tre-
 foil.
Lotus polyceratos, shrub trefoil of
 Montpellier.
Lotus sylvestris, melilotus.
 urbana, trifolium odoratum.
Loxarthrus, distorted bones; a sup-
 ple joint.
Loxia, a bird.
Lozanga, a lozenge.
Luban, olibanum.
Lubricitas, diarrhœa; slipperiness.
Lucanus, the stag fly, or scarabæus
 cornutus.
Lucidus, clear; transparent.
Lucina, Diana, the heathen goddess
 of child-birth.

L U M

Lucius, the pike fish, or pickerel.
Ludus Helmontii, a clay striated
 with spar.
Ludus Paracelsi, a stone called wax-
 en vein.
Lues, the pestilence; murrain in
 cattle; any plague, or pestilential
 disease.
Lues convulsiva, febris maligna hec-
 tica.
Lues deifica, the epilepsy.
 neurodes convulsiva, low fever,
 or typhus mitior.
Lues venerea, the venereal disease.
Lujula, wood sorrel, or acetosella.
Lujule conserva, conserve of wood
 sorrel.
Luma, a thorn.
Lumbago, pain, or rheumatism in
 the loins.
Lumbago ex aneurysmate, pain in
 the loins from aneurysm
Lumbago apostematosa, } pain in
 ab arthroce, } the loins
 from abscess.
Lumbago febrilis, pain in the loins
 from fever.
Lumbago a hydrothorace, pain in
 the loins from water in the chest.
Lumbago miliaris, pain in the loins
 in miliary fever.
Lumbago a nisu, pain in the loins
 from exertion.
Lumbago partus, pain in the loins
 from labour.
Lumbago plethorica, pain in the loins
 from fulness.
Lumbago pseudoischuria, pain in
 the loins attended with strangury,
Lumbago psoadica, pain in the loins
 from abscess under the psoæ mus-
 cles.
Lumbago rheumatica, pain in the
 loins truly rheumatic.
Lumbago a saburra, pain in the loins
 from hardened fæces.
Lumbago scorbutica, pain in the loins
 from scurvy.
Lumbago a satyriasi, pain in the loins
 from venereal disease.
Lumbago sympathica, pain in the
 loins from sympathy.
Lumbalis, belonging to the loins.

L U S

Lumbalis internus, the psoas muscle of the loins.
Lumbares, the lumbal nerves of the spinal marrow.
Lumbares arteriæ, the lumbal arteries.
Lumbares venæ, the lumbal veins.
Lumbaris, belonging to the loins.
externus, quadratus lumborum; a muscle of the loins.
Lumbaris internus, great psoas muscle.
Lumbaris regio, the loins.
Lumbricales musculi, worm-like muscles; muscles of the fingers and toes.
Lumbricus, } round worm of the
Lumbricoides, } intestines.
Lumbricus latus, the tape worm of the intestines.
Lumbricus terrestris, the earth worm.
Lumbricorum semina, the worm seed, or santonicum.
Lumbus, the loins.
veneris, millefolium.
Luna, the moon; silver.
cornea, silver precipitated from its nitrous solution, by adding marine acid.
Luna philosophorum, regulus of antimony.
Lunætria, a species of hectic.
Lunare os, the second bone of the first row of the wrist.
Lunaria, herb moonwort.
Lunaticus, a lunatic, or mad person.
Lunificus, mercury.
Luparia, yellow wolfsbane; aconitum ponticum.
Lupha, arum.
Lupia, a wen; encysted tumours.
Lupinus sativus, common, or garden lupine.
Lupinus sylvestris, wild lupine.
Lupulus, the common hop.
Lupus, the wolf; cancer; phagedænic ulcer.
Lupus marinus, the sea wolf; its teeth called lapis bufonitis.
Lupus philosophorum, antimony.
Lus, luz.

L Y C

Luscinia, the nightingale.
Lusciosus, myops, or near sighted.
Luscus, blind of one eye.
Lusitanicum decoctum, Lisbon decoction or diet drink.
Lustrago, least vervain.
Lustum, cream.
Lusus, a sport; deviation.
naturæ, any deviation from natural conformation.
Lutatio, luting, or joining chynical vessels by cement.
Lutea, luteola; the yellowhammer.
Luteola, dyer's weed.
Luteum minus, rose root.
Lutra, the otter.
Lutron, a bath.
Lutum, lute, coating, or cement for chynical vessels.
Lux, light; aldebaran.
Luxatio, } luxation; removal of a
Luxatura, } bone from its socket.
Luxurians, luxuriant (in botany) when the teguments of the fructification of a flower are so augmented as to exclude some other essential part.
Luxus, luxatio.
Luz, luxurious; luxuriant applied to flowers; a bone supposed by the Jewish rabbins to exist between the os sacrum and last lumbar vertebra, which they represent as the seed from which God at the last day will raise the dead.
Lycanche, a species of quinsy.
Lycanthropia, wandering or erratic melancholy.
Lychen pixidatus, muscus pixidatus, or cup moss.
Lychnis alba, wild white campion.
aquatica, red wild campion.
coronaria, rose campion.
saponaria, soapwort.
segetum, cockle.
sylvestris, lychnis alba.
Lychnitis, a precious stone.
Lychnoides segetum, corn campion.
Lycia, cedrus folio cupressi; the berry-bearing cedar.
Lycium, the Indian thorn.
buxi foliis, box thorn.

- Lycotconum*, aconitum ponticum; poisonous aconite; larkspur.
Lycoides, lycanthropia.
Lycoperdon Alpinum maximum, great dusty mushroom.
Lycoperdon bovista, } puffball; bull
vulgare, } fist; molli-
puff.
Lycoperdon tuber, the systematic name of the truffle.
Lycopersicon, wolf's peach.
Lycophthalmus, a precious stone.
Lycopodium, wolf's claw and club moss.
Lycopodium selago, muscus erectus, or upright club moss.
Lycopsis Anglicana, echium Ægyptiacum; wall bugloss.
Lycopus, water horehound.
heraclea, marrubium aquaticum.
Lycos, a small spider.
Lydius, a magnet.
Lygismos, contortion of the limbs; luxation.
Lygnos, hiccup.
Lygus, agnus castus.
Lyma, the sordes, or excrement of the body; a purgation.
Lyme, an injury or damage; death; dissolution.
Lymphæ, lymph; thinnest and least coloured of the animal juices, formed in the lymphatic vessels.
Lymphæ coagulabilis, that part of the blood which coagulates, and in inflammation forms buff.
- Lymphæ ductus*, the lymphatic vessels or ducts.
Lymphaticus, conveying lymph.
Lyranche, cynanche.
Lynceus, quick-sighted; a strengthening collyrium.
Lyncourion, } lapis lyncis; tourma-
Lyncurium, } line; a precious stone.
Lyngodes, a quotidian fever with hiccup.
Lynx, the ounce, or lynx.
Lyra, a part of the fornix of the brain; a sea fish.
Lyratus, (in botany) with string-like leaves.
Lyrus, doronicum Germanicum; German leopard's bane.
Lysia, a separation.
Lysigya, a relaxation of limbs.
Lysimachia, yellow loose strife, or willow herb.
Lysis, solution; termination; completion.
Lyssa, hydrophobia, or canine madness; the bite of any venomous animal.
Lyssodectos, one affected with hydrophobia.
Lyterios, any sign of the termination of disease.
Lythargyrus, litharge; calcined lead urged by a quick fire.
Lythophyton nigrum, black coral.
Lythron, dust and sweat; the menses of women.
Lytta, hydrophobia, or canine madness.

M.

- M.* in prescriptions is *Misce*, mix or incorporate; also *Manipulus*, a handful.
M. ft. misce fiat; mix, and let it be made.
Macaleb, mahaleb.
scorpionis, a species of pri-
vet.
Macandon, cada palava.
- Macañatli*, sarsaparilla.
Macaxocotifera, a Mexican plum-like fruit.
Macer, Grecian macer, or mace, supposed to be the simarouba of the moderns.
Maceratio, maceration, or softening in water.

Macerona, hipposelinum; the herb Alexander.
Macha, a beetle.
Macha-mona, a sort of calabash.
Machæria, peach kernels; persicaria.
Machæron, } the amputating knife.
Machæris, }
Machal, fixed.
Machaon, a physician; the son of Æsculapius; the name of a collyrium; medicine is also called by some, *Ars Machaonia*.
Machina, any large chirurgial instrument.
Machina anthrometrica, a machine for ascertaining the perspiration.
Machinamentum aristonis, a machine for reducing dislocation.
Machinula, parts of more compound bodies, destined, by their peculiar configuration, to particular offices.
Macia, the pimperl plant, or anagallis.
Macies, leanness.
Macis, mace; the middle bark of nutmeg.
Macow, ebenus Æthiopica.
Macrauchen, long necked.
Macrocephalus, long headed.
Macrocosmus, the universe.
Macrophysocephalus, one having a distended head.
Macropister, piper longum; long pepper.
Macropnæa, } slow breathing; a
Macropnus, } patient fetching his
 breath at long intervals.
Macroscelus, long legged.
Macula, spots, blemishes, or marks; nævus maternus.
Macula albæ, albugo; white specks on the eye.
Macula hepatica, hepatic, or liver-coloured spots on the skin.
Macula lata, shingles. or erysipelas.
oculorum, cataracts; white specks on the eye.
Macule pestilentes, petechial, or purple spots.
Macule volaticæ, any transitory eruption.

Macula venerea, venereal eruptions.
Madaros, bald.
Madurosia, loss of hair from the eyelids.
Madefactio, moistening.
Madefactus, moistened or wetted.
Madelion, bdellium.
Madic, butter milk.
Madisis, baldness.
Madisterion, } an instrument to re-
Madisterium, } move hairs.
Mador, cold sweat; moisture.
Madrepora, madrepore; a marine coralline plant.
Madrepora vulgaris, common white coral.
Madrotes, baldness.
Mamacylon, the fruit of the arbutus, or the strawberry tree.
Mena, the mackerel fish, or herring.
Menula, the sprat.
Magalaize, } the semi-metal called
Maganaize, } manganese.
Magdaleones, }
Magdalia, } cylindrical masses of
Magdulides, } plaster.
Magellanica aromatica arbor, cortex Winteranus.
Magia, magic; incantment.
Magisterium, a magistery, or powder precipitated from some particular solutions; atthesin.
Magisterium benzoini, lac virginis.
bismuthi, bismuth precipitated from aqua fortis by water.
Magisterium coralli, coral precipitated from distilled vinegar by fixed alkali.
Magisterium stanni, tin precipitated from aqua regia by volatile alkali.
Magistralis, medicamenta extemporanea.
Magistrantia, masterwort, or imperatoria.
Magma, the thick part of ointment, or poultice; the dregs or residuum after infusion or distillation.
Magna arteria, the large artery, or aorta.
Magnale, the work of God.

- Magnates*, }
Magnitis, } the loadstone; manga-
Magne, } nese.
Magnes, }
albus, the white loadstone.
arsenicalis, a preparation of
 arsenical caustic, formerly sup-
 posed to extract poisons.
Magnes candidus, }
carneus, } magnes albus.
epilepsia, native cinnabar.
Magnese, the semi-metal called
 manganese.
Magnesia, marcasite; manganese;
 sulphur; the matter of the philo-
 sopher's stone; a mixture of se-
 veral metals; the basis of Epsom
 salt; an earth; magnesia usta, or
 calcined magnesia.
Magnesia alba, carbonate of mag-
 nesia; white magnesia.
Magnesia calcinata, }
usta, } magnes de-
pura, } prived by heat
opalina, opalin; ruby-co-
 loured magnesia of antimony;
 antimony, nitre, and decrepitated
 sea salt.
Magnesia vitriolata, bitter purging
 Epsom salt; magnesia combined
 with vitriolic acid.
Magnesium, manganese, or manga-
 nesium.
Magnolia, laurel-leaved tulip tree.
Magnum Dei donum, the Peruvian
 bark.
Magnum os, the largest bone of the
 wrist; the third bone of the se-
 cond row in the wrist.
Magnus, great.
morbus, epilepsy.
Magorreu, the characteristic cure
 of wounds.
Magos, a plaster for hernia.
Magra, the carnelian.
Magudaris, }
Magydaris, } the root of the assafæ-
 tida plant, or lasser-
 wort.
Maguei, a species of aloë.
Mahaleb, the rock wild cherry of
 Austria.
Mahmoody, scammony.
Maianthemum, lily of the valley.
- Mail-anschi*, a species of buck-
 thorn.
Mail-elou, }
elou-katou, } an evergreen tree
ombi, a tree like the apple.
Major, greater.
Majorana, marjoram, gentle or pe-
 rennial.
Majorana Cretica, mastich thyme,
 or marum Sytiacum.
Majorana majori folio, sweet mar-
 jorum.
Majorana oleracea, pot marjoram.
Syriaca, marum Syria-
 cum.
Majorana rotundifolia, a species of
 marjoram.
Majorana tenuifolia, majorana ma-
 jori folio.
Majus perfectum, the ultimate per-
 fection of the philosopher's stone.
Mala, the cheek.
Armeniaca, apricots.
Assyria, the citron, or citre-
 um.
Mala Æthiopica, }
Armeniaca, } wolf's peach, or
aurantia, } lycopersicon.
Chinensia, Chinese,
 or sweet orange.
Mala aurea, orange, love apple, or
 amoris poma.
Mala citria, citreum; the lemon.
cotonia, the quince, or cydo-
 nium.
Mala cydonia, cydonium; quince.
granata, mala punica.
insana nigra, fruit of the black
 nightshade.
Mala limonia, limonium.
punica, the pomegranate.
Malabarica herba, coru canarica.
pila, jaca Indica.
Malabathrinum, dionysos; an aro-
 matic ointment.
Malabathrum, }
Malabatrum, } folium Indum; In-
 dian leaf, or wild
 cinnamon tree.
Malaca, dartwort, or sagittaria alexi-
 pharmica.
Malaccaschambu, a species of plum
 in Malabar.
Malache, any opening medicine.

M A L

Malachites, a copper ore, or fossil called malachite.
Malacia, a depraved appetite.
Malacion, any fish without scales.
Malacodermos, having a soft skin.
Malacoides, a species of mallows.
Malacocissus, soft ivy.
Malacos, any thing soft.
Malacosteon, mollities ossium, osteosarcosis, or a softness of the bones.
Malacticos, emollient.
Mala-elengi, a tree in Malabar.
Malagfuetta, grana Paradisi.
Malagma, poultice, or cataplasm.
Malagreta, grana Paradisi.
Malamiris, a species of piper.
Malandria, the melanders of horses; an ulcerous fissure under the ham; cracks or chaps in the bending of a horse's knee.
Malandriosis, patients with lepra, or elephantiasis.
Malankua, zedoary.
Malarum ossa, the zygomatic, or cheek bones.
Malas, malat; the name in the new chymistry given to every compound of the acid of apples, or malic acid.
Malaviscus, the marsh mallow, or althæa.
Malax, } operation of softening.
Malaxatio, }
Malazissatus, one having the testes within the abdomen.
Male, the armpit.
Maler, salt.
Malianthalla, a kind of cypress.
Malicorium, the rind of pomegranate.
Malignitas, malignity; putridity.
Malignus, malignant; any disease whose symptoms are so aggravated as to threaten destruction; a dangerous epidemic.
Malinathalia, cyperus.
Malis, pain in the flesh from insects, or from animalculæ lodged in an ulcerous tumour.
Mallam-toddali, a tree in Malabar, specific in epilepsy.
Malleabilitas, malleability, or easy

M A L

extension of metals under the hammer.
Malleamothe, a diuretic shrub of Malabar.
Mallei musculus externus, } tensor
superior, } membranæ tympani; a muscle of the inner ear.
Mallei musculus internus, laxator membranæ tympani.
Malleolus, the ankle; a mallet; a botanical term for vine cuttings with the joints of the old wood, so as to resemble a little mallet.
Malleolus anterior, a muscle of the ear.
Malleolus externus, the lower prominence of the fibula; outer ankle.
Malleolus internus, the smooth lower process of the tibia; inner ankle.
Malleus, a small bone of the inner ear; a mallet.
Mul-naregam, a species of lemon tree.
Malogranatum, the pomegranate.
Malpighia, the Barbadoes cherry tree.
Malta, malt, or byne.
Maltha, } wax.
Malthacodes, }
Malthacos, malacos.
Malthacticos, malacticos; emollient.
Malthaxis, softening.
Multheorum, fossil salt.
Malthodes, emollient.
Malum, a disease; an apple; proci-dentia oculi.
Malum citreum, the citron fruit, or citreum.
Malum granatum, the pomegranate.
mortuum, a scabby species of leprosy.
Malum terræ, the round birthwort root.
Malus, the apple tree.
aurantia, the Spanish orange.
citria, the citron tree.
cotonea, } the quince, or cy-cydona,
donium. }
hortensis, the common apple tree.

M A M

M A N

- Malus Indica*, the Indian apple, or biling bing.
- Malus limonia*, limon, or lemon tree.
- Malabarica*, caniram.
- medica*, the citron.
- mortuum*, a malignant species of lepra or scab.
- Malus persica*, the peach, or lemon.
- funica*, the pomegranate.
- sylvestris*, the wild pomegranate tree.
- Malus sylvestris*, the crab, or wild apple tree.
- Malus vulgaris*, the common apple tree.
- Malva*, the mallow.
- alcea*, } vervain mal-
- verbenacea*, } low.
- arborea maritima*, the sea mallow tree.
- Malva arborescens*, the hollyhock.
- betonica folio*, malacoides.
- foliis crispis*, French mallows.
- Malva rosea folio subrotundo*, tree, or golden mallow; hollyhock.
- Malva viscus*, marsh mallows; althæa.
- Malva vulgaris*, small, wild, or dwarf mallow.
- Malvasia*, } malmsey wine.
- Matvisium*, }
- Malva-viscus*, marsh mallow.
- Mamera femina*, female papa tree of Peru.
- Mamanga frutex*, an oily shrub of Brasil.
- Mamei*, the toddy tree of Hispaniola.
- Mamira*, a detergent root.
- Mamiraan*, an aquatic plant.
- Mamitha*, } a succulent plant like
- Mamithza*, } the poppy.
- Mamma*, the female breast; the nipple.
- Mammæ*, the female breasts.
- Mammaria externa arteria*, the artery supplying the breast; a branch of the axillary.
- Mammaria interna arteria*, the inner artery of the breast; a branch of the subclavian artery.
- Mammaria vasa*, the blood-vessels of the breast.
- Mammaria vena dextra*, the right vein of the breast from the vena cava.
- Mammaria vena sinistra*, the left vein of the breast from the subclavian artery.
- Mammiformis processus*, the mastoid process of the temporal bone.
- Mammilla*, the nipple; the male breasts.
- Mammillaris processus*, mammiformis processus.
- Mamoera*, papaya mas.
- Manaca*, a berry-bearing tree of Brasil.
- Manalgia*, madness without fever.
- Mananaog*, plant yielding Ignatius's bean.
- Manatea lapiis*, part of the skull of the sea cow used in medicine.
- Manati*, the sea cow.
- Manbrux*, silver.
- Mancanilla*, } the manchineal tree
- Mancinella*, } of the West Indies.
- Mancoron*, a species of sugar from Arabia.
- Mancurana*, marjorana.
- Mandaru*, the pod-bearing tree of Malabar.
- Mandibula*, the lower jaw, or mandible.
- Mandihoca*, }
- Mandiiba*, }
- Mandiibabura*, }
- Mandiibumana*, }
- Mandiieparata*, } the West Indian
- Mandiieheba*, } cassada plant, used as bread.
- Mandiifuca*, }
- Mandioca*, }
- Mandiopiba*, }
- Mandragora*, } the male mandrake
- Mandradoras*, } root.
- Mandragorites*, mandrake root bark steeped in wine.
- Mandsjadi*, mandaru.
- Manducatio*, the act of chewing.
- Manducatores musculi*, the masseter muscles of the jaw.
- Manga*, the East Indian mango tree.
- Mangaiba*, the plum tree of Brasil.
- Manganesium*, } manganese; a se-
- Magnesium*, } mi-metal used in colouring glass.

Mangaratia, ginger.
Mangas, manga.
Mangel-worzel, the root of the red beet.
Mangle, the mangrove tree.
Mangostans, an Indian fruit like an orange.
Manheb, scoria.
Mania, madness; continued delirium.
Mania ab amore, continued delirium from love.
Mania a belladone baccis, continued delirium from eating the berries of nightshade.
Mania corporea, continued delirium from bodily disease.
Mania a daturæ semine, continued delirium from eating the seeds of the thorn apple.
Mania a graviditate, continued delirium from pregnancy.
Mania ab hemiparasia, continued delirium from paralytic affection of the head.
Mania ab herpete represso, continued delirium from repelled eruption.
Mania hystericalgia, continued delirium from paralytic disease of the head.
Mania lactea, continued delirium while suckling.
Mania sine materia, } desponding
a melancholica, } melancholy.
Mania a menstribus retentis, continued delirium from retained menses.
Mania mentalis, continued delirium without bodily disease.
Mania metastatica, continued delirium from translation.
Mania obscura, continued delirium without evident cause.
Mania a pathemate, continued delirium from passion.
Mania periodica, delirium coming periodically.
Mania a parciore lactis et lochiorum fluxu, continued delirium from suppression of milk and lochia.
Mania a plica resecta, mania ab herpete represso.

Mania a repressa scabie, continued delirium from repelled eruption.
Mania a semine retento, continued delirium from inability to emit semen in coition.
Mania a terrore, mania from terror.
Mania a venenis, continued delirium from poisons.
Mania vulgaris, continued delirium without evident cause.
Mania ab ulceræ siccato, continued delirium from old ulcers dried up.
Manica Hippocratis, Hippocrates' sleeve; a flannel strainer.
Manicula, chronic state of madness, with moderate fever.
Maniguetta, grains of Paradise.
Manihot, } the West Indian cassada
Maniiba, } bread.
Maniacus, one having mania, or insanity.
Maniodes, maniacal, insane, or mad.
Manipulus, a handful.
Manjapumeram, a West Indian tree.
Manjella-kua, turmeric, or curcuma.
Manna, manna; a mild laxative exuding from a species of Sicilian ash.
Manna Calabrina, Calabrian manna.
canulata, flaky manna; manna concreted on straw or chips.
Manna secunda, an inferior or second sort of manna.
Manna thuris, a coarse powder of olibanum.
Mannifera arbor, fraxinus ornus.
Mansorius musculus, the masseter muscle of the jaw.
Mantile, a bandage.
Manus, the hand.
Dei, a vulnerary plaster; opium.
Manus Christi perlatæ, troches of sugar of roses and powdered pearls.
Manus Christi simplices, troches of sugar of roses.
Manutigium, rubbing with the hand.
Manyl-rara, an olive-like tree of the East Indies.

M A R

Manzianon, the Egyptian bean, or faba Ægyptia.
Mao, the East Indian mango tree.
Maon, a species of marigold.
Mafsa, a species of ricinus.
Maranda, a species of myrtle.
Maranta arundinacca, the Indian arrow-root.
Maranta galanga, galanga, or galangal root.
Marantha dioscoridis, black chamæleon thistle.
Marasmodes, species of hectic fever.
Marasmus, atrophica; wasting of flesh without fever, or apparent disease; consumption.
Marathrites, a vinous infusion of fennel.
Marathrophyllyum, peucedanum, or sulphurwort.
Marathrum, hog's fennel, or peucedanum.
Marcasita, pyritical marcasite, or mundic.
Marched, lithargyrus.
Marcor, unnatural drowsiness.
Marcores, diseases with much emaciation.
Marcost, fixed vegetable alkaline salts.
Marga, marle.
 candida, agaricus mineralis.
 cinerea saxatilis, ash-coloured marle.
Murga incarnata saxatilis, reddish marle.
Margacandia, white stone marle.
Margarita, the pearl of the shell fish concha margaritifera.
Margaritta, a white speck or tumour on the eye.
Marginatus, having a border.
Marini salis spiritus, muriatic acid.
 coagulatus, muriatic acid and alkali.
Marinum sal, common salt.
Marinus, of or belonging to the sea; marine.
Marinus sal, common or sea salt.
Maripendium, a plant of Hispaniola
Marisca, hæmorrhoids, or external piles; ficus; condyloma.

M A R

Marisicum, mercurialis fructicosa; herb children's mercury.
Maritus, a husband; sulphur.
Marjorana, the origanum plant, or marjoram.
Marmoryga, flashes of light before the eyes in head-ach.
Marmelada, marmelade; a confection.
Marmolaria, bear's breech; brank ursine.
Marmor, marble.
 album, white marble.
 metallicum, varieties of different species of fluor.
Marmoracea venena, acrid poisons, or those which are fatal in very small doses.
Marmoraria, brank ursine.
Marmorata aurium, wax of the ears.
Marmoreus tartarus, hardest human calculus.
Marocostinum, a species of purgative made of gum ammoniac, myrrh, aloes, &c.
Marrubiastrum, ballota, or black stinking horehound.
Marrubium, horehound; motherwort.
Marrubium album, common white horehound.
Marrubium aquaticum, water horehound.
Marrubium Hispanicum, madwort, or Spanish horehound.
Marrubium nigrum fætidum, the black stinking horehound, or ballota.
Marrubium verticillatum, marrubium Hispanicum, or base horehound.
Marrullium, lactuca, or common lettuce.
Mars, ferrum, or iron.
 alkalizatus solubilis, iron and fixed alkali.
Mars saccharatus, iron mixed with starch and melted sugar.
Mars solubilis, ferrum tartarizatum.
 sulphuratus, iron filings and sulphur deflagrated.
Marsaas, bonduch Indorum, or Molucca nut.

Marsupialis, a muscle of the os ischium.
Martach, lythargyrus.
Martianum pomum, an orange.
Martiatum unguentum, ointment of laurel, rue, marjoram, &c.
Martis essentia, a solution of steel in acid.
Martis limatura preparata, purified filings of iron.
Marullium, lactuca, or lettuce.
Marum, mastich thyme, or common marum.
Marum Creticum, } Syrian herb
Syriacum, } mastich.
Marvisium, malmsey wine.
Masarandiba, a cherry-like fruit of Brasil.
Maschale, the arm-pit.
Maschalister, the second vertebra of the back.
Maslach, a kind of anodyne.
Maspeta, } the leaves of the assa-
Maspetum, } fœtida plant.
Massa, a mass, or soft lump; some collections of fluids; blood.
Massa Carnea Jacobi Sylvii, flexor longus digitorum pedis.
Massæ ad fornacem, scented candles.
Massalis, }
Massariam, } mercury.
Masseter musculus, a muscle of the lower jaw.
Massicot, calcined white lead.
Masticatio, mastication, or chewing.
Masticatorium, a masticatory, or substance to be chewed to increase the saliva.
Mastiche, herb, or gum mastich.
gummi, gum mastich.
Mastichelaum, oil of mastich.
Mastichia odorata tundens, nux Virginiana, or mastich of ligon.
Mastichina gallorum, marum, or mastich thyme.
Masticot, calcined white lead.
Mustix, mastich.
Mastodynia, soreness or phlegmon of the nipple or breast; pain of the breast.
Mastoidæum foramen, a hole in the os petrosum of the skull.

Mastoidæus musculus, the mastoid muscle of the neck.
Mastoidæus anterior, the anterior mastoid muscle.
Mastoidæus lateralis, musculus complexus minor; the lateral mastoid muscle.
Mastoidæus processus, the mastoid process of the os petrosum.
Mastoidæus superior, the upper mastoid muscle.
Mastoidynia, sore or pained nipples.
Matalista, }
Mathalistic, } a species of jalap.
Mater, the mother.
dura, membrane of the brain.
herbarum, artemisia, or common mugwort.
Mater metallorum, quicksilver.
perlarum, mother of pearl;
concha margaritifera.
Mater pia, } a membrane of the
tenuis, } brain.
terra, Alilat, or the goddess of childbirth.
Materia, matter; substance.
medica, all articles employed in the cure of diseases, as simple and compounded drugs, &c.
Materia mercurii salis, a liquor prepared from sea salt.
Materia perlata, a very white precipitate of antimony, formed by adding an acid to the liquor separated from diaphoretic antimony.
Materiatura, disease from excess or intemperance.
Mathæi pilula, Mathews's pills; soap, hellebore, and opium; also pilula saponacea.
Matracium, a chymical matrass; a bottle with a long neck.
Matres, the membranes of the brain.
Matricalia, medicines for the womb.
Matricaria, motherwort; feverfew, or featherfew.
Matrisylvia, asperula, or woodbine.
Matrix, the womb; the pith of a plant; the bed or gangue of a metal.
Matronalis, the violet.

Matula, a chamber-pot, or urinal.
Maturans, any stimulant application promoting the breaking of an abscess.
Maturantia, medicines promoting the formation of matter.
Maturatio, ripening of fruit; maturation, or that process by which pus is collected in an abscess, after inflammation.
Mauromarson, horehound.
Mauz, the plantain tree.
Maxilla, the cheek, or jaw.
 inferior, the lower jaw.
 superior, the upper jaw.
Maxillares glandulae, the glands under the angle of the lower jaw.
Maxillares sinus, the sinusses, or cavities of the jaws.
Maxillaria superiora ossa, the upper jaw bones.
Maxillariae arteriae, the arteries of the jaws.
Maxillaris inferior nervus, the nerve of the lower jaw, or 3d branch of the 5th pair.
Maxillaris superior nervus, the nerve of the upper jaw, or 3d branch of the 5th pair.
Mays, frumentum Indicum, or Indian corn.
Maza, milk and flour.
Meatus, any canal, or passage.
 auditorius externus, the outer passage of the ear.
Meatus cæcus, a passage in the fauces to the ear, called Eustachian tube.
Meatus cuticulares, the pores of the skin.
Meatus cysticus, the gall duct.
 urinarius, the external orifice of the urethra.
Mecapatli, a species of sarsaparilla.
Mecaxochitl, American long pepper.
Meccha balsamum, balm of Gilead.
Mechoacana, } American me-
 alba, } choacan, or convolvulus; jalapa alba; rhubarbarum album.
Mechoacana nigra, jalapa, or jalap root.

Mecon, a poppy.
Meconio syrupus e, syrup of white poppy.
Meconites, small sand stones, or ammites.
Meconis, } the juice of the white
Meconium, } poppy; opium; the
 fæces of a fœtus.
Medela, a cure.
Medena, a species of ulcer.
Media substantia vini beccheri, the tartarous deposition of wines.
Mediana vena, the middle vein of the arm.
Medianum, the mediastinum, or septum under the breast bone.
Medianus, the median nerve of the arm.
Mediastina, the inflammation of the mediastinum.
Mediastinae arteriæ, the arteries of the mediastinum.
Mediastinum, the septum formed by the sides of the pleura under the sternum.
Mediastinum cerebri, falciform process of the dura mater.
Medica lunata, } lucerne; species
Medicago, } of shrub trefoil, or medicago.
Medicago Cretica, auricula muris.
Medicamentaria, pharmacy, or the art of making or preparing medicines.
Medicamentosus lapis, the medicinal stone of litharge, vitriol, &c.
Medicamentum, a medicine, or healing application.
Medicamentum emundans, a detensive, or healing medicine.
Medicamentum extemporaneum, a recipe.
Medicaster, a quack; a false pretender to the knowledge of medicine.
Medicina, medicine, or the art of preventing, alleviating, or curing diseases.
Medicina dietetica, the regulation of regimen, or the nonnaturals.
Medicina diasostica, that part of medicine which relates to preserving health.

M E G

Medicina gymnastica, that part of medicine which relates to exercise.

Medicina hermetica, the application of chymical remedies.

Medicina prisca, ancient method of curing diseases.

Medicina prophylactica, that part of medicine which relates to preserving health.

Medicina semiotica, that branch of medicine which treats of the signs of health and disease.

Medicina therapeutica, that branch which treats of the cure of disease.

Medicina tristitia, common saffron.

Medicinales dies, days not expected to be critical.

Medicus, a physician.

Medina vena, } the Guinea,
Medinensis vena, } or muscular
gordius, } hair worm of abscesses.

Meditullium, the middle part of the flat bones called diploe.

Medium, the Syrian bell flower, or cervicaria; that particular space or region through which bodies move, as air, water, &c.

Medium testæ, the bregma, or bones forming the sagittal suture.

Medius venter, the thorax, or chest.

Medulla, the marrow.
cassia, the pulp of the fistular cassia.

Medulla cerebri, the internal substance of the brain.

Medulla oblongata, the union of the parts of the brain to form the spinal marrow.

Medulla spinalis, the spinal marrow.
saxi, agaricus mineralis.

Medullaris, like unto marrow.

Megalocalos, } big-bellied.
Megalocalus, }

Megalonyx, great claw; a name given to an unknown species of animal of America.

Megalophonia, loud-voiced.

Megalosplanchnos, } patients with
Megalosplanchnus, } large abdomen from diseased viscera.

M E L

Megrim, a species of head-ach, generally over one eye.

Meibomi glandula, the glands on the eyelids.

Meiosis, diminution, or decrease.

Mel, } honey.
Meli, }

Mel acetatum, simple oxymel.
Ægyptiacum, composition of verdigrise, honey, and vinegar.

Mel aerium, manna.
anthinum, honey collected from flowers.

Mel despumatum, clarified honey.
elatines, honey of fluellin, or speedwell.

Mel helleboratum, honey of hellebore.

Mel rosaceum, } honey of roses.
rosa, }
scilla, honey of squills.
solutivum, solutive honey; compound of roses, honey, and brown sugar.

Mela, a probe.

Melena, black bile; black vomit; a disease in which black bloody matter is vomited, the stools indurated and like pitch.

Melanætes, a black eagle.

Melaina, black bile.
nosos, the black disease.

Melaleuca leucadendron, the plant which affords the cajeput oil.

Melanphelos, black vine.

Melamphyllum, bear's breech.

Melampodium, helleborus niger, or black hellebore.

Melampyro, a species of eryngo root.

Melampyrum, purple, or black cow wheat.

Melanagoga, medicines discharging black bile.

Melancholia, melancholy.
amatoria, melancholy from love.

Melancholia Anglica, melancholy peculiar to the English nation.

Melancholia argantis, a species of hypochondriasis.

Melancholia atonita, melancholy with a dislike of motion.

M E L

Melancholia enthusiastica, enthusiastic, or ranting insanity.
Melancholia errabunda, restless melancholy.
Melancholia hippantropica, melancholy with supposed change of species.
Melancholia moria, melancholy with idiotism.
Melancholia nervea, nervous melancholy.
Melancholia phrontis, melancholy with desire of death.
Melancholia religiosa, melancholy from religious despair.
Melancholia saltans, the dancing insanity of an idiot.
Melancholia scytharum, melancholy with supposed change of species.
Melancholia vulgaris, common, or hypochondriac melancholy.
Melancholia zoantropica, melancholy with supposed change of species.
Melanchlorus, livid colour of the skin; the black jaundice.
Melanchrus, swarthy, or dark-skinned.
Melandryum, heart of oak.
Melanopiper, black pepper, or piper nigrum.
Melanorrhizon, black-rooted hellebore.
Melanosmegma, black soap.
Melanotriches, having black hair.
Melanteria, sulphate of iron, or green vitriol.
Melantheleum, black oil.
Melanthium, fennel flower.
Melanurus, having a black tail.
Melapium, the pearmain; an apple.
Melas, black; vitiligo nigra.
icterus, black jaundice.
Melasma, } a black bruise; black
Melasmus, } extremities from cold.
Melaspermum, fennel flower.
Melazzo, treacle, or melasses.
Melca, milk, or whey.
Mele, a probe.
Meleagris, the Guinea fowl.
Melech, salt.

M E L

Melegeta, } grana Paradisi.
Melegueta, }
Meleos, alum of the Isle of Melos.
Melemelum, the apple of Paradise.
Meli, honey.
Melia, the ash.
Melianthus, an African plant affording honey.
Melica, milium Indicum, or Indian millet.
Meliceria, } a small encysted tumour.
Meliceriola, }
Meliceris, an encysted tumour of a honey-like substance.
Melicraton, a mixture of water and honey.
Meligeion, the discharge of a fœtid ulcer.
Melilotus, common melilot plant.
major, sweet trefoil, or lotus urbana.
Melilotus minor, the Egyptian melilot plant, or alchimelech.
Melinelum, the apple of Paradise.
Melinum, oil from the flowers of the apple tree.
Meliphyllon, baum, or balm.
Melis, a badger.
Melissa, baum, or balm.
Americana, melissa turcica.
Melissa calamintha, calamintha montana; field catmint.
Melissa officinalis, melissa, or common baum.
Melissa turcica, balsamum Gileadense.
Melisso-phagus, the bee eater.
Melissophyllon, mountain baum, or nettle; black horehound.
Melitus, a species of marl from Malta.
Melitismos, } a linctus prepared
Melitismus, } with honey.
Melitites, honey stone.
Melitroma, a confection of honey.
Melizomum, a drink of honey.
Mellago, any preparation of honey.
Mellectis, a honey-coloured stone.
Mellegueta, grana Paradisi.
Mellifavium, melliceris; an encysted tumour of a substance like honey.

Mellifolium, melissa, or baum.

Mellilotus, melilotus.

Melo, the musk melon.

Indicus, jace Brasiliensis.

Melacactus Americana, } species of
Melocatus, } thorn ap-
Meloccarduus, } ple, or
great melon thistle.

Melocarpus, the fruit of the aristo-
lochia.

Melochia, } an Egyptian plant; cor-
Melocia, } chorus.

Melœ vesicatorius, the cantharis fly
of Spain, or Spanish fly.

Melon, } apple; cheek; sheep; a
Melum, } prominent diseased eye;
melon.

Melongenæ, mad apple, or mala in-
sana; a species of solanum.

Melopepon, the buckler-gourd, or
squash, a pompion-like fruit.

Melosis, examining a wound by a
probe.

Melothria pendula, small creeping
cucumber plant.

Melothrum, the white bryony, or
bryonia alba.

Melotis, melosis; auriscapium.

Membrana, a membrane; a net-
work of fibres.

Membrana adiposa, the net-like
membrane under the skin con-
taining the fat.

Membrana arachnoidea, } the mem-
hyaloidea, } brane
which includes the vitreous hu-
mour of the eye.

Membrana caduca, decidua.
carnosa, panniculus car-
nosus.

Membrana cellulosa, membrana adi-
posa.

Membrana cuticularis, dura mater.
decidua, decidua.
musculorum communis,

panniculus carnosus.

Membrana pupillaris, a fine mem-
brane which covers the pupil of
the eye in a fœtus.

Membrana ruyschiana, the internal
lamina of the choroid membrane
of the eye.

Membrana tympani, a membrane

covering the cavity of the tym-
panum.

Membranacei, inflammatory diseases
of membranes.

Membranaceus, belonging to a
membrane; (in botany) leaves
having no pulp between the sur-
faces.

Membranæ, membranes, particularly
of the fœtus.

Membranalogia, doctrine of the use
and diseases of the common in-
tegments, and of particular
membranes.

Membranosus musculus, fascia lata,
or the broad ligament of the pel-
vis.

Membrum a limb.

Memoria, memory.

Memphitis, a soap stone.

Menagoga, emmenagogues.

Mendoni, a species of lily.

Mendosa sutura, a bastard suture;
the squamous suture of the skull.

Mendosæ costæ, the false ribs.

Mendosus, spurious; counterfeit.

Meningæ arteriæ, the arteries of
the membranes of the brain.

Meningæus, belonging to the men-
inges.

Meninges, the membranes of the
brain.

Meningophylax, an instrument to
defend the brain in trepanning.

Meninx, } dura mater; a
dura, } membrane of the
brain.

Menispermum cocculus, the plant
yielding cocculus Indicus.

Menorrhagia, hæmorrhagia uterina;
excessive discharge of the men-
ses; fluor albus.

Menorrhagia alba, a profuse serous
discharge from the vagina.

Menorrhagia cruenta, excessive dis-
charge of the menses.

Menorrhagia decolor, a serous dis-
charge from the vagina.

Menorrhagia difficilis, painful men-
struation.

Menorrhagia gravidarum, discharge
of blood from the vagina during
pregnancy.

Menorrhagia ex hysteroptosi, discharge of blood from the vagina from a bearing down of the womb.

Menorrhagia immodica, excessive menstrual discharge.

Menorrhagia lochialis, excess of discharge after childbirth.

Menorrhagia nabothi, profuse serous discharge during pregnancy.

Menorrhagia rubra, great discharge of menses.

Menorrhagia serosa, profuse serous discharge during pregnancy.

Menorrhagia stillititia, excessive menstrual discharge.

Menorrhagia ulcerosa, profuse discharge of blood from the vagina depending on local disease.

Mensa, the second lobe of the liver.

jovis, common vervain plant.

Menses, the catamenia, or monthly discharge of blood from the womb.

Menses cessantes, the monthly discharge from the womb ceasing.

Menses deficientes, deficient monthly discharge from the womb.

Mensis philosophicus, a philosophical or chymical month; according to some, 3 days and nights; others say 10; and others say 30 or 40 days.

Menstrua, the monthly discharge of blood from the womb; the bleeding piles.

Menstrua alba, fluor albus.

Menstruatio, menstruation.

Menstruum, any thing acting as a solvent.

Mensura, (in botany) a measure. The following scale is recommended by Linnæus, consisting of 11 degrees:

1. *Capillus*, a hair's-breadth.
2. *Linea*, a line, or breadth of the crescent at the root of the finger nail, and equal to 12 hair-breadths, or the 12th part of a Parisian inch.
3. *Unguis*, a nail; the length of a finger-nail, or 6 lines.
4. *Pollex*, a thumb; the length of

the first or outer joint of the thumb; equal to 1 Parisian inch.

5. *Palmus*, a palm, or hand breadth, exclusive of the thumb; equal to 3 Parisian inches.

6. *Spithama*, a span; from the extremities of the thumb and fore finger extended; equal to 7 Parisian inches.

7. *Dodrans*, a great span; from the extremities of the thumb and little finger extended; 9 inches.

8. *Pes*, a foot; from the elbow to the basis of the thumb; 12 inches.

9. *Cubitus*, a cubit; from the elbow to the extremity of the middle finger; 17 inches.

10. *Brachium*, an arm's-length; from the arm-pit to the extremity of the middle finger; 24 inches.

11. *Orgyia*, a fathom; the measure of the human stature; the distance between the extremities of the two middle fingers, when the arms are extended; 6 feet.

Mentagra, a species of tetter affecting the chin; herb lungwort.

Mentales, vesaniæ; diseases of the mind.

Mentastrum, red water mint.

Mentha, common mint.

aquatica, water mint.

cataria, nep, or cat mint.

cervina, hart's pennyroyal.

corimbifera minor, sweet maudlin.

Mentha felina, mentha cataria.

palustris folio oblongo, hairy water mint.

Mentha piperita, peppermint.

pulcgium, pennyroyal.

rotundifolia palustris, mentha aquatica.

Mentha saracenica, balsamita mas.

sativa, } common spear-
viridis, } mint.

spicata, } hart spearmint.
vulgaris, }

Mentha sativa aqua, common mint water.

Mentha piperitidis aqua, pepper-mint water.

Menthastrum, hairy water mint.
Menthrastrum, mentha aquatica.
Mentula, the penis.
alata, a wing-like marine
 ° plant.
Mentulagra, a disease of the penis
 causing impotence; syphilis.
Mentum, the chin.
Mentzelia, a plant peculiar to Ja-
 maica.
Menyanthes, trifolium paludosum,
 or marsh trefoil; buck bean.
Mephitis, any suffocating vapour,
 damp, or stench; a poisonous ex-
 halation.
Mephiticus, mephitic; suffocating;
 noxious; stinking.
Mercurialis, mercurial; black bile;
 herb English mercury.
Mercurialis annua, French mer-
 cury.
Mercurialis feminea, female mer-
 cury.
*Mercurialis fruticosa incana testi-
 culata*, herb children's mercury.
Mercurialis mas, French mercury.
montana, } wild, or
perennis, } dog's mer-
sylvestris, } cury.
Mercurius, mercury; quicksilver.
acetatus, acetis hydrar-
 gyri.
Mercurius albus sublimatus, white
 corrosive mercury; quicksilver
 and acid of sea salt.
Mercurius alkalizatus, alkali-
 zed mercury; hydrargyrus cum Cre-
 ta; Æthiopiæ albus.
Mercurius calcinatus, calcined mer-
 cury.
Mercurius chemicorum, quicksilver.
cinnabarinus, factitious
 cinnabar; quicksilver sublimed
 with sulphur; hydrargyrus sul-
 phuratus ruber.
Mercurius corallinus, coralline mer-
 cury; red precipitate digested
 with spirit of wine and inflamed.
Mercurius corrosivus, }
albus, }
 white corrosive sublimate; quick-
 silver and acid of sea salt.
Mercurius corrosivus ruber, red pre-

cipitate; quicksilver and aqua
 fortis.
Mercurius corrosivus sublimatus,
 white corrosive mercury; quick-
 silver and acid of sea salt, or hy-
 drargyrus muriatus.
Mercurius crudus purificatus, strain-
 ed, or purified mercury.
Mercurius dulcis, calomel.
precipitatus,
 sweet mercury by precipitation.
Mercurius dulcis sublimatus, calo-
 mel.
Mercurius duplicatus philosophicus,
 an ore of gold.
Mercurius emeticus flavus, } tur-
flavus, } beth
 mineral; quicksilver and vitriolic
 acid.
Mercurius gummosus, quicksilver
 triturated with gums.
Mercurius mortis, pulvis algarothi;
 a precipitate of antimony.
Mercurius precipitatus, red preci-
 pitate; quicksilver and aqua for-
 tis.
Mercurius precipitatus albus, white
 precipitate of mercury.
Mercurius precipitatus dulcis, mild
 muriated quicksilver; calomel.
Mercurius precipitatus flavus, tur-
 beth mineral; quicksilver and vi-
 triolic acid.
Mercurius precipitatus fuscus,
 brown precipitate of mercury;
 quicksilver precipitated from ni-
 trous acid by kali.
Mercurius precipitatus luteus, tur-
 beth mineral; yellow precipitate
 of mercury.
Mercurius precipitatus niger, black
 precipitate of mercury; quick-
 silver precipitated from nitrous
 acid by vinous volatile alkali.
Mercurius precipitatus per se, cal-
 cined mercury.
Mercurius precipitatus ruber, red
 calx of mercury; red precipitate.
Mercurius precipitatus viridis,
 green precipitate of mercury;
 quicksilver precipitated from mu-
 riatic acid by a solution of cop-
 per in muriated ammonia,

M E S

M E T

- Mercurius precipitatus Wurtzii*, Wurtz's, or brown precipitate of mercury; quicksilver precipitated from nitrous acid by kali.
- Mercurius saccharatus*, sugared mercury; quicksilver rubbed with brown sugar.
- Mercurius sublimatus*, }
corrosivus, }
corrosive sublimate; quicksilver and muriatic acid.
- Mercurius sublimatus dulcis*, calomel.
- Mercurius sublimatus solutus*, a spiritous solution of corrosive sublimate.
- Mercurius tricolor*, red precipitate. *vita*, pulvis algarothi; a precipitate of antimony.
- Mergen*, coral.
- Mergus*, the didapper, or dob click.
- Mericos*, }
Mericus, } topical; partial.
- Meridies*, mid-day, or high noon.
- Merlucius*, millefolium, or milfoil; the asellus, or cod fish.
- Merobalneum*, a partial bath.
- Merocle*, the femoral rupture.
- Meron*, }
Meros, } the thigh.
- Merops*, a bird called bee eater.
- Merula*, the cook fish; the back bird.
- Merus*, genuine, unadulterated.
- Merycismus*, rumination.
- Meryophyllon*, merlucius.
- Mesaraæn*, }
Mesaraeum, } the mesentery.
- Mesaraica major vena*, the mesenteric vein.
- Mesaraica minor vena*, the internal hæmorrhoidal vein.
- Mesel*, stannum, or tin.
- Mesentericæ arteriæ*, the arteries going to the mesentery.
- Mesentericæ glandulæ*, the lymphatic glands of the mesentery.
- Mesenterium*, the mesentery; a membrane uniting and confixing the intestines in their proper places.
- Mesentericus*, } belonging to the
Meseraicus, } mesentery.
- Mesenteritis*, an inflammation of the mesentery.
- Meseria*, tutia, or tutty.
- Meserion*, }
Meserium, } spurge laurel; thyme-læa.
- Mesianum*, aniceton.
- Mesire*, an inflammatory disease of the liver.
- Mesocolon*, the portion of mesentery or membrane serving to keep the coion in its proper situation, and to convey its vessels.
- Mesocranium*, vertex.
- Mesogastrion*, the membrane serving to keep the stomach in its situation, and to convey its vessels.
- Mesoglossi*, genio glossi; muscles of the tongue.
- Mesolecus*, a stone with a white vein in the middle.
- Mesomelas*, a stone with a black vein in the middle.
- Mesomeria*, the parts between the thighs.
- Mesomphalion*, the middle of the navel.
- Mesophryon*, }
Mesophryum, } the part between the eyebrows.
- Mesopleurios*, the intercostal muscles.
- Mesorectum*, the membrane attaching the rectum to the pelvis.
- Mesothernar*, a muscle of the fingers situated in the palm.
- Mespilus*, the medlar; *cratægus folio rotundiore*, white whortleberry.
- Mespilus Germanica*, the medlar tree.
- Mespilus spinosa*, the evergreen thorn.
- Mespilus sylvestris*, the white, or haw-thorn.
- Mest*, sour milk.
- Metabasis*, }
Metabole, } a change of remedy, of practice, or of disease.
- Metacarpion*, }
Metacarpium, } part of the hand
Metacarpus, } between the wrist
and fingers.
- Metacarpus*, a muscle of the hand, or wrist.
- Metacerasma*, cerasma.

Metacheirix, surgery.

Metachorcsis, translation of a disease from one part to another.

Metacinema, diseased pupil of the eye, or distortion of it.

Metacondyli, the last joints of the fingers.

Metallage. See *Metabole*.

Metallum, a metal.

fluidum, quicksilver.

Metallurgia, metallurgy, or doctrine of metals.

Metallus, a metal.

Metamorphopsia, disfigured or distorted vision, or perceiving objects changed in their figures.

Metamorphosis, the change an animal undergoes in formation and growth; the various changes of some insects.

Metapedium, metatarsus; the part of the foot between the ankle and toes.

Metaphrenon, } between the shoulders, or behind the diaphragm.

Metaphrophæia, } a change in the pores of the body.

Metaptosis, a change from one disease to another.

Metastasis, a translation of disease from one part to another.

Metasynæresis, any change of constitution.

Metatarsium. See *Metatarsus*.

Metatarsius, a muscle of the tarsal bones of the foot.

Metatarsus, the part of the foot between the ankle and toes.

Metathesis, a change of a morbid cause without expulsion.

Metcorismus, tympanites, or a swelling of the belly from air.

Metel, } a species of nux vomica.

Metella, }

Meteoros, pains not deep seated.

Methemerina, } amphimerina; a

Methemerinos, } quotidian.

Methodica medicina, practice conducted by rules, in opposition to the empirical practice.

Methodicus, a methodic physician.

Methodus, a method, or plan of treatment.

Meth, species of aloes.

Metopion, } ointment containing
Metopium, } galbanum; American
sumach; bitter almond.

Metopon, } the forehead.

Metopum, }

Metosis, a kind of amaurosis, from excess of short-sightedness.

Metra, matrix; the womb.

Metrenchyta, injections for the womb.

Metrenchytes, a syringe for the womb.

Metritis, hysteritis, or inflammation of the womb.

Metritis lactea, inflammation of the womb with milk fever.

Metritis puerperarum, inflammation of the womb after childbirth.

Metritis typhodes, inflammation of the womb with low fever.

Metrocclides, marks on children from the imagination of the mother.

Metropolis, the head; a chief city or castle.

Metropstosis, a bearing, or falling down of the womb.

Metrorrhagia, excessive menses, or menorrhagia.

Mevium, the venereal disease.

Meu, } the herb
Meum, } spignel,
athamanticum, } or bald
money.

Meum Alpinum, Alpine, or mountain spignel.

Meum adulterinum, } bastard spig-
spurium, } nel.

Mexicanava, the Mexican orach plant.

Mexicanum balsamum, Peruvian balsam.

Mezcrion, } thymelæa, or spurge

Mezerium, } laurel; widow wail.

Miasma, any fumes or effluvia producing a contagious disease; nastiness; criminality.

Mica, a grain or crumb; talc, a fossil, shining and flexible, mixed

M I L

M I M

- with granite, &c. daze; Muscovy glass, glimmer, or glist.
- Mica argentia*, mica of a silver colour.
- Mica aurea*, mica of a yellow colour.
- Mica panis*, the crumb of bread.
- thuris*, gum olibanum.
- Micæ scintillarum*, fiery circles seen by epileptics.
- Micranthus*, a species of rhamnus.
- Microcephalon*, a small head.
- Microcosmetor*, an imaginary being in the brain governing the animal faculties.
- Microcosmos*, a microcosm, or little world; applied to man.
- Micrographia*, description of objects discernible only by the microscope.
- Micro-leuco-nymphæa*, leuco-nymphæa, or frogbit.
- Micrometer*, an universal spirit in nature; a micrometer, or instrument applied to telescopes, to take the angular measure of remote objects.
- Micronymphæa*, nymphæa, or water lily.
- Microphthalmus*, small eyed.
- Microrchis*, having small testicles.
- Micros*, digitus minimus.
- Microscopeion*, the microscope, or instrument to magnify small objects.
- Microsphinctos*, } a person with a
- Microsphinctus*, } small pulse.
- Mictio*, } micturition, or making wa-
- Mictus*, } ter.
- Migma*, a confect, or mass of ingredients.
- Migrana*, corruption of *Hemicrania*; pain confined to one side of the head.
- Miliares glandulæ*, sebaceous glands of the skin.
- Miliaria*, } the miliary fever;
- Miliaris febris*, } a fever accompanied with an eruption like millet seeds.
- Miliaris benigna*, } the mild miliary
- boia*, } fever.
- Miliaris Britanica*, miliary fever peculiar to Britain.
- Miliaris critica*, miliary eruption terminating fever.
- Miliaris Germanica*, the German miliary sickness.
- Miliaris lactea*, miliary eruption with milk fever.
- Miliaris maligna*, malignant miliary eruption.
- Miliaris nautica*, the pestilential miliary ship fever.
- Miliaris puerperarum*, puerperal miliary fever.
- Miliaris purpurata*, purple miliary fever.
- Miliaris recidivans*, the remitting miliary fever.
- Miliaris scorbutica*, miliary fever with symptoms of scurvy.
- Miliaris sudatoria*, the sweating miliary fever.
- Miliarium*, a chymical alembic.
- Miliolum*, tumour in the eyelid like millet seed.
- Militaris aizoides*, } the water aloe;
- herba*, } achillæa, or
- Millifolium*, } yarrow; mill-foil.
- Milium*, millet plant; a very white hard tubercle, in size and colour like a millet seed, seated under the cuticle.
- Milium arundinaceum*, lachryma Jobi, or Job's tear.
- Milium Indicum*, Indian millet.
- solis*, lithospermum.
- Millegrana major*, rupturewort.
- Millecomorbia*, knobby-rooted figwort; water betony.
- Millipede*, } millipedes; wood lice.
- Millipedes*, }
- Milphosis*, baldness of the eyebrows; increase of flesh in the corners of the eyes.
- Miltos*, red lead.
- Miltus*, a kite.
- Milzadella*, spotted archangel.
- Mimosa*, the sensitive plant.
- Egyptiaca*, } the Egyptian
- nilotica*, } thorn, yielding gum Arabic.

MIS

Mimosa catechu, } terra Japonica;
Japonica, } a tree of the
 East Indies.
Mimosa Senegal, the tree yielding
 gum Senegal.
Minæa, gum anime.
Minera, a mine.
 argenti cornea, horn silver
 ore, or luna cornea.
Minera argenti grisea, grey silver
 ore.
Minerale, any metal united to its
 ore, or calcined.
Minerale anodynum, sal prunella.
 olum, rock oil; petroleum.
Mineralogia, mineralogy; that part
 of natural history which relates to
 minerals.
Minima naturalia, atoms; the last
 possible division of matter.
Minium, red, or calcined lead; cin-
 nar of the ancients.
Minium Græcorum, } native cinna-
 purum, } bar, mercury
 and sulphur.
Minoratio, a diminution, or reduc-
 tion.
Minorativa, lesser or weaker pur-
 gatives.
Minuta, a species of fever with ex-
 treme debility.
Minuthesis, a diminution, or reduc-
 tion.
Mirabilis, an epithet applied to se-
 veral drugs, as
Mirabilis Peruviana, common jalap.
Miraculum chemicum, common mag-
 nesia.
Misanthropia, a love of solitude.
Misanthropos, a misanthrope, or
 man hater.
Misce, } at the end of a prescription,
M. } means, "Let the above in-
 gredients be compounded accord-
 ing to the rules of pharmacy."
Miserere mei, inflammation of the
 intestines, or ileus; colic where
 the pain is most exquisite.
Miso-chymicus, enemies to chymists
 and their conceits.
Mispickie, an arsenical ore of iron.
Mistio, }
Mistura, } a mixing, or mixture.

MOL

Misu Dioscorodis, misy; a metallic
 substance of Hungary resembling
 chalcitis.
Mitella, a suspensive bandage for
 the arm.
Mithridatium, } mithridate; confec-
Mithridatum, } tion of Damocra-
 tes; Venice treacle.
Mitralæ valvule, the mitral valves
 of the heart between the left au-
 ricle and ventricle.
Miva, marmalade.
 cydoniorum, marmalade. of
 quinces.
Mixophrys, urine mixed with pus.
Mixtio, } a mixing, or mixture;
Mixtura, } a compound or assem-
 blage of several different bodies
 in the same mass.
Mnium, a species of moss.
Mobilitas, mobility, or power of
 motion inherent in certain parts
 of the living body, particularly
 the muscular fibre.
Mochlia, reduction of fractured, dis-
 located, or deformed bones.
Mochlica, violent purges.
Mochlos, a liver.
Moderni, moderns; Motherby says,
 the day on which Constantinople
 was taken by Mahomet the great
 may be called the birth-day of
 learning to the western parts of
 Europe, from the number of learn-
 ed Greeks who on that occasion
 retired to Italy. This day was
 May 27, 1453. All before this
 are ancient; all since, moderns.
Modiolus, a circular trepan; the
 nucleus of the cochlea of the ear.
Modira caniram, the snake wood of
 India.
Mogilalia, difficult articulation, or
 speech.
Mokel, a resinous gum; bdellium.
Mola, the knee pan; a mole, or false
 conception; a cake; the jaws;
 dentes molares.
Molago codi, black pepper.
Molares dentes, the grinding, or
 large teeth.
Molares glandulæ, glands in the
 cheeks.

MON

Moldavica, Turkey balsam; Canary balsam; balsam of Gilead.
Molecula, molecules, or little masses of matter formed by the attraction of cohesion.
Molle, Indian mastich.
Mollificatio, palsied muscles.
Mollities ossium, malacostion, or a softness of the bones.
Mollugo, bastard medlar; a species of goose grass.
Molops, a purple spot under the skin.
Molva, the cod fish.
Moly, herb moly of Homer, or Theophrastus.
Moly Alpinum, herb spotted ramsoms.
Molybdæna, a mineral resembling lead ore; black lead; persicaria.
Molybda, molybdat; the name in the new chymistry of every compound of the acid of molybden.
Molybdia, a genus of crystals of a cubic form, or like a die.
Molybditis, molybdæna.
Molybdoides, of a lead colour.
Molybdos, lead.
Molynsis, miasma.
Molyza, a head of garlic.
Momentum, impetus, or quantity of motion in a moving body.
Momin, the toddy tree of Hispaniola.
Momiscus, that part of the molar teeth connected to the gums; dentes molares.
Momordica, the male balsam apple.
elatyrum, purging elaterium, or squirting cucumber.
Monadelpbia, Linnæus's 16th class.
Monagynia, an order of plants having only one pointal.
Monandria, Linnæus's 1st class of plants.
Monangia, plants with their seeds in a single cell.
Monbin, the hog plum tree.
Moneres, melancholy patients.
Monoceros, the unicorn; a fossil horny-like substance.
Monocotyledon, a plant whose seeds have only one lobe.

MOR

Monococcus Germanica, spelt wheat.
Monocolon, the intestine called cæcum.
Monoculum, the cæcum.
Monoculus, one-eyed; a baudage for the eyes.
Monacia, Linnæus's 21st class.
Monogamia, an order of Linnæus's 19th class.
Monogynia, an order of plants having only one pistil, or pointal.
Monohemera, a disease of one day's continuance.
Monomachon, the cæcum, or blind head of the colon.
Monopagia, } a local head-ach.
Monopagia, }
Monopetalus, a flower with one petal.
Monophyllon, the herb one blade.
Monopia, } having eyes unequal in
Monops, } size, or only one eye.
Monoptthalmus, one-eyed; a bandage for the eyes.
Monorchis, } having only one testi-
Monorchus, } cle; a ridgill.
Monospermalthæa, a species of malva.
Mons, a mountain.
veneris, the prominence on the ossa pubis of females.
Monstrositas, } an unnatural, or
Monstrum, } monstrous formation.
Monta panna, the sago tree.
Montia, a plant of New Spain.
Morbi antiqui, chronic diseases.
archigeni, acute diseases.
cagastri, contagious diseases.
Morbi organici, local, or organic diseases.
Morbidus, tending to a diseased state.
Morbilli, the measles; rubeola.
anomali, measles irregular in their symptoms.
Morbilli regulares, regular measles.
Morbillosa febris, the measles.
Morbillosus, morbillous; of or belonging to the measles.
Morbus, a disease; a total or partial

affection of the vital or animal functions, or of both; with an alteration in the properties of the solids or fluids, or of both, either partial or universal.

Morbus acer, any severe disease.
alienatus, an imported disease.

Morbus aphrodisiacus, lues venerea.
arcuatus, } icterus;
arquatus flavus, } jaundice.
articularis, gout.
attonitus, epilepsy.
auriginosus, icterus.
caducus, the epilepsy.
cali, the plague.
comitialis, the epilepsy.
coxarius, the hip abscess, or ischias.

Morbus dissolutus, the dysentery.
elephanti, elephantiasis.
eligii, a fistula.
Gallicus, } the venereal
Hispanicus, } disease.

Morbus Herculeus, epilepsy.
Hungaricus, the sweating sickness of Hungary.
Morbus hypochondriacus, hypochondriasis.

Morbus Indicus, lues venerea.
infantilis, epilepsy.
interlunius, } epi-
magnus, } lep-
 sia.

Morbus interfolatus, disease irregular in its attack.

Morbus ischiacus, } sciatica.
ischiadicus, }
lateralis, the pleurisy.
lazari, elephantiasis; lepra.

Morbus lectualis, any disease confining to bed.

Morbus leseoli, leseolus; icterus.
Neapolitanus, lues venerea.

Morbus niger, melæna; a vomiting of grumous blood.

Morbus pulicaris, a disease with purple spots.

Morbus regius, icterus.
sacer, the epilepsy.

Morbus strangulatorius, }
truculentus infantum, }
 the croup of children.

Mordehi, a disease of the stomach.

Mordella, a night gnat.

Mordexyn, a species of cholera morbus.

Moretus, a decoction of mulberries.

Morhua, the cod fish.

Moria, idiotism; fatuity.

Morille, a mushroom.

Moringa, a tree of Malabar.

Moro, a mulberry-like tumour or abscess.

Morochthus, French chalk; a stone used to clean linen.

Morosis, a species of fatuity, or idiotism.

Morositates, diseases attended with much peevishness and melancholy.

Morosus, morose, peevish, fretful.

Morphæa, } scurf, or morphew
alba, } of the skin; tetter.

Morphiones, crab lice of the pudenda, eyelids, &c.

Morseilus, } a lozenge; a morsel.
Morsulus, }

Morsura, the bite of any venomous animal.

Morsus, the bite of an animal; any kind of biting or gnawing pain.

Morsus diaboli, the fimbriated extremity of the fallopian tube of the womb; scabiosa succisa.

Morsus gallinæ, chickweed and mouse ear.

Morsus ranæ, the herb frogbit.

Morta, pemphigus.

Mortariolum, a chymical mould for cupels; the socket of a tooth.

Mortarium, a mortar.

Mortiferus, any thing foreboding death, as the facies Hippocratica.

Mortificatio, mortification, or sphacelus.

Mortua terra, caput mortuum.

Mortus, the pemphigus, or vesicular fever.

Morum, a tumour resembling a mulberry.

Morus, the mulberry tree.

MUC

Morxi, a pestilential disease of the Indies.
Mosa, a species of poultice.
Mosch, some small vessels of the kidneys.
Moschatæum, an aromatic oil and musk.
Moschatellina, a small plant with a musk smell.
Moschus, musk.
Arabum, Egyptian musk mallow.
Moschus artificialis, artificial musk, a medicine lately introduced into practice, as an efficacious antispasmodic.
Moschus moschiferus, the musk animal.
Mosquitæ, bites of mosquitoes; a cutaneous disease excited by sweating.
Mosyleticus blastus, a species of cassia.
Mosyllon, } the best cinnamon.
Mosyllum, }
Mota, the chestnut tree.
Motacilla, the wagtail.
Motores oculorum, the third pair of nerves.
Motores oculorum externi, the sixth pair of nerves.
Motorii, spasmodic diseases; the third pair of nerves.
Motos, a pledget of lint.
Motus, mutation, or change of place.
animalis, animal motion.
Moul-elavou, a species of cotton tree.
Moul-ila, the Indian lemon tree.
Moullava, a pod-bearing Indian plant.
Mourouve, a plum tree.
Moxa, the down of mugwort of China.
Mucago, mucilage.
Mucharum, syrup of roses.
Mucifluxus activus, gonorrhœa.
passivus, gleet.
Mucilago, mucilage; any viscid gum mixed with warm water; synovia.
Mucilago gummi Arabici, gum Arabic mixed with water.

MUL

Mucilago gummi tragacanthæ, gum tragacanth mixed with water.
Mucilago seminum cydoniorum, mucilage of quince seeds.
Mucilaginousa ligamenta, the capsular ligaments of the joints.
Mucocarcneus, a tumour containing mucus.
Mucor, mould, or mouldiness; a genus of plants of the order of fungi.
Mucosæ bursæ, bags containing mucus to facilitate the motions of the tendons.
Mucosæ glandulæ, mucous glands, as of the nose, urethra, stomach, bladder, &c
Mucosum ligamentum, a ligament placed between each vertebra.
Mucro, any sharp point; a spear.
cordis, the apex of the heart.
Mucronata cartilago, } the ensiform
Mucronatum os, } cartilage of the chest.
Mucuna guacu, the kidney bean of Brasil.
Mucus, a slimy matter covering most membranes of the body.
Mugilis, the mullet fish.
Mugitus, the inarticulate sound of voice in apoplexy.
Mugo, the mountain pine.
Mula, small pustules on the skin.
Mulierbria, the external organs of generation in woman.
Mulier, a woman.
Mulieratus, one having the testes within the abdomen.
Mulla, a species of jessamine.
Mulomedicina, farriery.
Mulsum, honey and water; hydromel; wine sweetened with honey.
Multicapsulares plantæ, plants with numerous pods.
Multifidus, divided into many segments.
Multifidus spinæ, the transversalis muscle of the back.
Multiflorus, having many flowers.
Multiforme os, cubiforme os.
Multilocularis, having many cells.

Multipartitus, consisting of many divisions.

Multipeda, wood lice, or millepedes; polypi.

Multisiliqua plantæ, plants with numerous pods.

Mulus, a mule; a mullet.

Mumia, mummy, or embalmed body; bitumen.

Mumia elementorum, a balsam of Paracelsus.

Mumia medullæ, the marrow.
transmarina, manna.

Mundicativa, } cleansing, or deter-
Mundificantia, } gent medicines.
Mundificativa, }

Mundificativum Paracelsi, composition of mercury, turpentine, &c.

Mundy-guacu, the Barbadoes nut.

Muntingia, a plant of Jamaica.

Muoides, a muscle of the lower jaw; myoides.

Muræna, the lamprey.

Muralis, pellitory of the wall.

Muraria, white maiden hair.

Mureci, a tree yielding purging berries in Brasil.

Murex, the purple fish.

Muria, brine.

Murias, muriat; the name in the new chymistry of every compound of the muriatic acid.

Murias ammoniæ, muriat of ammonia, or sal ammoniac.

Murias argenti, muriat of silver; luna cornea.

Murias auri, muriat of gold.

baryta, muriat of barytes, or heavy spar; terra ponderosa salita.

Murias calcis, muriat of lime; calx salita.

Murias cupri, muriat of copper.

ferri, muriat of iron; oleum martis per deliquium.

Murias hydrargyri ammoniacalis, muriat of mercury and ammoniac; white precipitate.

Murias hydrargyri, }
corrosivus, }
muriat of mercury; corrosive sublimate.

Murias hydrargyri dulcis, }
sublimatus, }

mild muriat of mercury sublimated; calomel.

Murias magnesiæ, muriat of magnesia.

Murias platini, muriat of platina.

plumbi, muriat of lead.

potassæ, muriat of potash;

sal digestivus; sal febrifugus sylvii; alkali vegetabile salitum.

Murias potassæ oxygenatus, oxygenated muriat of potash.

Murias sodæ, muriat of soda, or common salt; alkali minerale salitum; sal commune; sal culinaris; sal fontium; sal gemmæ; sal marinus; natron muriatum; soda muriata.

Murias sodæ oxygenatus, oxygenated muriat of soda.

Murias stanni, muriat of tin.

stibii,

}
hyperoxygenatus, }

muriat or butter of antimony.

Murias zinci, muriat of zinc.

Muriaticus, muriatic; briny.

Murucuia, species of passion flower.

Musa, } the plantain
paradisiaca, } tree.

sapientum, the banana tree.

Musadi, sal ammoniac.

Musam, the cassada of the West Indies.

Musca Hispanica, } Spanish flies,
Muscæ Hispanica, } or cantharides.

Muscari, bulbus vomitorius.

Muscariosus, a species of agaric.

Muscipula, catchfly plant; lychnis.
pratensis, meadow be-

hen.

Musco fungo, species of lichen, or liverwort.

Muscosæ glandulæ, conglobate glands.

Muscularis arteria, artery running on the shoulder blade.

Muscularis vena, a vein running on the muscles of the scapula.

Musculi obliqui superiores nervi, the fourth pair of nerves.

Musculi circumagentes. See *Obliqui*.

Musculi colli interspinales, muscles of the spine.

Musculi incisorii laterales, canini minores.
Musculi intercostales, muscles uniting and moving the ribs.
Musculi interossei, muscles of the hands and feet.
Musculi intertransversales, } muscles of
intervertebrales, } the spine.
Musculo cutaneus nervus, a nerve of the neck.
Musculorum communis membrana, an imagined membrane peculiar to muscles.
Musculosa, musculorum communis membrana.
Musculosi, inflammatory muscular diseases.
Musculus, a muscle; 446 in the body.
Muscus, moss.
 arboreus, lichen plicatus, or hairy tree moss.
Muscus clavatus, club moss.
 cranii humani, usnea.
 maritimus, corallina.
 fulmonarius, oak lungs, and lungwort.
Muscus fixidatus, cup moss.
Museum, a repository for things having an immediate relation to the arts.
Musia patra, mugwort of China.
Mussalis, mercury.
Mustela, the weasel.
Mustelanei, fætusses with dislocated shoulders.
Mustum, must, or sweet wine.
Mustus, the white residuum of wine; new wine; whatever is young.
Mutellina, mountain, or German spiguel.
Mutilatio, the want of any member.
Mutitas, dumbness, or want of articulation.
Mutitas atonica, dumbness from palsied nerves.
Mutitas elinguium, dumbness from want of tongue.
Mutitas a glossocele, dumbness from a swelling of the tongue.
Mutitas a narcoticis, dumbness from the use of soporific drugs.

Mutitas organica, dumbness from want of tongue.
Mutitas a siccitate, dumbness from morbid dryness of the mouth.
Mutitas spasmodica, dumbness from contraction.
Mutitas surdorum, dumbness from deafness.
Mutitas traumatica, dumbness from wounds, or injury.
Muza, the plantain tree; musa.
Myacantha, butcher's broom.
Myagrium, a plant having the qualities of wild mustard.
Myagro, wild mustard.
Myagrum, myagrium.
Myarta, mucus; a species of jujube tree.
Myce, winking; a fungus; an obstruction.
Mychthismos, laborious respiration with sighing.
Myconoides, an ulcer with mucus.
Mycter, the nose.
Mycteres, the nostrils.
Mydesis, ulceration of the eyelids from much discharge.
Mydon, fungus in an ulcer.
Mydosan, mortificatio.
Mydriasis, amaurosis; morbidly dilated pupil.
Myelos, the marrow.
Mygale, the rat.
Mylacris, the knee pan, or patella.
Myle, the knee pan; a mole in the uterus.
Mylo-glossi, small muscles of the tongue.
Mylo hyoides, muscles of the os hyoides.
Mylo pharyngæi, muscles of the œsophagus.
Mylon, staphyloma.
Mylos, mulus; a mule, or mullet.
Myocephalon, } a tumour in the eye
Myocephalum, } like the head of a fly.
Myocoilitis, inflammation of the muscles of the belly.
Myodesopsia, morbid appearance of flies; black spots, &c. before the eyes.
Myoides platisma, a muscle of the lower jaw.

MYR

Myologia, myology, or the doctrine of formation and use of muscles.
Myopia, } short-sightedness; pur-
Myopiasis, } blind.
Myops, a short-sighted person.
Myoreshalon, growth of the external coat of the eye, so as to destroy vision.
Myosis, a morbid contraction of the pupil.
Myositis, rheumatism.
Myosotis, mouse-eared chickweed.
Myosuros, } herb mousetail.
Myosurus, }
Myotomia, dissection of muscles.
Mythoun, tincal.
Myrepsica glans, the ben nut; myrobalans, or purging Indian plums.
Myrepsicum oleum, oil of ben nut.
Myrica, a species of the tamarisk tree; candle berry myrtle.
Myrica gale, Dutch myrtle.
Myringa, } the drum of the ear.
Myrinx, }
Myriophyllon, } water fennel; mille-
Myriophyllum, } foil.
Myristica aromatica, } nutmeg tree.
moschata, }
nux, the nutmeg.
Myrmecia, a species of wart.
Myrmecites, a stone with the figure of an ant on it.
Myrmecium, a spider; a black wart.
Myrmecoleon, a small animal devouring ants.
Myrmex, the emmet, or ant.
Myrobalani, myrobalans; purging Indian plums.
Myrobalani bellerici, Arabian purging plums.
Myrobalanos }
Myrobalanus } *Zeylanica*, the gum
tree. } elemi
Myrocophum, an unguent.
Myron, any medicated oil, or liniment.
Myrophyllon, water fennel.
Myroxylon, } balsam of Peru.
Myroxylum, }

MYX

Myroxylon Peruiferum, the tree yielding it.
Myrrha, myrrh; gum anime.
Myrrhæ elixir compositum, compound tincture of savin.
Myrrhæ oleum, oil of myrrh.
pulvis, powder of myrrh.
tinctura, tincture of myrrh.
Myrrhine, the common myrtle.
Myrrhis, sweet cicely.
annua, the Cretan carrot.
sylvestris, bastard parsley.
Myrrhites, a stone of the colour of myrrh.
Myrsinelaum, oil of myrtle.
Myrtacantha, butcher's broom.
Myrtidanon, } an astringent excres-
Myrtidanum, } cence on the myrtle tree.
Myrtilla, the myrtle.
Myrtites, wine impregnated with myrtle.
Myrtocheilides, the female nymphæ.
Myrton, } the clitoris of the fe-
Myrtum, } male.
Myrtus, the myrtle.
Brabantica, Dutch myrtle.
communis Italica, common myrtle.
Myrtus Jamaicensis, Jamaica pepper tree.
Mysis, an obstruction.
Mystax, the upper lip; a mustachio.
Mysticetus, a species of whale.
Mystus fluviatilis, the barbel fish.
Mytilus, the mussel fish.
Myttotum, a dish of garlic, onions, and cheese.
Myurus, a sinking pulse.
Myxa, mucus; species of jujube tree.
Myxaria, a moss.
Myxorhaa, a great discharge of mucus.
Myxosarcoma, a species of tumour.
Myxoter, the nose, or nostril.

N.

N. or *Nb.* in prescriptions, a contraction for *Numero*, in number.

Nabia, the jujube fruit.

Nabit, powdered candy.

Nacta, abscess of the female breast.

Naducem, a uterine coagulum; or mole.

Nævus, } mole, or mark on
Nævi materni, } children, supposed
 to arise from the imagination of
 the mother.

Nagam, a pod-bearing eastern tree.

Nai corona, cowhage.

Nakir, wandering pains in the limbs.

Nalugn, a tree of Malabar.

Nana, } the pine apple.
Nanas, }

Nandi-ervatum, a milky Indian shrub.

Nandia, the Indian thorn.

Nafi, } species of jujube.
Nafeca, }

Nupellus, wolfsbane; monk's hood.

Napha, orange flower.

Naphtha, } petroleum; mineral oil;
Napta, } species of amber.

Naphtha vitrioli, vitriolic ether.

Napifolia, bore cole.

Napium, dog's cress.

Napus, the plant navew, or rape.

Nasy, mustard.

Narcaphthon, an aromatic confect.

Narce, torpor, or stupefaction, either natural or from disease.

Narcissitas, a stone of a yellow colour.

Narcisso-colchicum, a beautiful species of narcissus.

Narcissus, the narcissus, or daffodil.

Narcissus luteus sylvestris, the wild daffodil.

Narcissus pallidus circulo luteo, common pale daffodil.

Narcosis, stupefaction; numbness.

Narcotica, narcotics; medicines producing stupefaction.

Nardostachys, spikenard.

Nardus Celtica, valeriana Celtica, or Celtic spikenard.

Nardus Indica, Indian spikenard.

Italica, broad-leaved lavender, or *lavendula latifolia*.

Nardus montana, } wild nard, or
rustica, } assarabacca.
sylvestris, }

Naregam, Indian epithet for the lemon tree.

Nares, the nostrils.

Narifusoria, medicines dropped into the nostrils.

Narta, a plant used in ointments.

Nartheria, } a kind of fennel.
Narthex, }

Narueth, orpiment; a fossil substance.

Nasale, } any errhine, or sneezing
Nasalia, } medicine.

Nasalis, a muscle which dilates the nostrils.

Nasalis arteria, the artery of the nose.
processus, the projection
 formed by the upper maxillary
 and frontal bones.

Nascale, a wool, or cotton pessary.

Nascaphthon, } the cascarilla bark;
Nascaphthum, } an aromatic confect.

Nasda, a petrol, or species of amber.

Nasi ossa, the bones of the nose.

Nasitas, speaking through the nose.

Naso palatini ductus, two ducts in the palate bone.

Nastos, } the walking cane.
Nastus, }

Nasturtium, nasturtium, or cress.
aquaticum, common
 water cress, or becabunga.

Nasturtium hortense, garden cress.

Indicum, } Indian
Peruvianum, } cress, or
 yellow larkspur.

Nasus, the nose.
Nata, a species of wen with slender pendent neck.
Nataron, natron.
Natatio, swimming.
Nates, the buttocks; two prominences in the brain.
Nativitas, nativity; birth.
Natrix torquata, a species of snake.
Natron, } mineral fixed alkali; so-
Natrum, } da.
Natron muriatum, murias sodæ.
preparatum, purified fixed alkali; sal sodæ; carbonas sodæ.
Natron tartarizatum, Rochelle salt.
vitriolatum, Glauber's salt.
Natsiatam, the cocculus, or Indian berry.
Natta, nata.
Natulæ, the two prominences in the brain, called also *Nates*.
Natura, nature; that operation which is supposed to cure diseases without medicine.
Naturales functiones, natural functions; action of the viscera in digesting, retaining, absorbing, excreting, &c.
Naturalia, the parts of generation.
Nausea, }
Nausiosus, } sickness; loathing.
Nautia, }
Nauticus, tibialis posticus; a muscle of the leg exerted in climbing; a sailor.
Nautilus, a shell fish.
Navicularæ, } the scaphoid bone of
Naviforme, } the wrist.
Navigatio, sailing, as a remedy or exercise.
Neapolitanus morbus, the lues, or venereal disease.
Nebi-pouli, the Indian apple, or bilimbing.
Nebula, a cloud, or speck on the eye.
Necessariæ res, the nonnaturals.
Necrosis, mortification; dry gangrene.
Necrosis ostilaginea, a painful convulsive contraction of the limbs.
Nectar, wine made of honey.

Nectarium, the part of a flower containing honey.
Nedum schetti, an eastern berry-bearing tree.
Nedyia, the bowels.
Nedys, the belly.
Nedyusa, violent thirst.
Nefrendes, infants and old people that are toothless.
Neiæra, the lower part of the belly.
Neiem el-salib, Egyptian cock's foot grass.
Nelumbo, the Egyptian bean.
Nemorosa, a species of anemone.
Nenufar, the great white water lily.
Neogala, new milk.
Neophyti, new plants.
Nepa, a crab; a scorpion; a species of broom.
Nepa theophrasti, a species of broom.
Nepalnocheteli, the cochineal tree.
Nepenthes, bandura; a plant of Ceylon yielding a cooling liquid; bugloss; a preparation of opium.
Nepeta, mentha cataria.
Nepetella, lesser catmint.
Nephela, a spot on the eye.
Nepheloides, cloudy urine.
Nephralgia, pain in the kidneys without fever.
Nephralgia calculosa, pain from stone in the kidneys.
Nephralgia rheumatica, the lumbago, or pain in the loins.
Nephreelmintica ischuria, suppression of urine from worms.
Nephritica, medicines for diseases of the kidneys.
Nephritica aqua, spirituous distillation of nutmeg and haw-thorn flowers.
Nephriticum lignum, American nephritic wood.
Nephriticus, nephritic; of the kidneys.
Nephriticus dolor, the stone.
Nephritis, inflammation of the kidneys.
Nephritis calculosa, inflammation of the kidneys from gravel or stone.

N E S

Nephritis vera, the true inflammation of the kidneys.
Nephrolitica ischuria, suppression of urine from stone in the kidneys.
Nephrometræ, the psoæ muscles.
Nephroplethorica ischuria, } suppression of urine from plethora.
Nephroplethoricus, }
Nephrospastica, suppression of urine from spasm in the kidneys.
Nephrothromboides, suppressed urine from grumous blood in the kidneys.
Nephrophyica, suppressed urine from matter in the kidneys.
Nephrophlegmatica, suppressed urine from mucus in the kidneys.
Nephroplegica, suppressed urine from palsy of the kidneys.
Nephros, the kidney.
Nephrotomia, nephrotomy; extracting a stone from a kidney by an operation.
Nepiones, small worms.
Nerantia, oranges.
Nerion, } plant rose-bay of the
Nerium, } coast.
Nerita, a shell fish.
Neroli oleum, essential oil of orange flowers.
Neroniana, repeated bleeding.
Nervalia ossa, the sinciput.
Nervæa spongiosa, the cavernous part of the penis.
Nervi innominati, intercostales; the fifth pair of nerves.
Nervina, nervines, neurotics, medicines that relieve disorders of the nerves.
Nervorum resolutio, a species of apoplexy, or palsy.
Nervosa febris, a nervous fever.
Nervus, a sinew; a nerve; an organ of sensation. Heister has given the uses of the nerves in the following lines:
 Olfaciens, cernens, oculosque movens, patiensque,
 Gustans, abducens, audiensque vagansque, loquensque.
Næsis, an accumulation of humours.
Vestia, abstinence.

N I G

Nestis, the intestine called jejunum.
Neurochondrodes, a substance formed of cartilage and ligaments.
Neurodes, nervous.
Neurologia, doctrine of the structure, distribution, and use of the nerves.
Neurometeres, the psoæ muscles.
Neuron, a nerve.
Neuroses, nervous diseases.
Neurotica, nervous medicines.
Neurotomia, the dissection of a nerve.
Neurototos, one having a wounded nerve.
Neuter, neither; neutral; a neutral salt.
Neutha, that part of the fœtal membrane which comes away with the fœtus.
Neutralis, a salt in which neither acid nor alkali predominate.
Nexus, a joining together.
Nhambi Brasiliensis, a mustard-like plant of Brasil.
Nhambuguacu, the spurge plant.
Nhandu, a fruit of Brasil resembling pepper.
Niccolum, nickel; a semi-metal.
Nickel, a semi-metal.
Nicon, hellebore.
Nicophorus, a kind of ivy.
Nicotiana, tobacco.
 Americana, American tobacco.
Nicotiana minor, yellow henbane; English tobacco.
Nictitans membrana, the winking membrane; a thin membrane of the eyes of several animals.
Nidor, the smell of burnt animal matter.
Nidorosus, nidorous; having the smell of burnt animal matter.
Nidus, a nest; the seat of a disease.
Nienghala, the superb lily.
Nigella, fennel flower, or devil in a bush.
Nigella arvensis, wild fennel flower.
 Cretica folio faniculi, a species of fennel.

Nigella Romana, fennel flower.
Nigellastrum, cockle, or corn campion.
Nigra vitis, the black vine.
fabrilis, black lead; plumbago.
Nigriles ossium, a caries, or decayed state of the bones.
Niguas, worms getting under the toes in hot countries.
Nihil album, zincum calcinatum.
Nil, indigo.
Nila hummatu, a tree of Malabar.
Nilent siunda, common nightshade.
Nilica-maram, a kind of Indian plum.
Nilium, a dark topaz.
Nimbæ acostæ, azedarach; an ash-like tree of Ceylon.
Nindsin,
Ninzen,
Ninzin, } species of the ginseng.
Nirles, the measles; a Scotch term.
Niruala, a tree of Malabar.
Niruri, an Indian berry-bearing tree.
Nisi, a species of ginseng.
Nissolia, crimson grass vetch.
Nisus, the sparrow-hawk; the inclination of one body towards another.
Nitedula,
Nitidella, } the glow worm.
Nitras, nitrat; the name in the new chymistry of every compound of the nitric acid.
Nitras argenti,
fuscus, } nitrat of silver, or lunar caustic.
Nitras hydrargyri, nitrat of mercury.
Nitras plumbi, nitrat of lead.
potassæ, nitrat of potash; saltpetre.
Nitras potassæ fuscus, sal prunella.
Nitras sodæ, nitrat of soda, or cubic nitre.
Nitriales, bodies reducible to calx.
Nitris, nitrite; the name in the new chymistry for every compound of the nitrous acid which contains less oxygen than the nitric acid.

Nitrum, nitre; saltpetre; a neutral salt formed by the union of nitrous acid and potash, or vegetable alkali; the natron of the ancients.
Nitrum ammoniacale, composition of nitrous acid and volatile alkali.
Nitrum antiquorum, natron, or fossil alkali.
Nitrum artificiale Hoffmanni, composition of spirit of sal ammoniac and spirit of nitre.
Nitrum calcareum verum, solution of lime in nitrous acid.
Nitrum causticum, the residuum of the operation of martial regulus of antimony and nitre.
Nitrum cubicum, a union of nitrous acid and the fossil alkali.
Nitrum factitium, borax.
fixum, nitre deflagrated with charcoal.
Nitrum flammans, composition of nitrous acid and volatile alkali.
Nitrum nativum, borax.
purificatum, purified nitre.
stibiatum, crystals formed from the water used to wash calx of antimony.
Nitrum vitriolatum, vitriolic acid and the basis of sea salt; natron vitr.
Nitrum volatile, composition of nitrous acid and volatile alkali.
Nix, snow.
antimonialis, sublimed regulus of antimony.
Nix fumans, quick lime.
Nobilis valvula, a valve at the union of the inferior cava with the heart.
Nochetzli nopalti,
Nocheznopalti, } the cochineal plant.
Noctambulatio,
Noctambulus, } walking when asleep.
Noctiluca, all bodies which shine in the dark.
Noctiluca terrestris, the glow worm.
Noctua, an owl.
Noctuinas, grey eyed.
Nocturni oculi, grey eyes.
Nocturnus, nightly; applied to fivers.

Nodosus, knotted; a sort of suture.
Nodulus, any thing tied up to immerse in a liquor.
Nodus, a node; swelling, or hard bony excrescence; ganglion.
Noela tali, the Indian barberry tree.
Noli me tangere, touch me not; the male balsam apple; an ulcer or cancer; a species of herpes.
Noma, } a malignant ulcer; a viru-
Nome, } lent herpes.
Nonana, a fever returning every ninth day.
Non-naturalia, the nonnaturals, such are diet, air, sleep, motion, excretions, and the passions.
Nonus humeri musculus plicentini, the coracoid muscle of the arm.
Nopal, } the plant that
Nopalnochetztl, } feeds the cochineal insect.
Noserus, morbid; sickly.
Nosocomion, }
Nosocomium, } an hospital, or infirmary.
Nosodochium, }
Nosologia, nosology; a regular arrangement and explanation, or definition of diseases.
Nosopoietica, whatever things injure health.
Nosos, a disease.
Nostalgia, broken heart, national insanity; disease from attachment to home; a species of melancholy.
Nostalgia complicata, a longing after home with real disease.
Nostalgia simplex, simple melancholy from absence.
Nostech, a gelatinous substance found in fields after rain; tremella.
Nostratibus lignum, fustick wood.
Notæ maternæ, nævus.
Nothæ costæ, the false ribs.
Nothrotæ, torpor; lethargy.
Nothus, spurious; counterfeit; bastard; the best part of the chest.
Notiæus, the spinal marrow.
Notiodes, a colliquative wasting.
Notis, humour; vapour.
Notos, the back.
Novacula, a razor; a fish.

Nuba, brass; an epithet for manna.
Nubecula, cloud in the urine; a speck on the eye.
Nubecula suspensa, cloud in the urine near the top.
Nubes, clouds; albugo, or specks on the eye.
Nucamenta, catkins.
Nuces gallæ, common galls.
purgantes, garden spurge.
Nucha, the back, or nape of the neck.
Nuciositas, short sight.
Nucipersica, the nectarine.
Nucista, nutmeg.
Nucleus, a kernel.
Nuctobasis, walking in sleep.
Nucula terrestris, earth, or hawk nut.
Numenius, the curlew.
Nummularia, herb two pence, or moneywort.
Nummularia rubra, yellow loose strife, or willow herb.
Nuscitiosus, one who cannot see by night; hemeralops.
Nutricatio, nutritio.
Nutrimetum, nourishment.
Nutritio, nutrition; nourishment; growth.
Nutritum unguentum, a composition of litharge, vinegar, and oil.
Nux, a nut.
aromatica, the nutmeg.
Barbadensis, pinhones Indici;
ricinus major.
Nux basilica, juglans, or walnut.
cathartica, garden spurge.
euboica, juglans, or walnut.
Indica, the cocoa nut.
medica, the Maldivian nut.
moschata, }
myristica, } the nutmeg.
persica, }
regia, } juglans, or walnut.
serapionis, St. Ignatius's bean.
Virginiana, mastich of Ligon and Virginian nut.
Nux vomica, the vomic nut of the East Indies.
Nux vomica minor Moluccana, snake wood of India.

Nyctalopia, having good sight only by night; others explain it quite the reverse, in which it is now generally understood.

Nycthemerus, of one day and night.

Nycterinus, nocturnus.

Nycteris, the bat.

Nycticorax, a night raven.

Nyctobasis, night walking.

Nygma, a puncture.

Nymphæa, unripe amber; an old name for the clitoris.

Nymphæa, labia minora; parts of the female pudenda.

Nymphæa, } the great water
alba, } lily; frogbit; a tumour on the nymphæa.

Nymphæa glandifera, } the E-
Indica, } gypti-
Madrasastana, } an, or

Pontic bean.

Nymphæa lotus, Egyptian lotus.

lutea, yellow water lily.

Nymphoides, a species of lily.

Nymphomania, uterine furor, or female libidinous propensity.

Nymphomania fervor uteri, nymphomania from uterine plenitude.

Nymphomania furibunda, nymphomania with madness.

Nymphomania pruriginosa, nymphomania with itching about the pubes.

Nymphomania salacitas, nymphomania with madness.

Nymphotomia, excision of the enlarged clitoris, or nymphæa.

Nystagmos, } a morbid winking
Nystagnus, } with the eyes; drowsiness.

Nyxsis, a puncture.

O.

OB, a spirit, or dæmon.

Obaccerbatio, exacerbation, or increase of disease.

Obauditus, partial deafness.

Obcæcatio, a dimness of sight.

Obconicus, (in botany) a conical nectarium.

Obelæa, } the sagittal, or
sutura, } straight suture
sagittalis, } of the skull.

Obelchera, a chymical cucurbit.

Obeliscotheca, dwarf American sunflower.

Obesitas, corpulency; fatness.

Obfuscatio, a dimness of sight.

Oblesio, a hurt of any part.

Oblates purgantes, purging cakes of flour, sugar, and purgatives.

Oblinatio, an anointing.

Oblinqui superiores, the pathetic, or fourth pair of nerves.

Obliquus, oblique; inclined; aslant; a name of several muscles.

Obliquus ascendens, a muscle of the fore part of the belly.

Obliquus descendens, } an external
externus, } muscle of the belly.

Obliquus inferior, a rotator muscle of the head.

Obliquus inferior oculi, a muscle of the eye.

Obliquus major oculi, a rotator muscle of the eye.

Obliquus minor, a muscle of the vertebra called atlas.

Obliquus nasi, a muscle of the nose.
palpebrarum, muscles of the eyelids.

Obliquus superior, a muscle serving to bend the head.

Obliquus superior oculi, a rotator muscle of the eye.

Oblivio, oblivion, or forgetfulness.

Oblongus, oblong, applied to a leaf.

Obmutescencia, dumbness.

Obolus, nine grains weight; a half-penny.

Obovatus, egg-shaped.

Obsidianum, glass of antimony.

Obsidianus lapis, canal coal.
Obsoniorum rhus, common sumach.
Obsonium, food.
Obstetricatio, } the art of midwife-
Obstetrica ars, } ry.
Obstetricium, }
Obstetricus, obstetric, or belonging
to midwifery.
Obstetrix, a midwife.
Obstipatio, costiveness.
debilium, costiveness
from debility.
Obstipatio obstructorum, costiveness
as a symptom of colic.
Obstipatio rigidorum, costiveness at-
tending hypochondriasis.
Obstipitas, wry neck.
Obstructio, obstruction.
alvi, costiveness.
Obstruentia, medicines which close
the ducts.
Obstufefacientia, narcotics.
Obstufefactio, stupefaction.
Obtundentia, medicines lessening
acrimony.
Obturator externus, } rotator mus-
internus, } cles of the
thigh.
Obturator nervus, a branch of the
crural nerve.
Obturatoria arteria, a branch of the
hypogastric artery.
Obturatoria vena, a branch of the
hypogastric vein.
Obvolutus, (in botany) rolled up.
Obvolventia, obtundentia.
Occa, the spermaceti whale.
Occidentalis, occidental, or western.
Occipitalis arteria, the occipital ar-
tery; a branch of the carotid.
Occipitalis musculus, a muscle of the
scalp.
Occipitalis nervus, a branch of the
tenth pair of nerves.
Occipitalis posterior arteria, a branch
of the vertebral artery.
Occipitalis vena, a branch of the up-
per external jugular vein.
Occipitis os, os basilare; the occi-
put, or hinder bone of the skull.
Occipito-frontalis, a muscle raising
the eyebrows.
Occiput, the hinder part of the skull.

Occultus, hidden; applied to causes
and diseases.
Ochema, a vehicle, or thin fluid.
Ocheteuma, the nostril.
Ochetus, the outlet for urine, or fæ-
ces.
Ochrus, the scrotum.
Ochlagogi, quacks; mountebanks;
impostors.
Ochra, ochre; an ore of iron.
nigra, black lead; plumbago.
Ochrea, the fore part of the tibia.
Ochrus, a leguminous plant.
Ochthodes, obstinate ulcers; the cal-
lous edges of ulcers.
Ocimastrum, } wild white campion;
Ocymastrum, } wild basil.
Ocimum, ocymum; wild basil.
Ocoloxochitl, a flower spotted like a
tiger.
Ocra, a West Indian vegetable much
employed in soups.
Octana, a fever with eight days in-
termission.
Octandria, Linnæus's 8th class of
plants.
Octavus humeri, teres minor; a
muscle of the shoulder.
Oculares communes, nerves of the
eyes.
Oculares dentes, the eye teeth.
externi, nerves of the ex-
ternal parts of the eyes.
Ocularia, euphrasia, or herb eye-
bright.
Ocularius, an oculist, or eye sur-
geon.
Oculi, (in botany) gemmæ, or buds.
cancrorum, crab's eyes; white
round stones from the river cray
fish.
Oculo musculares, } the 3d
externi, } pair of
nerves.
Oculus, the eye; colliquamentum.
bovinus, } proptosis;
bubulus, } enlarged eye
elephantinus, } from dis-
ease.
Oculus bovis, the great daisy.
Christi, wild clary, or hormi-
num sylvestre.
Oculus genu, the patella, or knee pan.

Oculus lachrymans, the epiphora, or watery eye.
Oculus mundi, a species of opal.
Ocymastrum, wild white campion; wild basil; a species of liverwort.
Ocymastrum verrucarium, the enchanter's nightshade.
Ocymoides, red wild campion; a species of liverwort.
Ocymum, herb basil.
 aquaticum, a species of water thistle.
Ocymum caryophyllatum, small, or bush basil.
Ocymum citratum, } common, or ci-
 medium, } tron basil.
 minimum, small, or bush basil.
Ocymum vulgarius, common, or citron basil.
Odaxismos, the pain of cutting teeth.
Odium, hatred; a symptom in lunacy.
Odme, the smell.
Odontagogum, a tooth instrument.
Odontagra, gouty pain in the teeth; a tooth drawing instrument.
Odontalgia, tooth-ach.
 arthritica, gouty pain in the teeth.
Odontalgia cariosa, tooth-ach from decay of the teeth.
Odontalgia catarrhalis, tooth-ach from taking cold.
Odontalgia gravidarum, tooth-ach while pregnant.
Odontalgia hysterica, tooth-ach accompanying hysterics.
Odontalgia scorbutica, tooth-ach with scurvy.
Odontalgia stomachica, tooth-ach from acridity in the stomach.
Odontalgica, remedies for tooth-ach.
Odontiasis, dentition, or cutting teeth.
Odontica, remedies for tooth-ach.
Odontirrhæa, bleeding from the extraction of a tooth.
Odontis, } species of liverwort;
Odontitis, } lychnis.
Odontoglyphon, } instrument for
Odontoglyphum, } cleaning the
 teeth.

Odontoides, tooth-like; process of the second vertebra.
Odontolithos, the tartar on the teeth.
Odontophyia, dentition, or cutting teeth.
Odontotrimma, a dentifrice, or medicine to clean the teeth.
Odor, a smell.
Odorabilis, to be smelt.
Odoramentum, any bark, or drug to perfume a sick chamber.
Odorata violarea, sweet trefoil.
Odoratus, perfumed; the sense of smell.
Odoriferæ glandulæ, sebaceous glands of the pudenda, arm-pits, &c.
Odyne, } pain.
Odynema, }
Oca, the service tree.
Æconomia, economy; the laws of nature; the management of a sick person.
Æconomia animalis, the laws of the animal system, or conduct of nature in preserving animal bodies.
Ædema, serous tumour of the cellular membrane without pain.
Ædema erysipelatoïdes, serous swelling of the cellular membrane with erysipelatous inflammation.
Ædema œdematodes, serous swelling of the cellular membrane; cold œdema.
Ædema lacteum, serous swelling of the leg after childbirth; milk leg.
Ædemosarca, a species of œdematous fleshy tumour.
Ælnizium, }
Ælsnichium, } milky parsley.
Ælsnitium, }
Enantharia, sweet-scented ointments.
Enanthe, } the
 charophylli foliis, } vine
 flower; hemlock dropwort; dead tongue.
Enanthe aquatica, water dropwort.
Enareca, ashes of burnt vines.
Enas, a wild dove.
Enelæum, a mixture of oil and wine.
Enodes, vinous.

Enogala, mixture of wine and milk ;
a syllabub.

Enogarum, a mixture of wine and
garum.

Enomalicum, cider.

Enomeli, mead.

Enophlygia, inebriety.

Enophlia, the great jujube fruit of
Egypt.

Enosis, inebriety.

Enostagma, spirit of wine, or distil-
led wine.

Enothera, *lysimachia*; loose strife.

Enus, wine.

Andrius, generous wine, or
wine from the island of Andros

Enus anthinos, wine impregnated
with flowers.

Enus anthosmias, sweet-scented
wine.

Enus aphodæus, a decoction of wine
and pine.

Enus aphezemenus, wine impreg-
nated with salt, garlic, milk, &c.

Enus deuterus, wine of the second
pressing.

Enus diachemenus, strained wines.
galactodes, mixture of wine
and milk.

Enus malacus, } soft, thin, mild, or
malthacus, } weak wine.
melichroos, wine and honey.
ænodes, strong wine.
siræos, vegetables boiled with
honey or sugar.

Enus straphidios leucos, raisin wine.
tethalasmenos, wine and sea
water.

Epata, the Malacca bean tree.

Esophageæ arteriæ, the arteries of
the œsophagus.

Esophageus, the muscle forming
the sphincter œsophagi.

Esophagi-mus, difficult swallowing
from spasm.

Esophagos, } the passage from the
Esophagus, } mouth to the stomach.

Estros, } the gad fly.

Estrus, } the gad fly.

Estrum, a black fly infesting cattle.
veneris, the clitoris; vene-
real orgasm.

Estromania, uterine furor, or female
libidinous propensity.

Esyfa,

Esyfos, } the grease and dirt of
Esyphum, } wool; neat's-foot oil.

Esyphus,

Offa, offal, or fæces.

alba Helmontii, a solid coagu-
lum formed by mixing spirit of
wine and urine.

Officina, a shop.

Officinalia, such medicines as are
kept ready for use in shops.

Officinalia capitalia, capital officinals
are mithridate, theriaca, dioscori-
dum Paulina, and philonium.

Offuscatio, blindness from palsy in
the optic nerve; amaurosis.

Olamphi, an American gum resem-
bling copal.

Olcacatzan, the American China
root.

Oldenlandia, a plant.

Olea,

Europea, } the olive tree.

empyreumatica, oils having
contracted a burnt smell or taste.

Olea sylvestris, the jujube fruit of
Egypt.

Oleamen, a thin oily liniment.

Oleander, the rose bay.

Oleaster, the wild olive.

Cassadocius, } the jujube
Germanicus, } fruit of E-

gypt.

Olecranon, } the elbow, or head of
Olecranon, } the ulna.

Olene, the cubit, or fore arm.

Oleosaccharum, oil triturated with
sugar.

Oleosus, oily.

Olera, herbs for pottage.

Oleum, oil.

abictanum, Strasburgh tur-
pentine of the *pinus picea*.

Oleum Ægyptium, *oleum ricini*.

album, simple oil

of lilies.

Oleum anisi, oil of aniseed.

amygdalinum, oil of almonds.

anethi, oil of fennel.

animale, an empyreumatic

- oil from distilled animal matter;
oleum cornu cervi thrice distilled.
- Oleum anthinum*, oil impregnated
with flowers.
- Oleum arsenici*, caustic oil of arse-
nic; muriatic acid and arsenic.
- Oleum balaninum*, oil of the ben nut.
balsami, balm of Gilead.
benzoini, oil of benjamin.
Britannicum, British oil.
buxi, oil of box wood.
cadæ, oil of the berry-bearing
cedar; cade oil.
- Oleum cajuputi*, oil of grains of Pa-
radise; cajeput oil.
- Oleum camphoræ*, oil of camphor.
camphoratum, oil impregnated
with camphor.
- Oleum canangæ*, oil of the lime tree.
carpathicum, a purer species
of oil of turpentine.
- Oleum cedrinum*, oil of the peel of
citrons.
- Oleum chamæmeli*, } oil of cha-
chamæmelinum, } momile;
chamomile flowers infused in and
pressed with olive oil.
- Oleum cheirinum*, oil of the yellow
wall flower.
- Oleum cicinum Plinii*, castor oil.
cinnamomi, oil of cinnamon.
cornu cervi, oleum animale;
oil of hartshorn.
- Oleum ceræ*, oil of wax.
copaivæ compositum, com-
pound balsam of copaiva.
- Oleum diphetii*, oil from distilled ani-
mal matter.
- Oleum divinum*, oil of bricks.
empyreumaticum, empyreu-
matic oil.
- Oleum essentielle*, the peculiar oil of
any vegetable.
- Oleum essentielle absinthii*, essential
oil of wormwood.
- Oleum essentielle anethi*, essential oil
of dill seed.
- Oleum essentielle anisi*, essential oil
of aniseed.
- Oleum essentielle aurantiorum*, essen-
tial oil of oranges.
- Oleum essentielle carui*, essential oil
of caraway.
- Oleum essentielle caryophyllorum*, es-
sential oil of cloves.
- Oleum essentielle chamæmeli*, essen-
tial oil of chamomile.
- Oleum essentielle cinnamomi*, essen-
tial oil of cinnamon.
- Oleum essentielle cymini*, essential oil
of cumin seeds.
- Oleum essentielle fæniculi*, essential
oil of fennel seed.
- Oleum essentielle juniperi*, essential
oil of juniper.
- Oleum essentielle lavendulæ*, essen-
tial oil of lavender.
- Oleum essentielle limonum*, essential
oil of lemons.
- Oleum essentielle mæcis*, essential oil
of mace.
- Oleum essentielle marjoranæ*, essen-
tial oil of marjoram.
- Oleum essentielle mentha piperitidis*,
essential oil of peppermint.
- Oleum essentielle neroli*, essential oil
of orange flowers.
- Oleum essentielle nucis moschatæ*, es-
sential oil of nutmegs.
- Oleum essentielle origani*, essential
oil of origanum.
- Oleum essentielle piperis Jamaicen-
sis*, essential oil of Jamaica pep-
per.
- Oleum essentielle pulegii*, essential
oil of penny-royal.
- Oleum essentielle rhodii*, essential oil
of rhodium.
- Oleum essentielle rorismarini*, essen-
tial oil of rosemary.
- Oleum essentielle rutæ*, essential oil
of rue.
- Oleum essentielle sabina*, essential oil
of savine.
- Oleum essentielle sassafras*, essen-
tial oil of sassafras.
- Oleum essentielle terebinthinæ*, essen-
tial oil of turpentine.
- Oleum excestrense*, stimulant herbs
macerated in oil.
- Oleum febrifugum*, a preparation of
antimony.
- Oleum fixum*, fixed oils or fat.
fuliginis, oil of soot.
gabianum, petroleum ru-
brum.

OLE

Oleum guaiaci, oil of guaiacum.
hyperici, oil of St. John's wort.
Oleum jasminum, oil of jessamy.
jecoris aselli, cod's liver oil; train oil.
Oleum kerva, *oleum ricini*.
lateritii, oil of brick, or *oleum philosophorum*.
Oleum laurinum, oil of bay berries, or bays.
Oleum liliorum, oil of lilies.
lini seminum, oil of linseed.
logaphorum, oil of lizards.
macis, oil of mace.
malabathri, oil distilled from cinnamon leaves.
Oleum martis per deliquium, *lixivium martis*.
Oleum e mucilagibus, oil of mucilages.
Oleum myrsiticum, oil of the ben nut.
Oleum nucis moschatæ, oil of nutmeg.
Oleum odoriferum, oil impregnated with odorous matters.
Oleum olivarum, oil of olives.
omphacinum, oil of unripe olives.
Oleum palmae, palm oil of Africa.
partheniacum, oil of feverfew.
Oleum petrolei Barbadosis, } oil of
petræ, } Barbadoes tar; rock oil.
Oleum philosophorum, oil imbibed by hot bricks, and drawn from them by the retort.
Oleum racini, } oil of the West Indian
ricini, } castor nut.
rosæ, roses mixed with fat and exposed to the sun.
Oleum salis, *circulatum*.
sambucinum, oil of elder.
sesaminum, oil of sesamum, or the purging grain.
Oleum sinapios, oil of mustard seed.
spicæ, oil of lavender.
succini, oil of amber.
sulphuratum, } oil, or simple
sulphuris, } balsam of sulphur.

OMA

Oleum susinum, *oleum Ægyptium album*.
Oleum templinum verum, a kind of oil of turpentine.
Oleum tartari per deliquium, *aqua kali*; *lixivium tartari*.
Oleum terebinthinæ, oil of turpentine.
terræ, petroleum.
de theria, castor oil.
tritici, an oil expressed from wheat.
Oleum vini, oil of wine.
viride, green oil, made of bay, rue leaves, &c.
Oleum vitrioli, oil, or acid of vitriol.
volatile, volatile or essential oil.
Oli, }
Olli, } caoutchouc; Indian rubber.
Olfactorii nervi, olfactory nerves, or nerves of smelling; first pair.
Olfactus, the sense of smelling.
Olibanum, gum olibanum; the juice of the juniperus lycia; frankincense.
Olida, the Egyptian kidney bean; the West Indian wild liquorice.
Olidus, strong-scented; stinking.
Oliganthera, (in botany) plants with few antheræ.
Oligophorus, thin, or poor wine.
Oligopsychia, pusillanimity.
Oligotrophia, deficient nourishment.
Olisthema, a luxation, or being out of joint.
Oliva, the fruit of the olive tree.
Olivaria corpora, } two eminences
Oliviformia, } on the medulla oblongata.
Olophlyctides, small watery pimples on the skin and eyes.
Olsenichium, milky parsley.
Olus, herb for pottage.
album, wild valerian.
atrum, herb Alexander; lovage.
aureum, white garden orache.
Hispanicum, common spinage; orache.
Olus Judaicum, pimpernel.
Olus atrum, parsley.
Olythus, an unripe fig.
Olyra, German sprat corn.
Omagra, gout in the shoulder.

- Omasum*, the third stomach of animals that chew the cud.
- Ombria*, a stone.
- Ombrysis*, coarse meal.
- Omenta*, the membranes of the brain.
- Omentalis peritonitis*, } inflammation of the
Omentitis, } omentum, or caul.
- Omentum*, the omentum, epiploon, or caul covering the bowels.
- Omma*, the eye.
- Omocotyle*, that part of the shoulder blade which articulates with the humerus.
- Omo-hyoidæus musculus*, a muscle of the os hyoides.
- Omolimon*, } raw flax.
Omolinum, }
- Omo-platæ*, the scapulæ, or shoulder blades.
- Omo*, } hyoidæus, a muscle of
Omo-plato, } the os hyoides.
- Omos*, the shoulder; uterus.
- Omotocos*, miscarriage.
- Omotribes*, } oil from unripe o-
Omphacinum, } lives.
- Omphacium*, juice of unripe grapes or crab apples.
- Omphacitis*, a species of gall.
- Omphacomeli*, juice of sour grapes and honey.
- Omphalocarpos*, goose grass; clivers; hay-riff.
- Omphalocèle*, a rupture at the navel.
- Omphalodes*, a plant whose flower resembles the navel; a species of cynoglossum.
- Omphalomantia*, predicting from the appearance of the navel.
- Omphalos*, the navel; a rupture there.
- Omphalotomia*, cutting the navel string.
- Omphax*, unripe grapes, or the juice.
- Onager*, the wild ass.
- Onagra*, the rheumatism or gout in the elbow; a plant.
- Onania*, onanism, or self pollution.
- Oncos*, a tumour.
- Oneirocrisis*, a judgment from the sleep of a patient.
- Oneirodynia*, disturbed sleep; incubus; a vehement, or distressing imagination in sleep.
- Oneirodynia activa*, walking while asleep.
- Oneirodynia gravans*, sensation of oppression during sleep, or night mare.
- Oneirogmos*, amorous dreams producing emission.
- Oneirogonos*, } a discharge of semen
Oneirogonus, } while sleeping.
- Oneiromantia*, oneirocrisis.
- Onis*, asses' dung.
- Oniscus*, the stock fish; the slow worm.
- Oniscus asellus*, millepedes, or wood lice.
- Onitis*, the origanum plant.
- Onobrychis*, holy hay; saintfoin; cock's head vetch.
- Onocardium*, asses' thistle.
- Onochelis*, }
Onochiles, } alkanet root.
- Onoclea*, }
- Ononis*, the herb rest-harrow.
- Ononium*, a wild nettle.
- Onopordium*, a kind of thistle.
- Onopteris mas*, common. maiden hair; a kind of fern.
- Onos*, an ass.
- Onosma*, the herb stone bugloss.
- Onychia*, a whitlow in the finger.
- Onyx*, a nail or hoof; a speck on the eye; a precious stone; a species of agate.
- Ooeides*, the watery humour of the eye.
- Oogala*, white pot, made of milk and eggs.
- Oon*, an egg.
- Opacitas*, opacity; impervious to sight.
- Opacus*, obscure; dark.
- Opalus*, an opal.
- Ope*, foramen.
- Operatio*, a surgical, or other operation; the working of medicine.
- Operatio Cæsarea*, Cæsarea sectio.
- Operculares*, common snails.
- Operculatus*, moss, with lids over the antheræ.

OPH

Operculum cochleæ celatæ, the small covering of the shell of a fish.
Ophiasis, baldness.
Ophidion, a large cel.
Ophioctonum, an herb poisonous to serpents.
Ophioglossoides niger, a species of fungus; adder's tongue.
Ophioglossum, the plant called adder's tongue.
Ophiomachus, the lizard.
Ophioscordon, } spotted ramsons;
Ophioscorodon, } broad-leaved garlic.
Ophiostaphylon, white bryony.
Ophis, a serpent.
Ophitis, a kind of marble.
Ophris, } the plant wood bifoil; the
Ophrys, } lower part of the forehead.
Ophris unifolia, the herb one blade.
Ophthalmia, inflammation of the membranes of the eyes.
Ophthalmia angularis, inflammation of the corner of the eye.
Ophthalmia canerosa, cancerous inflammation of the eye.
Ophthalmia choroidea, inflammation of tunica choroides.
Ophthalmia a corneæ fistula, inflammation from fistula.
Ophthalmia ecchemosis, blood-shot eye.
Ophthalmia ab elcomate, inflammatory ulceration of the eye.
Ophthalmia erysipelatosæ, erysipelatos inflammation of the eye.
Ophthalmia febricosa, inflammation of the eye from fever.
Ophthalmia humida, the watery inflammation of the eye.
Ophthalmia a lagophthalmia, inflammation of the eye from the membranes turning out.
Ophthalmia metastatica, inflammation of the eye from translated matter.
Ophthalmia membranarum, inflammation of the membranes of the eye.
Ophthalmia mucosa, the mucous, or purulent eye.

OPI

Ophthalmia phlyctænodes, } pustula-
pustulosa, } ry inflammation of the eye.
Ophthalmia scrophulosa, inflammation of the eye from scrophula.
Ophthalmia sicca, inflammation of the eye without moisture.
Ophthalmia a synechia, intermitting inflammation of the eye.
Ophthalmia syphilitica, venereal inflammation of the eye.
Ophthalmia tarsi, inflammation of the edges of the eyelids.
Ophthalmia tenebricosa, inflammation of the inner coats of the eye.
Ophthalmia trachoma, the dry inflammation of the eye.
Ophthalmia trichiasis, inflammation of the eye with an appearance of floating hairs.
Ophthalmia tuberculosa, inflammation of the eye from tubercles.
Ophthalmia ab ungue, inflammation of the eye from specks.
Ophthalmia uvæ, inflammation of the iris.
Ophthalmici externi, the third pair of nerves.
Ophthalmicus Willisii, a branch of the fifth pair of nerves.
Ophthalmitis, inflammation of the eye.
Ophthalmodynîa, violent pain with but little redness of the eye.
Ophthalmographia, a description of the eye.
Ophthalmographus, a writer on the eye.
Ophthalmoponia, intense pain in the eye, with intolerance of light.
Ophthalmoptosis, the falling of the eye on the cheek.
Ophthalmorrhagia, bleeding from the eye, or lid.
Ophthalmos, } the eye.
Ophthalmus, }
Ophthalmoxysis, cleaning the eyes with a brush.
Ophthalmoxystrium, a brush for the eyes.
Ophyllon, the great toothwort.
Opiata, opiate, or anodyne medicine; any very soft electuary.

Opii tinctura, laudanum; thebaic tincture.
Opii tinctura camphorata, paregoric elixir; asthmatic elixir.
Opismus, an opiate confection.
Opisthenar, the back of the hand.
Opisthocranium, the occiput.
Opisthocyphosis, a curved spine.
Opisthotonicus, bent preternaturally backwards.
Opisthotonos, a spasm by which the body is bent backward.
Opion, } opium, or extract of the
Opium, } white poppy, or lettuce.
 colatum, strained opium.
 purificatum, purified opium.
Opobalsamum, balsam of Gilead.
Opocarpasum, } carpasium; a resin
Opocarpason, } like myrrh.
Opodeldoc, } camphorated soap lini-
Opodeltoc, } ment.
Opodeocele, a rupture in the labia pudendi.
Opopanax, the gum of all-heal, or opoponaxwort.
Opistia, the bones forming the socket of the eyes.
Oporice, dioporon; a conserve of ripe fruits.
Opios, juice; humour.
Opilatio, obstruction.
Opilativa, medicines which shut up the pores.
Opiletio, repletion; plethora.
Oppositifolius, (in botany) growing opposite to the leaf.
Oppressio, oppression; that state of disease in which the system is unable to re-act, in order to relieve itself, without the aid of depleting remedies; the catalepsy; any oppression.
Opsarium, a small fish.
Opsigonas, a dens sapientix, or late cut tooth.
Opis, vision; the eye.
Opticus, belonging to vision.
 nervus, the optic nerve, or second pair.
Opulus, the gelder rose; witch hazel.
Opuntia, the Indian fig, or cochineal plant.

Opuntioides, a marine vermifuge plant.
Opusculum, a treatise, or small work.
Ora sava leonis, antirrhinum.
Orangia, the common Spanish orange.
Orata, the gilt head fish.
Orbicular os, a bone of the inner ear.
Orbiculares palpebrarum musculi, the muscles which draw the eyelids together.
Orbicularis, the sphincter ani; crepitus lupi; a species of fungus.
Orbicularis clausor, the muscle which shuts the eyelids.
Orbicularis labiorum, the muscle which draws the lips together.
Orbicularis oris, a muscle of the lips.
Orbicularis pudendi, sphincter vaginae.
Orbita, the orbit of the eye.
Orbitales arteriae, the arteries which supply the orbits.
Orbitare externum foramen, an aperture in the cheek bone transmitting nerves and blood-vessels.
Orbitare internum foramen, an aperture transmitting a branch of the fifth pair of nerves.
Orbitarii nervi, the third pair of nerves.
Orbitarius processus, the processes of several bones forming the orbit.
Orchas, the olive.
Orchea, the scrotum.
Orchidia, plants with roots like testicles.
Orchis, the testicle; the plant dog's stones.
Orchis bifolia, the herb bifoil, yielding a substance like sago called salep.
Orchites, the olive.
Orchitis, inflammation of the testicle.
Orchos, the extremities of the eyelids.
Orchotomia, castration.
Ordo, order; the first subdivision of a class.

Orectica, medicines which sharpen the appetite.
Oreillons, the mumps; a swelling of the parotid glands.
Orellana, the arnotto tree of the West Indies; a dye stuff.
Oreoselinum, herb frankincense, or laserpitium; the galbanum plant.
Orestium, a kind of elecampane.
Oreum, a species of bloodwort.
Orexis, appetite.
Organa ouropoëtica, the kidneys, and the various vessels and ducts which secrete and convey the urine.
Organum, an organ, member, or limb.
Orgasmus, orgasm; salaciousness.
Orge, anger.
Orgya, a fathom; six Parisian feet. See *Mensura*.
Orichalcum, copper.
Oricia, a species of fir.
Oricola, auricula ursi.
Orientele gummi, gum Senegal.
Orientalia folia, senna leaves.
Orientalis, eastern.
Orificium, an orifice, or aperture.
Origanum, wild marjoram.
Creticum, dictamnus.
Origo, the first cause of a disease.
Orleana, orellana; roucou, or arnotto tree.
Ornithogalum, the herb called the star of Bethlehem; squills.
Ornithoglossum, bird's tongue; the seeds of the ash tree.
Ornithologia, ornithology; the natural history of birds.
Ornithopodium, bird's foot.
Ornus, the ash tree.
Orobanche, the great toothwort, or hypocystis.
Orobium, the meal, or flour of the orobus.
Oroboides, a sediment in urine like orobium.
Orobrychis peregrina, the bitter vetch.
Orobis, } wood peas;
tuberosus, } heath peas.
Oros, the instep.
Oroselinum, mountain parsley.

Orpimentum, arsenicum flavum, or orpiment.
Orrhagoga, medicines which evacuate serum.
Orrhopissa, a fluid bitumen.
Orrhopygium, the bottom of the spine joining the coccyx.
Orrhos, serum; raphe; the extremity of the sacrum.
Orthocolon, a species of stiff joint.
Orthopnæa, difficult respiration with sighs and a sense of suffocation.
Orthopnæa ab aneurysmate, difficult respiration from aneurysm.
Orthopnæa ab antipathia, difficult respiration from peculiar affection.
Orthopnæa a bronchocèle, difficult respiration from swelled bronchial glands.
Orthopnæa cardiaca, difficult respiration from diseased heart.
Orthopnæa a deglutitione, difficult respiration from obstructed swallowing.
Orthopnæa ab emphyemate, difficult respiration from fluid between the pleura.
Orthopnæa febricosa, difficult respiration from fever.
Orthopnæa a fungis, difficult respiration from fungous excrescences.
Orthopnæa a gastrocele, difficult respiration from diseased stomach.
Orthopnæa a hydrocephalo, difficult respiration from watery head.
Orthopnæa ab hydro-pneumonia, }
a hydrothorace, } difficult respiration from water in the chest.
Orthopnæa hysterica, difficult respiration from hysterics.
Orthopnæa a lipomate, difficult respiration from spasm.
Orthopnæa peripneumonica, difficult respiration from inflammation in the lungs.
Orthopnæa a pinguedine, } difficult
pinguedinosa, } respiration from fatness.
Orthopnæa pseudo-peripneumonica, difficult respiration from inflammation in the lungs.

Orthopnæa polyposa, difficult respiration from polypus in the lungs.
Orthopnæa scorbutica, difficult respiration from scurvy.
Orthopnæa spasmodica, difficult respiration from spasm.
Orthopnæa traumatica, difficult respiration from wounds.
Orthopnæa a vaporibus, difficult respiration from noxious vapours.
Orthopnæa variolosa, difficult respiration from small-pox.
Orthopnæa a vermibus, difficult respiration from worms.
Orthopnæa a vomica, difficult respiration from matter in the lungs.
Orvala, garden clary, or horminum.
Orvietanum, an antidote prepared at Orvieto in Italy.
Oryx, a wild goat.
Oryza, rice.
 Germanica, a species of barley.
Os, oris, a mouth.
Os, ossis, a bone.
 cartilaginosum, patella.
 cymbæ, os naviculare.
 disciforme, patella.
 externum, the female pudendum.
Os frontis, the bone of the forehead.
 humeri, the bone of the arm.
 hyoides, the bone at the root of the tongue.
Os ileum, a bone of the pelvis.
 innominatum, os ilii, or hip bone.
 internum, the mouth of the womb.
Os inverecundum, os frontis.
 jugale, zygoma, or cheek bone.
 lenticulare, a bone like a lentil, or lens.
Os leonis, snap dragon, or calf's snout.
Os naviculare, a bone of the foot.
 opis, os frontis.
 tinæ, } the mouth of the womb.
 uteri, }
 verecundum, os frontis.
Oscedo, yawning, or gaping.
Oscæalis hernia, } a rupture into
Oscæoceles, } the scrotum.

Oscheon, } the scrotum; the mouth
Oscæum, } of the womb.
Oscæophyma, a hydrocele, or watery rupture.
Oscillatio, oscillation; swinging of a pendulum; vibration.
Oscitans, a fever attended with yawning.
Oscitatio, yawning, or gaping.
Osculatorius musculus, the sphincter muscle of the lips.
Osculi, the openings of vessels.
Osculum, a little mouth, or orifice.
 internum, } os uteri
 uteri, } internum.
Osis, an unnatural protrusion.
Osmæ, the sense of smelling.
Osmunda fialustris, } the flowering
 regalis, } fern.
 sylvestris, }
Osphresis, the sense of smelling.
Osphys, the loins.
Ossa, plural of *Os*, bones.
 arcualia, the fore part of the skull.
Ossa batus, a kind of yaws.
 e corde cervi, the bone of a stag's heart.
Ossa innominata, the sides of the pelvis.
Ossa mollia, soft bones, as the ethmoid, vertebræ, &c.
Ossa parietalia, the side bones of the skull.
Ossa petrosa, hard bones, as of the temples, legs, &c.
Ossa solida, solid bones, or omoplatæ, ischium, &c.
Ossa spongiosa inferiora, } the
 superiora, } spongy
 turbinata, } bones
 of the nose.
Osservazioni, (Ital.) the mumps; a swelling of the parotid glands.
Ossicula auditus, the 4 small bones of the internal ear, viz. the malleus, incus, stapes, and orbiculare.
Ossiculum, the hard covering of seeds.
Ossificatio, ossification, or formation of bone.
Ossifraga, osteocolla; glue bone, or

- bone binder; a fossil; calcareous matter.
- Ossivorous*, a tumour which destroys a bone.
- Ostaga*, pain in the bones.
- Ostagra*, a forceps to extract bones.
- Osteites*, } glue bone; a peculiar
- Osteocolla*, } carbonate of lime; the matter that unites broken bones; a fossil; calcareous matter.
- Osteocopus*, violent fixed pain in any part of a bone.
- Osteogeneia*, doctrine of formation of bones.
- Osteogenica*, medicines promoting callus.
- Osteographia*, description of the bones.
- Osteolithos*, osteocolla, or glue bone; a fossil.
- Osteologia*, the doctrine and description of the bones.
- Osteosarcosis*, a morbid softness of the bones.
- Ostiarus*, } the pylorus, or lower
- Ostiorus*, } orifice of the stomach.
- Ostiola*, the valves of the heart.
- Ostiologia*, a description of the bones.
- Ostracites*, hobgoblin's claw; a fossil resembling an oyster shell.
- Ostracodermus*, any animal covered with a shell.
- Ostrea*, } the oyster.
- Ostreum*, }
- Ostrites*, osteocolla.
- Ostritium*, } masterwort; laserpi-
- Ostruthium*, } tium.
- Ostrya*, a tree called horn beam.
- Osyris*, poet's rosemary; toad's flax; summer cypress.
- Otalgia*, pain in the ear from inflammation.
- Oteile*, a wound.
- Otenchytes*, a syringe for the ears.
- Othone*, lint.
- Othonna*, the African marigold;celandine.
- Otica*, ear medicines.
- Otitis*, inflammation of the inner ear.
- Otoplatos*, a fœtid discharge from behind the ears.
- Otopuosis*, } a discharge of matter,
- Otophyosis*, } or blood from the ears;
- Otorrhœa*, } an abscess of the ear.
- Ourles*, the mumps; a swelling of the parotid glands.
- Ova zephyria*, unimpregnated eggs.
- Ovale foramen*, an aperture in the septum of the fetal heart.
- Ovalis*, oval; egg-shaped.
- Ovarium*, the female ovary, thought to contain the rudiments of the fœtus.
- Ovatus*, the watery humour of the eye; oval; egg-shaped.
- Ovi albor*, }
- albus liquor*, } the white of the
- candidum*, } egg.
- Oviductus*, the fallopian tube.
- Oviformis*, the aqueous humour of the eye.
- Oviparus*, oviparous; animals which exclude their young in the egg to be afterwards hatched.
- Ovorum testæ*, egg shells.
- Ovum*, an egg.
- philosophicum*, } a chymical
- chymicum*, } circulating vessel.
- Ovum sublimatorium*, a chymical sublimating vessel.
- Oxalas*, oxalat; the name in the new chymistry of every compound of the oxalic acid, or acid of sorrel.
- Oxalicum acidum*, acid of sorrel, or sugar.
- Oxalis*, }
- acetosella*, } wood sorrel.
- Oxalme*, a mixture of vinegar and salt.
- Oxelæum*, a mixture of vinegar and oil.
- Oxidum*, an oxyd, or calx of a metal.
- Oxya*, the beech tree.
- Oxyacantha*, }
- Galeni*, } the barber-ry; white thorn.
- Oxyas*, the beech tree.
- Oxycedrus*, the berry-bearing cedar; Spanish juniper.
- Oxycoccus*, moor, or cranberries.

Oxycratum, oxycrate; a mixture of vinegar and honey.

Oxycroceum emplastrum, a plaster containing saffron and vinegar.

Oxyda ferri, oxyds of iron.

metallica, metallic oxyds.
sublimata, subli-

mated metallic oxyds.

Oxyda plumbi, oxyds of lead.

Oxyderica, } collyria.
Oxydorcia, }

Oxydum, oxyd, or oxid; the name given by modern chymists to the combinations of mineral, vegetable, or animal substances with vital air, or when calcined; it expresses the first degree of oxygenation of bodies, or that which causes them to approach the nature of salts; it is also applied to those substances formerly named precipitates.

Oxydum antimonii cum sulphure vitrificatum, glass of antimony.

Oxydum arsenicale potassæ, arsenical oxyd of potash.

Oxydum arsenici album, white oxyd of arsenic.

Oxydum arsenici album sublimatum, white oxyd of arsenic sublimed.

Oxydum arsenici sulphuratum luteum, yellow sulphurated oxyd of arsenic.

Oxydum arsenici sulphuratum rubrum, red sulphurated oxyd of arsenic.

Oxydum auri ammoniacale, ammoniacal oxyd of gold.

Oxydum auri per stannum, oxyd of gold by tin.

Oxydum bismuthi album acido nitrico confectum, white oxyd of bismuth by the nitric acid.

Oxydum bismuthi sublimatum, sublimated oxyd of bismuth.

Oxydum cobalti cinereum cum silice, grey oxyd of cobalt with silice.

Oxydum cobalti vitreum, vitreous oxyd of cobalt.

Oxydum cupri viride, green oxyd of copper.

Oxydum cupri viride acetatum, ærugo æris.

Oxydum ferri, oxyd of iron.

Oxydum ferri fuscum, brown oxyd of iron.

Oxydum ferri luteum, yellow oxyd of iron.

Oxydum ferri nigrum, black oxyd of iron.

Oxydum ferri rubrum, red oxyd of iron; colcothar of vitriol; crocus martis; calx ferri rubra.

Oxydum hydrargyri luteum acido nitrico confectum, yellow oxyd of mercury by nitric acid.

Oxydum hydrargyri luteum acido sulphurico confectum, yellow oxyd of mercury by sulphuric acid; turbeth mineral.

Oxydum hydrargyri nigrum, blackish oxyd of mercury; æthiops per se; mercurius cinereus; turpethum nigrum; mercurius præcipitatus niger.

Oxydum hydrargyri rubrum acido nitrico confectum, red oxyd of mercury by the nitric acid; red precipitate.

Oxydum hydrargyri rubrum per ignem, red oxyd of mercury by fire; hydrargyrus calcinatus per se.

Oxydum hydrargyri sulphuratum nigrum, black sulphurated oxyd of mercury; æthiops mineral.

Oxydum hydrargyri sulphuratum rubrum, red sulphurated oxyd of mercury.

Oxydum magnesii album, white oxyd of manganese.

Oxydum magnesii nigrum, black oxyd of manganese.

Oxydum plumbi, oxyd of lead.

album per acidum

acetosum, white oxyd of lead by the acetous acid; cerussa.

Oxydum plumbi luteum, yellow oxyd of lead.

Oxydum plumbi rubrum, red lead.

semi-vitreum, se-

mi-vitreous oxyd of lead, or litharge.

Oxydum stanni cinereum, grey oxyd of tin.

Oxydum stanni sublimatum, sublimated oxyd of tin.

OXY

OZY

Oxydum stibii, oxyd of antimony by the muriatic acid and nitric acid
Oxydum stibii acido muriatico confectum, oxyd of antimony by the muriatic acid.
Oxydum stibii album, calx of antimony, or diaphoretic antimony.
Oxydum stibii album nitro confectum, white oxyd of antimony by nitre.
Oxydum stibii album sublimatum, white sublimated oxyd of antimony.
Oxydum stibii sulphuratum, sulphurated oxyd of antimony; hepar vel crocus antimonii; crocus metallorum.
Oxydum stibii sulphuratum aurantiacum, sulphurated orange-coloured oxyd of antimony.
Oxydum stibii sulphuratum rubrum, red sulphurated oxyd of antimony.
Oxydum stibii sulphuratum semivitreum, sulphurated semi-vitreous oxyd of antimony; glass of antimony.
Oxydum stibii sulphuratum vitreum, vitreous sulphurated oxyd of antimony.
Oxydum sulphuratum vitreum fuscum, brown vitreous sulphurated oxyd of antimony.
Oxydum zinci album, white oxyd of zinc.
Oxydum zinci sublimatum, zincum calcinatum.
Oxydum zinci vitriolatum, vitriolated oxyd of zinc.
Oxygala, sour milk.
Oxygarum, a compound of brine and vinegar.
Oxygenium, oxygen; basis of vital air, acidifying principle, &c.

Oxyglycum, a kind of oxymel.
Oxylapathum, lapathum acutum, or sharp-pointed dock; common sorrel.
Oxymel, a compound of vinegar and honey.
Oxymel ex allio, oxymel of garlic.
colchici, honey and meadow saffron.
Oxymel pectorale, oxymel of elecampane, ammoniacum, &c.
Oxymel scillæ, } oxymel of
scilliticum, } squills.
simplex, simple oxymel; vinegar and honey.
Oxymyrrhine, } butcher's broom;
Oxymyrsine, } wild holly.
Oxynitrum, a plaster of vinegar and nitre.
Oxynosema, an acute disease.
Oxyopia, acute vision.
Oxyphlegmasia, any severe inflammation.
Oxyphnacia, } the tamarind.
Oxyphnicon, }
Oxyphyllon, bastard saffron.
Oxyphonia, a shrillness of the voice; howling.
Oxyregnia, an acid eructation.
Oxyrinchus, the sturgeon.
Oxyrrhodion, vinegar and oil of roses.
Oxys, wood sorrel.
Oxysaccharum, vinegar and sugar.
Oxysal diaphoreticum, fixed alkali supersaturated with acid.
Oxyschanos, a species of rush.
Oxytes, acidity.
Oxytoca, medicines promoting delivery.
Oxytriphylum, wood sorrel.
Ozana, a fœtid ulcer in the nose.
Oze, a fœtid breath.
Ozimum, sweet basil.

P.

- P.* in prescriptions, a contraction of *Pugillus*, or the 8th part of a handful; a part.
- P. æ.* in prescriptions, a contraction of *Partes æquales*.
- P. p.* *pulvis patrum*; cinchona, or jesuit's powder.
- Pabulum*, food; aliment; animal heat; any matter that continues the cause of a disease.
- Pabulum vitæ*, animal heat; animal spirits.
- Pacal*, a Peruvian tree used in lepra.
- Pachyntica*, medicines which incrassate, or thicken the fluids.
- Pachys*, thick; the name of a disease.
- Paco-caatinga*, a Brazilian plant.
- Pacotira*, the plantain tree.
- Paco-seroca*, Brazilian cane.
- Pacourii*, a large tree of Brasil.
- Padri*, a tree of Malabar, said to cure mania.
- Padus*, the cluster wild cherry; the bird's cherry.
- Padus cerasus*, lauro cerasus.
- Pædanchone*, a quinsy common to children; the croup.
- Pædarthrocæ*, the spina ventosa; a caries of joints; a sort of anasarca.
- Pædicus*, belonging to children.
- Pædophlebotomia*, bleeding of children.
- Pædotribia*, the exercising of children.
- Pædotrophia*, the nursing of children.
- Pænoe*, a large tree of Malabar, said to relieve nausea.
- Pæonia*, the plant piony, or pæony.
mas, male pæony.
femina, } female pæony.
officinalis, }
- Pæphale*, fine meal obtained by sifting.
- Paganica*, a kind of exercise with a ball.
- Pagarus*, the sea crab.
- Pagina*, (in botany) the side of a leaf.
- Pagrus*, fagrus; a fish.
- Pagurus*, a cray fish.
- Pahazar*, the bezoar found in the stomachs of animals.
- Pahuatlanica*, the American China root.
- Paianeli*, a pod-bearing tree of Malabar.
- Paidutrophia*, the atrophy, or wasting of children.
- Paidion*, the full grown fœtus.
- Paidopoietica*, those who have children.
- Pain de Madagascar*, the cassada bread.
- Paiomirioba*, a species of senna.
- Pai-paraoca*, a shrub of Malabar.
- Pala*, the nutmeg.
- Palætyrus*, old cheese.
- Paleus*, an inveterate disease.
- Palati ossa*, the bones of the palate of the mouth.
- Palatine glandule*, glands of the palate near the tonsils.
- Palatinus*, a branch of the fifth pair of nerves supplying the palate.
- Palatinus ductus*, the Eustachian tube.
- Palatinus processus*, a process of the upper maxillary bones.
- Palato-pharyngæus*, a muscle of the throat.
- Palato-salpingæus*, a muscle of the palate.
- Palatum*, the palate, or roof of the mouth.
- Palatum molle*, the posterior part of the palate, or velum pendulum.
- Palea*, chaff; (in botany) a thin membrane springing from a com-

- mon receptacle which separates the florets from each other.
- Palea de mecha*, sweet, or camel's hay.
- Palaceus*, chaffy; covered with dust.
- Palimpfissa*, dry pitch.
- Palincotus*, applied to diseases which return with increased violence.
- Palindromia*, the return of a paroxysm; regurgitation of humours to the more noble parts.
- Paliurus*, the wild jujube; a species of white thorn.
- Palliatio*, the mitigation of distressing symptoms; quieting pain.
- Palliava*, palliatives.
- Pallium purpureum*, a preparation of gold, mercury, and sulphur.
- Pallor*, paleness.
- Palma*, the palm of the hand; the palm tree.
- Palma ady*, a West Indian tree.
- Americana ayri,*
spinosa,
Brasiliensis sexsea airi, }
 the ebony tree of Ethiopia.
- Palma Christi*, ricinus.
- coccifera*, the cocoa nut tree.
- figura ovali*, the Maldivia nut.
- Palma dactylifera*, the date tree.
- facie cucio-phora*, the tree bearing the cuci fruit.
- Palma haira*, macow, or ebony tree.
- humilis*, the small palm.
- Japonica*, the Indian bread, or sago tree.
- Palma major*, the date tree.
- minor*, the dwarf palm.
- nobilis*, palmeto royal, or the cabbage tree.
- Palma oleosum*, palm oil.
- pinus*, a tree; the palm and pine trees.
- Palma pinnifera*, draco arbor.
- sancta*, the guaiacum tree.
- Palma oleum*, oil of the palm tree of Jamaica, or mackaw.
- Palmaria*, a plant with leaves like a hand.
- Palmaris brevis*, } caro musculo-
- cutaneus*, } sa quadrata; a muscle of the little finger.
- Palmaris longus*, a muscle of the fingers.
- Palmata*, the herb bifoil; a name of several species of orchis.
- Palmeira brava*, a species of palm tree.
- Palmiste*, the cabbage tree.
- Palmos*, palpitation of the heart.
- Palmula*, a date.
- Palmus*, a palm, or three Parisian inches. See *Mensura*.
- Palode calenturas*, cascarilla.
- Palpebræ*, the eyelids.
- Palperia*, apoplexy.
- Palpitatio*, palpitation of the heart.
- ab aneurysmate cordis*, palpitation of the heart from aneurysm.
- Palpitatio ex aortæ aneurysmate*, palpitation of the heart from aneurysm of the aorta.
- Palpitatio ex aortæ angustia*, palpitation of the heart from contracted aorta.
- Palpitatio apostematosa*, palpitation of the heart from abscess.
- Palpitatio arthritica*, palpitation of the heart from gout.
- Palpitatio cardiaca*, palpitation of the heart.
- Palpitatio calculosa*, palpitation of the heart from stony concretions.
- Palpitatio chlorotica*, palpitation of the heart in chlorosis.
- Palpitatio a corde ossificato*, palpitation of the heart from ossification.
- Palpitatio febricosa*, palpitation of the heart from fever.
- Palpitatio hysterica*, palpitation of the heart from hysterics.
- Palpitatio melancholica*, palpitation of the heart from melancholy.
- Palpitatio a pancreate*, palpitation of the heart from diseased pancreas.
- Palpitatio polyposa*, } palpitation of
- a polypos*, } the heart from polypi.
- Palpitatio tremula*, palpitation of the heart from nervous irritability.
- Paludapium*, the herb smallage.
- Palus sanctus*, guaiacum.
- Palustris*, belonging to a marsh.

Pamphilium, a plaster mentioned by Galen.
Pamfiniforme corpus, the spermatic chords, or vessels and nerves of the testicles.
Pamfiniformis, the thoracic duct.
Panacea, any general remedy.
ducis Holsatiæ, vitriolated tartar.
Panacea duplicata, arcanum duplicatum; a mysterious general remedy.
Panacea mercurii, calomelas.
vegetabilis, saffron.
Panaces Heracleum, Hercules's all-heal, or woundwort.
Panaces moschatum, sweet-scented all-heal of America.
Panalethics, a cephalic plaster.
Panaris, } a whitlow, or abscess
Panaritida, } of the fingers, with fever.
Panata, } bread boiled in water,
Panatella, } or panada.
Panava, a species of spurge.
Panax, the parsnep; panacea.
asclepium, candy all-heal.
chironcum, the dwarf cistus, or rock rose.
Panax coloni, clown's woundwort, or all-heal.
Panax costinum, } Hercules's all-
Heracleum, } heal, or wound-
fastinacea, } wort.
quinquefolium, ginseng.
Pancanseculus, earth, or hawk nut.
Panchreston, } a collyrium com-
Panchrestus, } mended by Galen; panacea.
Panchymagogum, purging extract; calomel, or any purgatives which evacuate fluids.
Pancoenus, epidemic; generally spreading.
Panocratium, a species of squill.
Pancreas, the pancreas; a large gland secreting a kind of saliva, and pouring it into the duodenum
Pancreas minus, a small gland attached to the pancreas.
Pancreatice, inflammation of the pancreas.
Pancreatice arteriæ, the arteries

supplying the pancreas, branches of the splenic artery.
Pancreatice vena, veins of the pancreas.
Pancreatis abscessus, an abscess in the pancreas.
Pancrene, the pancreas.
Pandalitium, a whitlow, or abscess in the fingers.
Pandemius, epidemic; pancæus.
Pandiculatio, stretching; yawning.
Panduriformis, a leaf like a guitar.
Pancm-palka, a species of nutmeg.
Pangonius, a stone with many angles.
Panacula, a panicle; the stalk having many flowers.
Panacula minor, } the plant common
Panicum, } panic.
Italicum, } plants af-
Miliaceum, } fording the
millet seed.
Panis, bread.
agaraus, household bread.
artofiticus, toasted bread.
ater,
canicaccus, } coarse brown
cibarius, } bread.
cinericius, bread baked in the ashes.
Panis cuculi, wood sorrel.
furfuraceus, } coarse brown
gregarius, } bread.
impurus, }
porcinus, arthanita, or sow bread.
Panniculus, a piece of cloth.
adiposus, the cellular membrane.
Panniculus carnosus, } muscular
nervosus, } expansion
corrugating the skin, peculiar to brutes.
Panmonica, broad-leaved Hungarian hawk weed.
Pannonium, a preparation of oil.
Pannus, woollen cloth; a speck on the eye; spot on the skin.
Panochia, venereal buboes.
Panaphobia, timid melancholy.
Panopholia, melancholy.
Pantagoga, medicines which expel all kinds of humours.

P A P

Pantheæ, hanging beds.
Panther, the leopard.
Pantherium, the lynx.
Pantices, the intestines.
Pantolmius, a medicine described by Æginetus.
Pantophobia, hydrophobia.
Panula, crude bile; panicula.
Panus, a soft tumour.
Pago agula, the aromatic aloe.
Papaga, } seeds of bastard saf-
Papagalli, } fron.
Papas, the potatoe.
Papaver, the poppy.
 album, } white gar-
 somniferum, } den poppy.
 corniculatum, sea poppy;
 yellow horned poppy.
Papaver corniculatum luteum, the
 greater celandine.
Papaver erraticum, } red, or corn
 rhæas, } poppy.
 heracleum, the blue bottle,
 or corn thistle.
Papaver nigrum, black garden pop-
 py.
Papaver rubrum, corn rose; wild
 field poppy.
Papaver spinosum, purging this-
 tle.
Papaver spumeum, common lichen,
 or liverwort.
Papaya femina, the female papa
 tree.
Papaya mas, the male papa tree.
 Peruvianis, the female pa-
 pa tree.
Papilionaceus, a flower resembling
 a butterfly.
Papilla, the nipple.
Papillæ, the fine terminations of
 nerves in the organs of sense.
Papillæ baccantes, swelled nipples.
 medullares, prominences on
 the medulla oblongata.
Papillæ pyramidales, the termina-
 tions of the nerves on the skin
 forming the touch.
Papillæ renum, small protuberances
 like nipples seated in the pelvis
 of the kidneys.
Papillare os, the sphenoid bone of
 the skull.

P A R

Papillares carunculæ, the papillæ of
 the kidneys.
Papillares processus, the extremi-
 ties of the nerves of smell.
Papillaris herba, nipplewort.
Papillosus, a leaf covered with small
 points, or protuberances.
Papsta, a dug; pap for children.
Papstos, } the downy hair of the
Papstus, } chin and of seeds.
Papstus, the potatoe.
Papula, a hard inflamed pimple.
Papulæ ardentes, fiery pimples in
 the face.
Papulosus, covered with pimples.
Papyrus, the paper tree.
Par, equal.
 cucullare, a muscle of the la-
 rynx.
Par linguale, the ninth pair of
 nerves.
Par mentale, muscles of the lower
 lip.
Par vagum, the eighth pair of
 nerves.
Para, slight or mild disease.
Paracentesis, the operation of tap-
 ping, either in the abdomen or
 thorax.
Paracmastici, } continued fevers de-
Paracme, } clining; the decline
 of a disease; the time of life in
 which a person is said to grow
 old.
Paracoe, impaired hearing.
Paracollectica, agglutinants.
Paracope, a slight delirium.
Paracrusis, a slight derangement of
 mind.
Paracrusis, impaired, or depraved
 hearing; singing in the ears.
Paracrusis barycæa, dull hearing.
 duplicata, sounds reverbe-
 rated on the ear.
Paracrusis imaginaria, imagined
 sounds.
Paracrusis imperfecta, impaired, or
 depraved hearing.
Paracrusis oxycæa, hearing morbid-
 ly acute.
Paracrusis Willisiana, common hear-
 ing assisted by the accompani-
 ment of some loud noise.

P A R

Paracynanche, } a kind of quinsy,
Parakynanche, } produced by tumefaction of the external muscles.
Paracypsis, a stooping forward.
Paradisaica arbor, the American tree of life.
Paradisi grana, grains of Paradise of Guinea.
Paragoge, the replacing a bone in its socket; the fitness of bones to each other.
Paraglossa, a swelling of the tongue.
Paragua, American casiny tea.
Paralamphsis, a speck on the transparent cornea of the eye.
Paralaxis, transmutation.
Paralerus, slightly delirious.
Parallagma, transmutation.
Parallela, a venereal scurf in the hands.
Parallelopipedia, a genus of spars.
Paralogia, a delirium with absurd talk.
Paralophia, the lower lateral part of the neck.
Paralysis, palsy; a loss of motion and sensation in particular parts; cowslip; daisy.
Paralysis arthritica, palsy from gout.
Paralysis biliosa, palsy from bilious diseases.
Paralysis febrilis, palsy from fever.
Paralysis hemiplegica, palsy confined to one side.
Paralysis herba, cowslip; primrose.
intermittens, palsy returning at intervals.
Paralysis metallariorum, palsy common to workers in metals.
Paralysis nervea, palsy of particular parts.
Paralysis paraplegica, general palsy.
partialis, palsy of particular parts.
Paralysis plethorica, palsy from fullness of blood.
Paralysis Polonica, palsy common to Poland.
Paralysis rachialgica, palsy attending rickets.

P A R

Paralysis rheumatica, palsy following rheumatism.
Paralysis sanguinea, palsy from excess of blood.
Paralysis scorbutica, palsy from scurvy.
Paralysis scrophulosa, palsy from scrophula.
Paralysis serosa, palsy from effused serum.
Paralysis a spina bifida, palsy from diseased spine.
Paralysis syphilitica, palsy from venereal disease.
Paralysis traumatica, palsy from wounds.
Paralysis venenata, palsy from poisons.
Paralysis a vomica, palsy from abscess in the lungs.
Parameria, the inward parts of the thighs.
Paramesus, the ring finger.
Parapecthyum, from the elbow to the wrist.
Paranoia, diseases attended with deranged mind.
Paraphimosis, } an inflammatory
Paraphymosis, } stricture of the prepuce behind the denuded glans penis.
Paraphonia, altered, or depraved voice; cacaphonia.
Paraphonia catarrhalis, hoarseness from cold.
Paraphonia clangens, a shrill sonorous voice.
Paraphonia comatosa, a harsh snorting voice.
Paraphonia gutturalis, voice altered, as in cleft palate.
Paraphonia nasalis, voice conveyed through the nose.
Paraphopia palatina, voice altered by preternatural division of the palate.
Paraphonia a polypho, voice altered by polypus in the nose.
Paraphonia puberum, the natural change of voice at puberty.
Paraphonia ranea, a coarse and rough voice.

P A R

Paraphonia resonans, a hissing hoarse voice.
Paraphonia sibilans, a hissing voice.
stertens, a harsh snorting voice.
Paraphonia ulcerosa, a hissing harsh voice from ulceration.
Parophora, slight alienation of mind; delirium.
Paraphrenesis, } delirium depend-
Paraphrenitis, } ing on an inflammation of the diaphragm.
Paraphrosyne, mania; delirium; insanity without fever.
Paraplegia, } palsy affecting all
Paraplexia, } parts below the neck, or any transverse section of the body.
Parapoplexia, a slight apoplectic stroke.
Pararthrema, a luxation; a hernial tumour.
Pararrythmus, an irregular pulse.
Parascepastra, a cap.
Paraschide, a fissure in a broken bone.
Parasiticales plantæ, plants growing out of others, as misletoe, &c.
Parasiticus, parasitic; animals, &c. which receive their nourishment in the bodies of others.
Parasphagis, part of the neck about the clavicles.
Parastata, any neighbouring parts.
Parastatæ, the fallopian tubes; the epididymis of the testicle.
Parastremma, a distorted face.
Parasynanche, a species of quinsy.
Parathenar major, } muscles of the
minor, } little toe.
Parau, occidental bezoar.
Pardalianches, the herb swallowwort.
Pardation, the agate; a precious stone.
Pardalis, the female panther.
Pardalium, an ointment.
Pardalus, the plover.
Pardus, the panther.
Paregorica, anodyne medicines.
Paregoricum elixir, a solution of opium, camphor, benzoin, and oil

P A R

of aniseed in spirit of wine; tinctura opii camphorata.
Parcira brava, the wild vine of America.
Paremphtosis, the dropping of any part from its proper situation.
Parencephalis, the cerebellum, or little and posterior brain.
Parenchyma, the solid and interior part of the viscera; the connecting medium of the substance of the lungs; the pith or pulp of fruits or plants.
Parenchymata, the viscera.
Parenchymatici, inflammations of the viscera.
Parentalis, hereditary.
Parerma, a prop, or support.
Paresis, any partial palsy.
Paretuvier, the mangrove tree.
Parget, a name of several kinds of gypsum.
Parietalis, applied to the bones of the sinciput.
Parietaria, pellitory of the wall.
ossa, the ossa bregmatis of the skull.
Parietes, the sides or boundaries of membranes, &c. enclosing parts of the body.
Parin chakka, bastard china root.
Paris, } herb paris, or
quadratifolia, } true love.
Paristhmia, disease of the tonsils.
Paristhmiotomus, instrument to scarify the tonsils.
Parkinsonia, the name of a plant.
Parnassia, grass of Parnassus; white liverwort.
Parocheteusis, a draining from part of the body.
Parodontis, a gum boil.
Paronychia, a whitlow, felon, or abscess of the fingers; whitlow grass.
Paropia, the external angles of the eyes.
Paroptesis, any sweating process.
Parorasis, weakened sight.
Parorchidium, a detention of the testicles in the abdomen.

Parotidæa, a swelling of the parotid glands; the mumps.
Parotis, the parotid gland, situated near the articulation of the lower jaw; secreting saliva.
Paroxysmus, a paroxysm, or fit of disease.
Pars, a part, or place in the body.
 animalis, animal part, or body.
 arctata, a compressed part.
Partheniastrum, the plant bastard feverfew.
Parthenis, } a name of artemesia
Parthenium, } and of matricaria;
 mugwort; feverfew; tansy.
Particula, a particle; an atom; the smallest part.
Particularis, particular, or local.
Partitio, the division, or separation of a sound from a morbid part.
Parturitio, parturition, labour, or childbirth.
Partus, the birth of a child.
Parulis, abscess in the gums; gum boil.
Parus, the titmouse.
Parvi meatus, the cellular membrane.
Parygron, a moist application, as a poultice.
Pasiphilus, a vitriolic plaster.
Pasma, any powder sprinkled on the body.
Paspier, samphire.
Passa, a whitlow, or abscess of the fingers; a grape; a fig.
Passavanticus, a drying powder.
Passer, the sparrow.
Passerina, sparrow's toad flax.
Passiflora, the passion flower.
Passio, disease.
 bovina, ægritudo bovina.
 cælica, diarrhœa.
 hypochondriaca, hypochondriasis.
Passio hysterica, hysteria.
 iliaca, inflammation of the intestines; iliac passion.
Passulæ, raisins.
 damascenæ, the largest kind of grapes.
Passulatum, any remedy in which raisins are the chief ingredient.

Passum, raisin wine.
Pasta regia, } a lozenge, or troch.
Pastillus, }
Pastinaca, parsnep.
 olusatra, Hercules's all-heal, or woundwort.
Pastinaca opophonax, the plant which yields opophonax.
Pastinaca sativa, common, or garden parsnep.
Pastinaca sylvestris, wild parsnep.
Patella, the knee pan.
 docimastica, } a chymical
 exploratrix, } cupel.
 probatrice, }
Patetæ uvæ, grapes that dry on the vine.
Patheca, a species of water melon.
Pathema, disease; a passion.
 animale, passion, or disease of the mind.
Pathetici, diseases affecting the passions.
Patheticus, the fourth pair of nerves.
Pathognomonica, the unvarying, proper, or characteristic symptoms of a disease which distinguish it from all others.
Pathologia, pathology; doctrine of the causes and nature of diseases, comprehending nosology, ætiology, symptomatology, and therapeutics.
Pathos, an affection.
Patientia, patience; monk's rhubarb, or lapathum hortense.
Patientiæ musculus, levator scapulæ; a muscle of the shoulder blade.
Pator narium, the cavity of the nose.
Patrapium, smallage; parsley.
Patrimonium, the private parts.
Patrum cortex, the Peruvian bark.
Patura, the venereal disease.
Pan de sang, the red astringent gum of Africa.
Pauladadum, the sealed absorbent earth.
Paulina confectio, confectio opiata; a composition of spices, opium, castor, galbanum, and storax.
Paulus, an ancient physician of the seventh century, born in the is-

P E D

land of Ægina. He is said to be the first professed man-midwife.
Pausis, a remission of disease.
Pavana, species of spurge.
Pavate, a diuretic shrub of Malabar.
Pavia, the horse chestnut tree.
Pavo, the peacock.
Pavor, fear; itch.
Payes herba, a species of plantain.
Pechedion, } the perinæum.
Pechedium, }
Pechurim cortex, an aromatic bark like cinnamon, produced from a species of laurus.
Pechyagra, the gout in the elbow.
Pechys, the elbow.
Pechytyrbe, the scurvy.
Pecquiti receptaculum, receptaculum chyli.
Pecten, the os pubis, or share bone; the scallop fish.
Pecten veneris, Venus's comb; shepherd's needle.
Pectinaeus musculus, } a muscle of
Pectinalis } the thigh.
Pectinatio, combing.
Pectoralis, pectoral; of the breast; medicines adapted to diseases of the breast and lungs.
Pectoralis internus, a muscle of the sternum.
Pectoralis major, a rotator muscle of the arm.
Pectoralis minor, a muscle of the scapula.
Pectoraria herba, garden angelica.
Pectoris os, the breast bone, or sternum.
Pectus, the breast; metatarsus.
Pectusculum, the metatarsal bones of the foot.
Pedatus, resembling a bird's foot.
Pedethmus, the pulse.
Pediasmus, wild myrrh.
Pedibus bovium, oil of neat's feet, or ox heels.
Pedicelli, foot stalks of flowers; lice.
Pedicularia, stave's acre.
Pedicularis, eyebright; stave's acre; yellow rattle.
Pediculatio, affected with lice.
Pediculi inguinales, crab lice of the pudenda.

P E L

Pediculosus morbus, phthiriasis.
Pediculus, a louse; the pedicle of a flower.
Pedicus, extensor digitorum brevis; a muscle of the foot.
Pedituvium, a warm bath for the feet.
Pedion, } the sole of the foot.
Pedium, }
Pedes Hippocampi, two columns at the end of the fornix of the brain.
Pedora, the dirt of the eyes, ears, or feet.
Pedro del cobra, a stone, or bone in the head of an Indian serpent.
Pedro del porco, bezoar from the Indian porcupine.
Peduncularis, proceeding from the foot-stalk of a flower.
Pedunculatus, growing on foot-stalks.
Pedunculi, the smaller roots of the medulla oblongata.
Pedunculus, a louse; the pedicle, or foot-stalk of a flower.
Peganelæum, oil of rue.
Peganerum, a plaster of rue.
Peganon, } rue.
Peganum, }
Pege, a fountain; the inner angle of the eye.
Peina, hunger.
Pelada, loss of hair in venereal disease.
Pelagia, a sea fish.
Pelagra, a disease of a very peculiar nature, hitherto unnoticed by nosologists, chiefly observed at Milan and Padua, and particularly described, of late, by Dr. Jansen.
Pelamys, the tunny fish.
Pelarium, a collyrium.
Pelasgus, a kind of laurel.
Pelecanus, a pelican; a glass chymical vessel; a tooth instrument.
Pelecinum, a species of goat's thorn and of vetch.
Pelidnus, livid.
Pelioma, an ecchymosis, or effusion of blood under the skin of a livid colour.
Pellicula membranacea, any thin membrane.

Pellicula agnina, amnios.
Pellis, the skin of a beast.
Pelma, the sole of a foot; a sock.
Peloris, a large shell fish.
Peltalis cartilago, the scutiform cartilage of the larynx.
Peltatus, a leaf with the stalk growing near the middle instead of the side.
Pelvimeter, an instrument to measure the dimensions of the female pelvis.
Pelvis, a basin; the cavity formed by the os pubis, sacrum, innominate, &c.; a cavity in the kidney, brain, &c.
Pelvis aurium, the cochlea of the ear.
Pelvis cerebri, the infundibulum of the brain.
Pemphigodes, } the thrush, or aph-
Pemphingodes, } thous fever; fever
 with a sensation of something
 passing through the skin.
Pemphigus, } the vesicular contagi-
Pemphigo, } ous fever.
Pemphigus Brasiliensis, the vesicular fever of Brasil.
Pemphigus castrensis, the vesicular fever of camps.
Pemphigus Helveticus, the vesicular fever of Switzerland.
Pemphigus Indicus, the vesicular fever of India.
Pemphigus major, the larger vesicular fever.
Penæa mucronata, the plant which affords the sarcocolla.
Pemptæus, an ague returning every fifth day.
Penetrantia, medicines which pass through the pores.
Penicilla, a lozenge made round by rolling.
Penicilliformis, resembling a pencil.
Penicillus, a pledged for a wound; a tent.
Penidium, } barley su-
 saccharatum, } gar.
Penguin, an acid fruit; a bird.
Penis, the penis; a part of the male organs of generation.
Penis cerebri, the pineal gland.

Penis muliebris, clitoris.
Penna, a feather; a submarine plant.
Pennatifolius, with leaves like feathers.
Peno-absou, an orange-like poisonous fruit of America.
Pentadactylon, } the castor oil plant.
Pentadactylum, }
Pentagynia, plants with five pointals.
Pentandria, the 5th class of Linnæus's system of botany.
Pentaneuron, a species of plantain.
Pentangius, plants with five seed vessels, or cells.
Pentapetalus, flowers consisting of five petals, or leaves.
Pentapharmaccon, } any composi-
Pentapharmacum, } tion of five ingredients.
Pentaphylloides, barren strawberry.
Pentaphyllum, cinquefoil; wild tansy; silver weed.
Pentapleurum, a species of plantain.
Pentatomum, cinquefoil.
Pentorobus, peony.
Pepansis, } the concoction, or ma-
Pepasmus, } turation of humours.
Pepastica, medicines that digest wounds.
Pepita nux, Ignatius's bean.
Peplion, medicine evacuating bile and phlegm; wild parsley.
Peplios lutetianorum, fabago; a bitter vermifuge plant.
Peplus, peplion.
Pepo, the common pompion.
Pepsis, digestion.
Pepticos, } digestive.
Pepticus, }
Per, by; through.
deliquium, solution by attracting moisture from the air.
Per descensum, distillation by applying heat to the top of a vessel.
Peracutus, a disease aggravated beyond measure.
Peragu, a vermifuge plant of Malabar.
Perca, the perch.
Percepier, parsley break stone; parsley piert.

Percis, the perch.
Pernopterus, a kind of eagle.
Pernus, the bald buzzard.
Percolatio, straining; filtration.
Perussio, a bruise from a blow.
Perdesis, an escape of wind from the rectum.
Perdetum, the root of skirret.
Perdium, pellitory of the wall.
Perditio, an abortion.
Perdix, a partridge.
Peregrinum lignum, American nephritic wood.
Peremis, plants of more than two years' continuance; continual fever.
Pereskia, a species of gooseberry of America.
Peretion, } the perforating part
Peretrium, } of the trepan.
Perexyl Lusitanis, samphire peculiar to Brasil.
Perfecti magisterii, oil of bricks.
Perfectio, perfection; the highest and best state to which any natural production is capable of being brought.
Perfoliata, a corn plant called thoroughwax.
Perforans manus, a muscle of the finger.
Perforans pedis, a muscle of the foot.
Perforata, St. John's wort, or hypericum.
Perforatio, a perforation, or passing any one body through another; passing an instrument into any of the great cavities, as in tapping; such erosion of bones as eat them through; opening an abscess with an instrument; a seton.
Perforatus manus, a muscle of the fingers.
Perforatus pedis, a muscle of the foot.
Perforatus casserii, the coracoid muscle of the arm.
Perfricatio, } shivering, or cold-
Perfrigeratio, } ness.
Perfusio, pouring cold water on any part.
Periadysmia, pain in the stomach.
Periæresis, circumcision.

Perianthium, the calyx, or outer cup of a flower.
Periapta, people wearing an amulet, or charm.
Periamma, an amulet, or charm.
Periapton, salutis magneticum; a stone said to cure by its touch.
Periblepsis, a delirious stare of the eyes.
Peribole, clothing; transference of morbid matter to the skin.
Peribrosis, an ulceration or erosion at the corners of the eyelids.
Pericaes, burnt up by fever.
Pericardii abscessus, an abscess of the pericardium.
Pericardii arteria, the artery conveying blood to the pericardium.
Pericardii hydrops, a dropsy of the pericardium.
Pericardii inflammatio, inflammation of the pericardium.
Pericardii vena, the vein proper to the pericardium.
Pericarditis, inflammation of the pericardium, or membrane surrounding the heart.
Pericardio-diaphragmaticæ venæ, veins supplying the pericardium and diaphragm.
Pericardium, the membranous bag immediately surrounding the heart.
Pericarpium, any remedy applied to the wrist; the covering of fruits or seeds; the germen grown to maturity.
Perichondrium, the membrane covering the cartilages.
Perichrosis, a liniment.
Perichristum, any application to the eyes.
Perichysis, the atmosphere of the body.
Periclasis, a compound fracture.
Periclimenum, the honeysuckle, or wood bind.
Periclimenum parvum, ipecacuanha.
rectum, Winter's bark tree.
Pericnemia, parts about the tibia.
Pericope, circumcision.
Pericranium, the periosteum, or

membrane immediately investing the skull.

Peridesmice, strangury from stricture in the urethra.

Peridromos, the extreme circumference of the hair of the head.

Perieges, the annular cartilages of the trachea.

Periergia, any needless caution or trouble in an operation.

Periestecos, salutary or good symptoms.

Periglischrus, glutinous; viscid.

Perigraphæ, } white lines in the rec-

Perigraphæ, } ti muscles; an inaccurate description or delineation.

Perigua, the cassiny tea.

Perimeter, the compass or sium of all the sides which bound any figure.

Perin, the testicle; *perinæum*; anus.

Perinæalis ischuria, strangury from tumid *perinæum*.

Perinæoccele, a rupture in the *perinæum*.

Perinæum, the part between the anus and privities.

Perinenceuos, an irregular pulse.

Perin-kara, the wild olive tree of Malabar.

Perin-nirouri, a berry-bearing shrub of Malabar.

Perin-panel, an Indian shrub used in hysteria.

Perinyctides, pimples coming in the night.

Perodeia, } period, continuance

Periodensis, } of, or space between

Periodus, } the paroxysms.

Periodynia, a violent general pain.

Periosteum, the membrane immediately investing the bones.

Periostei abscessus, abscess of the periosteum.

Periostei inflammatio, inflammation of the periosteum.

Periphæria, the circumference.

Periphymosis, an inflammatory stricture of the prepuce behind the denuded glans penis.

Peripleurmonia, peripneumony, or inflammation of that portion of

the pleura immediately investing the lungs.

Periploca, French scammony.

Periplysis, a watery discharge from the intestines.

Peripneumonia, peripleumonia.

ardens, the highly inflammatory affection of the membrane covering the lungs.

Peripneumonia arthritica, inflammation of the lungs from a gouty habit.

Peripneumonia catarrhalis, inflammation of the lungs from cold.

Peripneumonia exanthematica, inflammation of the lungs with eruption on the skin.

Peripneumonia gastrica, combined inflammation of the lungs and stomach.

Peripneumonia hydrophobica, inflammation of the lungs with symptoms of canine madness.

Peripneumonia maligna, } the bas-
notha, } tard, or
false peripneumony.

Peripneumonia phthisicorum, inflammation of the lungs accompanying consumption.

Peripneumonia putrida, the bastard pleurisy.

Peripneumonia pura, the true inflammation of the lungs.

Peripneumonia rachialgica, inflammation of the lungs in ricketty children.

Peripneumonia typhodes, the bastard pleurisy.

Peripneumonia vera, the true inflammation of the lungs.

Peripneumonia pleuritis, a complication of peripneumony and pleurisy.

Peripsyxis, a coldness with shivering.

Periphyema, a collection of pus about any part.

Perirrhexis, a spitting of venal blood; a breaking off, or separation round about, either of carious bone, or of a fleshy eschar.

Perirrhæa, a free and natural discharge of morbid matter.

Periscephastrum, a bandage for the head.

Perisclerus, a uniformly hard tumour.
Periscyphismus, a transverse section of the scalp to cure inflammation in the eyes.
Perisphalsis, the reducing a luxation.
Peristalticus, that vermicular motion of the intestines by which their office is performed.
Peristaphilo-pharyngæi, muscles of the uvula.
Peristaphylinus, a muscle connected with the staphalinus, or uvula.
Peristaphylinus externus, } muscles of the palate.
Peristaphylinus internus, }
Peristerium, vervain.
Peristerna, all the parts on both sides of the breast bone.
Peristole, the peristaltic motion of the intestines.
Peristoma, } the inner, or villous
Peristroma, } coat of the intestines.
Perisystole, intermission between contraction and dilation of the heart.
Periterion, } the perforating part
Periterium, } of the trepan.
Peritonæorexis, a rupture of the peritonæum.
Peritonæum, the membrane which lines the belly and covers the abdominal viscera.
Peritonitis, inflammation of the peritonæum.
Perittoma, excrement.
Perittomaticos, food affording much excrement.
Periu toddali, Indian jujube fruit.
Perizoma, a girdle; a truss; the diaphragm.
Perla, sea pearl.
Perle, a speck on the eyes.
Pernio, a kibe, or chilblain.
Peronæa arteria, the peroneal artery of the leg.
Peronæa vena, a branch of the popliteal vein of the leg.
Peronæus, belonging to the fibula.
Peronæus brevis, a muscle of the toes.

Peronæus musculus, a muscle of the little toe.
Peronæus longus, a muscle of the foot.
Peronæus secundus, a muscle of the little toe.
Perone, the fibula, or smaller and outer bone of the leg.
Perosis, the loss of a limb.
Perpetuatio, the reduction, or fixation of a volatile substance.
Persea, the apricot tree; the American alligator pear tree.
Perseverantia, the continuance of a disease.
Persica, the peach tree.
Persicaria, plant culrage, or water pepper.
Persicaria maculata, } spotted cul-
mitis, } rage.
siliquosa, quick in hand.
urens, culrage; water pepper.
Persicon, } the walnut.
Persicum, }
balsamum, traumatic balsam.
Persicus ignis, a carbuncle; a hot fiery tumour.
Persistens febris, a regular ague.
Persolata, } the great burdock, or
Personata, } clot bur.
Personata, flowers of Linnæus's class didynamia.
Perspiratio, perspiration, or sweat.
Persudatio, a violent, or morbid sweating.
Perturbatio, derangement, or disturbance.
Perturbatio alvi, a purging, or diarrhœa.
Pertussis, whooping cough.
Peruviana mirabilis, jalappa, or jalap root.
Peruvianum balsamum, balsam of Peru.
Peruvianus cortex, Peruvian bark.
griseus, } cascarilla
spurius, } bark.
Perversio uteri, a prolapsus, or falling down of the womb.
Pervigilium, intense watching from disease.

Pervinca, the periwinkle plant.
Perygua, evergreen privet.
Pes, the foot; the 8th degree in the Linnæan scale for measuring plants; from the elbow to the basis of the thumb; a foot, or twelve Parisian inches.
Pes Alexandrinus, pyrethrum.
anserinus, goose foot, or sow bane.
Pes assininus, the plant ass's foot; goat's foot.
Pes capræ, a plant of Ceylon.
cuti, mountain cudweed, or cat's foot.
Pes columbinus, dove's foot crane's bill.
Pes leonis, leontopodium.
leporinus, lagopodium.
vituli, wake robin; lords and ladies; arum.
Pessarium, a pessary, worn in the vagina to keep up the womb.
Pessolata, crab lice of the pudenda, eyebrows, &c.
Pessus Ægyptius, a pessary of honey, turpentine, butter, &c.
Pestilentia, the plague.
Pestilentialis, pestilential; belonging to the plague.
Pestis, the plague.
benigna, a mild species of plague.
Pestis carbunculosa, the plague with buboes, or carbuncles.
Pestis Ægyptiaca, a plague which raged in Egypt.
Pestis interna, the plague of Mar-silles.
Pestis remittens, plague remitting in its symptoms.
Pestis scorbutica, a mixed kind of plague with symptoms of sea scurvy.
Pestis Siamæa, the plague of Siam.
sporadica, plague confined to place and season.
Pestis vulgaris, the common malignant plague.
Petala, the petals, or coloured leaves of flowers.
Petalodes, flowers having flower

leaves or petals; the flocci of urine.
Petasites, butter bur; a species of tussilago.
Petechiæ, purple spots on the skin not elevated, mostly appearing in contagious diseases.
Petechialis febris, } the spotted, or
Peticulas, } petechial fever.
Petigo, cutaneous itching pimples.
Petiolaris, growing from the foot stalk.
Petiolatus, growing on the foot stalk.
Petiulus, the foot stalk of a leaf.
Petiveria, Guinea hen weed.
Petola, crab lice of the pudenda, &c.
Petra, an order in the class of stones.
Petra oleum, rock oil; red petrol.
Petrapium, petroselinum Macedonicum; a kind of parsley.
Petrifacio, the change of wood, &c. into stone.
Petroleum, liquid pitch; petroleum; rock oil.
Petroleum album, white petroleum from Italy.
Petroleum Barbadosense, Barbadoes tar.
Petroleum flavum, Italian naphtha; rock oil; yellow petrol.
Petroleum rubrum, } rock oil; red
vulgare, } petrol.
sulphuratum, balsam of sulphur.
Petro-pharyngæi, muscles of the pharynx.
Petrosa-apophysis, the hardest part of the temple bone.
Petro salpingo-staphylini, muscles of the palate.
Petroselinum, common parsley.
Macedonium, }
ereoselinum amo- }
mum, }
Macedonian parsley.
Petrosilex, chert; a species of flint.
Petum, } tobacco.
Petun, }
Petuntse, a coarse kind of flint, which enters into the formation of porcelain and China ware.
Peuce, the pine tree.

P H A

Peucedanum, sulphurwort; hog's fennel.
Peucedanum silaus, English, or meadow sulphurwort.
Peucina, the resin of the fir.
Pexis, congelation.
Peyeri glandula, glands under the villous coats of the intestines.
Peza, the sole of the foot, or the ankle.
Peziza, a species of fungus.
 auricula, Jew's ear.
Phace, a lentil.
Phacodes, hypochondriac patients, whose complexions are of a lentil colour.
Phacoides, like a lentil; the crystalline lens.
Phacoftisana, a decoction or food made of lentils and barley.
Phacosis, a black spot in the eye.
Phacus, a freckle on the skin.
Phænomena, any remarkable appearance.
Phagedæna, a corroding ulcer; the canine appetite.
Phagedænica, phagedenic medicines, or those which eat away fungus, or proud flesh.
Phagrus, a voracious fish.
Phalacra, blunt probes.
Phalacri, those who have sore heads.
Phalacrocorax, the cormorant.
Phalacrosis, impoverished hair.
Phalacrum, a surgical instrument.
Phalæna, balæna; a whale.
Phalanges, the bones of the fingers.
Phalangitis, an herb.
Phalangium, the name of a plant and spider.
Phalangium allobrogicum, liliastrum, or spiderwort.
Phalangosis, a morbid inversion of the eyelids.
Phalangosis trychia, two or more rows of hairs in the eyelids.
Phalanx, the small bones of the fingers and toes.
Phalaris, Canary grass.
Phallus, the morel, a genus of plants of the order of fungi.
Phantasia, imagination.
Phantasma, depraved vision.

P H A

Pharicum, a violent poison.
Pharmaceia, purging by medicine.
Pharmaceutica, pharmaceutics; the doctrine of compounding and dosing medicines.
Pharmacia, pharmacy, or the art of preparing medicines.
Pharmacitis, canal coal; ampelites.
Pharmacochymia, pharmaceutic chymistry.
Pharmacopœia, pharmacopœia, or dispensatory; a book containing the science of pharmacy. The following are the most noted, viz.
Pharmacopœia Amstelodamensis.
 Argentoratensis.
 Auguet.
 Batæana.
 Brandenburgensis.
 Brandenburgica.
 Bruxellensis.
 Edinburgensis.
 Hafnicusis.
 Londinensis.
 Norimburgensis.
 Pariscensis.
 Ratisbonensis.
 Regia.
Pharmacopola, } an apothecary.
Pharmacopœius, }
Pharmacopolion, } an apothecary's
Pharmacopolium, } shop.
Pharmacoposia, a liquid medicine.
Pharmacotheca, a medicine chest.
Pharmacon, } a medicine; drug;
Pharmacum, } poison.
Pharyngæa cynanche, inflammatory quinsy.
Pharyngæum sal, a salt used in gargling for quinsies.
Pharyngethron, the fauces, or throat.
Pharyngo-staphylini, muscles of the uvula.
Pharyngotomia, a cutting into the pharynx.
Pharynx, the muscular and glandular bag leading to the œsophagus; throat, or fauces.
Phaseolus, the kidney bean.
 Ægyptiacus, } cowhage;
 Brasilianus } cowitch;
 Zurratensis, } stinking
 bean.

P H I

Phases, the appearances of any thing.

Phasganium, sword grass.

Phasianus, a pheasant.

Phatuium, the socket of a tooth.

Phausinges, spots on the legs from sitting near the fire.

Phellundrium, Alpine, or mountain spignel.

Phellandrium aquaticum, water fen-nel.

Phellodrys, the laurel oak.

Phellus, the cork tree.

Phemos, an antidysenteric medicine.

Phengites, a luminous stone.

Phenion, anemone, or wind flower.

Phiala, a glass vial.

Philadelphus, goose grass.

Philadynamos, water.

Philanthropos, a medicine relieving the pain of stone; goose grass; clivers; hayriff.

Philemot, a brown species of flores zinci.

Philiatros, } a student in medicine.
Philiatrus, }

Phillitis, scolopendrium; lingua cer-vina, or hart's tongue.

Phillyrea, eastern, or mock privet.

Philolagnus, salacious.

Philomela, the nightingale.

Philonium, a composition so called from Philo, its inventor.

Philonium Londinense, } opium and
Romanum, } spices;
confectio opiata.

Philosophia, philosophy.

adepta, the discovery of the philosopher's stone and transmutation of metals.

Philosophorum lac, } cosme-
mercurius, } tics for
the complexion.

Philosophorum Iapis, adamas.

oleum, oleum lateri-tix.

Philosophus, a philosopher, or lover of knowledge.

Philotechnus, a lover and encourager of arts.

Philtron, } imaginary medicines
Philtrum, } exciting love.

P H L

Philtrum, a filtre; the depression of the upper lip.

Philypostrophus, a preventive.

Philyria, mock privet.

Phimosica ischuria, a strangury from a phymosis.

Phimosis, a contraction of the prepuce, so as to prevent its being drawn back.

Phlasis, a contusion of a bone of the skull.

Phlasma, a contusion.

Phlebiu, a small vein.

Phlebopailia, the pulsation of an artery.

Phleborrhagia, the bursting of a vein.

Phlebotomia, phlebotomy, or bleed-ing in a vein.

Phlebotomus, a lancet, or fleam.

Phlegma, phlegm; bronchial mu-cus; cold animal fluid; water from distillation.

Phlegmagogos, phlegmagogue, or medicine to purge phlegm.

Phlegmasia, an inflammation.

dolens, œdema lacte-um.

Phlegmatia, anasarca.

Phlegmatica, amphemerina.

Phlegmaticus, phlegmatic; abound-ing in phlegm.

Phlegmatitia, anasarca.

Phlegmatorrhagia, a discharge from the nose through cold.

Phlegmone, a phlegmon, inflamma-tion, or boil.

Phlegmone articuli, an abscess in a joint.

Phlegmonodes, phlogosis.

Phleps, a vein or artery.

Phlogistici, inflammatory diseases.

Phlogisticus, inflammatory; ardent.

Phlogiston, the supposed principle of inflammability, or burning; hydrogen gas, or inflammable air.

Phlogites, a precious stone of a flame colour.

Phlogium, a flower like a violet.

Phlogosis, a phlegmon, inflamma-tion, or boil.

PHO

Phlomis, yellow sage.
Phlonitis, the sole fish; bugloss.
Phlyctæna, small, watery, hot pimples.
Phlyctis, } *phlyctæna*.
Phlysis, }
Phlyzacion, } vesication on the skin
Phlyzaciūm, } from heat.
Phoca, the sea calf.
Phocæna, the porpoise.
Phodes, spots produced by heat.
Phanicles, a purple stone.
Phanicius morbus, the elephantiasis.
Phanicopterus, a bird with purple wings.
Phanicuris, the red start.
Phanigmi, blistering applications; red stains on the skin, as if with red wine.
Phanix, herb darnel, or cockle; the palm tree.
Phone, the voice.
Phonos, a thistle.
Phormium, a kind of reed.
Phos, light; the black circle about the pupil.
Phosphas, phosphat; the name in the new chymistry for every compound of the phosphoric acid.
Phosphas cupri, phosphat of copper.
ferri, phosphat of iron.
mercurii, phosphat of mercury.
Phosphas sodæ, phosphat of soda, or mineral alkali.
Phosphis, phosphite; the name in the new chymistry for every compound of the phosphorous acid.
Phosphoretum, phosphuret; compositions of phosphorus not oxygenated.
Phosphoretum cupri, phosphuret of copper.
Phosphoretum ferri, phosphuret of iron.
Phosphorus, a highly combustible chymical substance; a collyrium of Galen.
Phosphorus Bononiensis, } Bononikercheri, } an phosphorus.

PHR

Phosphorus igneus, phosphoric fire; a species of phosphorus
Phosphorus liquida, liquid phosphorus.
Photophobia, a dread of light.
Photopsia, lucid vision.
Phoxinus, a small fish.
Phoxos, a head shaped like a sugar loaf.
Phragmites, a large reed.
Phragmos, } the rows of teeth.
Phragmus, }
Phrasium viride, flos æris.
Phrenes, the diaphragm.
Phrenesis, } phrenitis, or inflammation of the brain.
Phrenetiasis, }
Phrenicæ arteriæ, the arteries going to the diaphragm.
Phrenicæ vena, the veins coming from the diaphragm.
Phrenismus, } inflammation of the brain; phrensy.
Phrenitis, }
aphrodisiaca, phrensy from excessive venery.
Phrenitis apyreta, common mania, or insanity.
Phrenitis calentura, phrensy from fever.
Phrenitis a dolore, phrensy from pain.
Phrenitis hydrophobica, phrensy from bite of a mad dog.
Phrenitis idiopathica, phrensy from immediate affection of the brain.
Phrenitis inanitorum, delirium attending extreme hunger, or from a faulty bodily state.
Phrenitis Indica, phrensy peculiar to India.
Phrenitis miliaris, phrensy in military fever.
Phrenitis morbillosa, phrensy attending measles.
Phrenitis a plica, phrensy from that disease of the hair called plica Polonica.
Phrenitis synochi pleuritica, delirium attending pleurisy.
Phrenitis synochi sanguinea, delirium attending active hæmorrhagy.
Phrenitis a tarantismo, phrensy from the bite of the tarantula.

Phrenitis variolosa, delirium attending small-pox.
Phrenitis vera, inflammation of the brain, or true phrensy.
Phrenitis vogelii, common febrile delirium.
Phricasmus, shivering.
Phricodes, a species of semitertian fever.
Phrycte, black resin, or colophony.
Phryganum, a large shrub.
Phrygius lapis, the Phrygian stone; a kind of calamine.
Phrynus, the toad.
Phtharticos, deleterious; deadly.
Phthiroticonon, stave's acre.
Phthiiriasis, the disposition to breed lice; the lousy evil.
Phthiirium, phthiroticonum.
Phthinodes, tabid; consumptive.
Phthiiriasis, the disposition to breed lice.
Phthisicus, tabid; consumptive.
Phthisis, consumption, or wasting of flesh; corruption.
Phthisis alaia, a debilitating discharge from the head.
Phthisis asthmatica, consumption from asthma.
Phthisis calculosa, consumption from stone.
Phthisis cellularis, consumption from disease in the cellular part of the lungs.
Phthisis chlorotica, consumption from obstructed menses.
Phthisis chylosa, a consumption from deficiency of chyle.
Phthisis confirmata, consumption of the lungs.
Phthisis exanthematica, consumption with eruption on the skin.
Phthisis a febris, consumption consequent to fevers.
Phthisis hæmoptica, consumption with spitting of blood.
Phthisis humida, consumption without expectoration.
Phthisis hypochondriaca, consumption with depression of spirits.
Phthisis ictcritia, consumption with jaundice.

Phthisis incipiens, the most early stage of consumption.
Phthisis ischiadica, consumption from abscess near the os coccygis.
Phthisis a metastasi furis, consumption from translated matter.
Phthisis a plica, wasting from the disease in the hair called plica Polonica.
Phthisis pulmonalis, pulmonary consumption.
Phthisis pupillæ, amaurosis.
rheumatico arthritica, consumption from gouty rheumatism.
Phthisis sicca, consumption without expectoration.
Phthisis scorbutica, consumption from scurvy.
Phthisis scrophulosa, consumption from king's evil.
Phthisis syphilitica, consumption from venereal disease.
Phthiisologia, the doctrine of pulmonary consumption.
Phthoe, phthisis.
Phthora, corruption, or abortion.
Phthoria, medicines which promote abortion.
Phthoropoea, poisonous substances.
Phu, garden valerian.
Phycis, a rock fish.
Phycites, a stone of a sea green colour.
Phygethlon, a species of carbuncle, or hot phlegmon affecting the glandular parts under the jaw.
Phylacteria, amulets, or charms.
Phylica, evergreen privet.
Phyllanthes, an herb without a stalk.
Phyllitis, maiden hair; scolopendrium.
Phyllum, a leaf.
Phyma, any tumour, vomica, carbuncle, &c.
Phymata, plural, inflammations, &c.
Phymosica ischuria, suppression of urine from phymosis.
Phymosis, phimosi; a contraction of the prepuce.
Phyrama, a mixture of substances.

P H Y

P I E

Physalis, } the winter
alkekengi, } cherry.
Physalus, the toad.
alkekengi, the winter
 cherry.
Physconia, enlargement of the ab-
 domen; a fleshy tumour in the
 abdomen.
Physconia ab adipis subcutaneo, en-
 larged abdomen from fat.
Physconia ab excrescentia, enlarged
 abdomen from fleshy excrescen-
 ces.
Physconia externa hydatidosa, en-
 larged abdomen from hydatids ex-
 ternal to the viscera.
Physconia externa schirrhodea, en-
 larged abdomen from schirrus of
 the parietes abdominis.
Physconia hepatica, enlarged abdo-
 men from enlarged liver.
Physconia intestinalis, enlarged ab-
 domen from enlarged intestines.
Physconia mesenterica, enlarged ab-
 domen from enlarged mesenteric
 glands.
Physconia omentalis, enlarged ab-
 domen from enlarged omen-
 tum.
Physconia ab ovario, enlarged ab-
 domen from enlarged ovary.
Physconia polysplanchna, enlarged
 abdomen from enlarged viscera.
Physconia renalis, enlarged abdo-
 men from enlarged kidney.
Physconia splenica, enlarged abdo-
 men from enlarged spleen.
Physconia visceralis, enlarged ab-
 domen from enlarged viscera.
Physconia uterina, enlarged abdo-
 men from enlarged uterus.
Physema, }
Physesis, } a windy tumour.
Physeter, a large fish.
macrocephalus, the spe-
 cies of whale which affords am-
 berggris.
Physica, physics; natural philoso-
 phy; in general, the science of
 all material beings; in a more li-
 mited sense physic is applied to
 the science of medicine.
Physinx, a bladder, or vesicle.

Physiognomia, physiognomy; a
 judgment of a man from his exter-
 nal appearance.
Physiologia, physiology; doctrine
 of the use and offices of an ani-
 mated body.
Physocle, a windy rupture, or tu-
 mour.
Physocephalus, an emphysematous
 tumour of the head.
Physometra, a swelling of the belly
 in the seat and of the figure of
 the womb; a tympany of the
 womb.
Physometra humida, physometra
 with discharge from the vagina.
Physometra sicca, physometra with-
 out discharge from the vagina.
Phytocuma, the rocket plant.
Phytographia, a description of
 plants.
Phytolacca, pokeweed.
Americana, red night-
 shade.
Phytologia, an account of the nature
 and uses of vegetables; a descrip-
 tion of plants.
Phytomineralia, substances of a ve-
 getable and mineral nature.
Pia mater, a thin membrane imme-
 diately investing the brain.
Pianteria, fattening food.
Pica, longing in pregnancy; deprav-
 ed appetite; the pie.
Picacismus, }
Picatio, } pica.
Picea, a species of pine; common,
 or red fir, or pitch tree.
Picelt, tobacco.
Picerium, butter.
Picris, the bitter vetch.
Picrocholos, an angry, or irascible
 person.
Pictonum, }
Pictorum, } the Devonshire
colica, } colic, or colic of
 painters.
Piedra di cobra, said to be a stone
 taken from the head of the Indian
 serpent.
Pierre noire, canal coal.
Piesma, the dry cake remaining af-
 ter all the moisture has been
 pressed out.

Pigmentum, a wash, or varnish for the skin.

Pigmentum nigrum, the dark-coloured pigment of the choroid membrane.

Pila hystricis, the bezoar of the porcupine.

Pila marina, alcyonium; marine froth resembling sponge.

Pileus, } cucullus; a hat, or cap.

Pilulus, }

Pili congeniti, the hair of the head, eyebrows, and eyelids, from their growing in utero

Pili postgeniti, the hair which grows after birth.

Pilmictio, a mixture of hairy-like substance with the urine.

Pilosella, mouse ear.

Pilosus, capillaris, hairy.

Pilothismata, medicines taking off the hair.

Pilula, a pill.

Pilulæ Æthiopicae, pills of mercury, antimony, guaiacum, &c.

Pilulæ aloephanginae, pills of spices, saunders, galangal, &c.

Pilulæ aloes cum myrrha, pilulæ rufi.

Pilulæ aloeticae, pills of aloes and gentian.

Pilulæ antimoniales, pills of glass of antimony and dragon's blood.

Pilulæ aromaticæ, pills of aloes, guaiacum, spices, and balsam of Peru.

Pilulæ barbarossæ, pills of mercury, scammony, amber, musk, &c.

Pilulæ bellosti, pills of mercury, jalap, and colocuintida.

Pilulæ coccia }
e colocinthide cum aloes, } pills of aloes, scammony, sal polychrest, and colocuintida.

Pilulæ e colocynthide simpliciores, pills of colocuintida and scammony.

Pilulæ communes, pills of aloes, myrrh, and saffron.

Pilulæ e cupro, pills of cuprum ammoniacum, volatile alkali, and bread.

Pilulæ diacolocynthidos, pills of aloes,

colocynth, scammony, hellebore, gum, and nitre.

Pilulæ diambia, pills of aloes, guaiacum, spices, and balsam of Peru.

Pilulæ dysentericæ, } pills of
ad dysenteriam, } wax, spermaceti, Japan earth, and oil of cinnamon.

Pilulæ de duobus, pills of coloquintida and scammony.

Pilulæ ecphracticæ, pills of spices, rhubarb, gentian, steel, and salt of wormwood.

Pilulæ ecphracticæ chalybeatae, pills of aloes, myrrh, saffron, gum ammoniac, and salt of steel.

Pilulæ ecphracticæ purgantes, pills of aloes, hellebore, scammony, gum ammoniac, guaiacum, and vitriolated tartar.

Pilulæ fetidae, pills of assafœtida, castor, camphor, and oil of harts-horn.

Pilulæ de gambogia, pills of aloes, hellebore, gamboge, calomel, and oil of juniper.

Pilulæ gummosæ, pills of galbanum, opoponax, myrrh, sagapenum, and assafœtida.

Pilulæ de jalappa, pills of extract of jalap and spices.

Pilulæ Keyseri, pills of quicksilver and acetous acid.

Pilulæ lunares, pills of the crystals of a solution of silver in aqua fortis mixed with nitre.

Pilulæ Mathei, pills of opium, liquorice, soap, and pepper.

Pilulæ mercuriales, pills of quicksilver extinguished by honey and mixed with bread.

Pilulæ mercuriales laxantes, pills of quicksilver, guaiacum, hellebore, and rhubarb.

Pilulæ de nitro, pilulæ diacolocynthidos.

Pilulæ ex olibano, pills of opium, olibanum, myrrh, and Peruvian balsam.

Pilulæ opii, opium pills.
pacificæ, pills of opium, liquorice, soap, and pepper.

Pilulæ pectorales, pills of gum am-

P I N

moniac, balsam of Tolu, benjamin, and saffron.
Pilule piceæ, pills of pitch, with powder of elecampane, or liquorice.
Pilulæ roborantes, pills of bark, salt of steel, and cinnamon.
Pilulæ rudii, pills of hellebore, coliquintida, aloes, scammony, vitriolated tartar, and oil of cloves.
Pilulæ rufi, pills of aloes, myrrh, and saffron.
Pilulæ saponaceæ, pills of opium, soap, and essence of lemons.
Pilulæ e scammonio cum aloe, pills of aloes, spices, scammony, and liquorice.
Pilulæ scilliticæ, pills of soap, ammoniacum, millepedes, squills, and balsam of copaiba.
Pilulæ spermatecti, pills of spermatecti and white candy.
Pilulæ stomachicæ, pills of rhubarb, aloes, myrrh, vitriolated tartar, and oil of mint.
Pilulæ e styrace, pills of storax, saffron, and opium.
Pilulæ tonica bacheri, hellebore, myrrh, and carduus benedictus.
Pilus, the short hair, or down.
Pimele, fatness of the limbs.
Pimenta, } allspice, or Jamaica pepper.
Pimento, } per.
Pimpernella, anagallis, or the pimperl plant.
Pimphilin, long pepper.
Pimpinella, burnet, or saxifrage.
 alba *Germanorum*,
 greater, or white burnet.
Pimpinella anisum, }
 Ægyptiaca, } anisum.
 saxifraga major, greater,
 or white burnet.
Pimpinella saxifraga minor, }
 saxifraga, }
 sanguisorbifolia, }
 common burnet, or saxifrage.
Pinastellum, } sulphurwort; hog's
Pinastellus, } fennel.
Pinaster, wild pine.
Pinca, the stone pine.
Pinealis glandula, the pineal gland in the brain.

P I P

Pineus purgans, the lesser spurge; the Barbadoes nut.
Pinguedinosa membrana, the cellular membrane containing the fat.
Pinguedo, } the fat.
Pinguis, }
Pinguicula, a small plant called butterwort, or Yorkshire sanicle.
Pingulum Sancti Johannis, artemisia.
Pinhones Indici, the Barbadoes nut tree.
Pinna, a wing; a fin.
 auris, ala auris.
 marina, a conical shell fish.
 nasi, alæ nasi; the inferior parts of the nose
Pinnaculum fornicis gutturalis, the uvula.
Pinnatus, winged; a leaf composed of many smaller leaves from the side of the foot stalk.
Pinula, a fin.
Pino, a species of nettle in Brasil.
Pinta, a pint.
Pinus, the pine tree.
 abies, Norway spruce fir, which yields the Burgundy pitch.
Pinus balsamea, the tree yielding Canada balsam.
Pinus larix, the tree yielding Venice turpentine and agaric.
Pinus picea, silver fir.
 pinca, stone pine.
 sylvestris, Scotch fir.
Piper, pepper.
 album, white pepper; decorated black pepper.
Piper aromaticum, black pepper.
 Brasilianum, } Guinea pepper.
 calecuticum, } per.
 caryophyllatum, Jamaica pepper.
Piper caudatum, }
 cubeba, } cubeb.
 chiasia, Jamaica pepper.
 decortiatum, white pepper.
 favasci, the clove berry tree; cassia caryophyllata.
Piper Guineense, }
 Hispanicum, } Guinea, or Indian pepper.
 Indicum, }

P I S

Piper Jamaicense, allspice; piment; Jamaica pepper.
Piper longum, Indian long pepper.
Lusitanicum, Guinea pepper.
foliorum nervis, betle plant of the Indians.
Piper matrum, white pepper.
murale, house leek.
nigrum, black pepper.
Piperatus, hot; pungent.
Piperita, peppermint.
Piperitis, herb dittander, or lepidium.
Pipio, a young pigeon.
Piqueti receptaculum, the thoracic duct.
Piramidalia corifera, small eminences on the lower part of the medulla oblongata.
Pircal, an ulcerous swelling of the tibia, to which the Malabarians are subject.
Pisaspphaltum, succinum.
Piscator regis, the bird king's fisher.
Piscis sacer, the gilt head fish.
Pishamin Virginianum, an astringent fruit.
Pisiforme os, the 4th bone of the 1st row of the wrist.
Pistothra, applications to take off the hair.
Pisolithus, pea stone; a species of spar.
Pisonia, a West Indian plant.
Pissa, pitch.
Pissacum Indicum, Barbadoes tar.
Pissagone, bulbocastanum.
Pissaspphaltos, common fossil pitch; the thickest kind of rock oil.
Pisselaum, essential oil of pitch.
Pisselaion, oil of cedar.
Pissinum oleum, brutia; a pitchy resin.
Pissocerum, a mixture of wax and pitch.
Pistachia, } the mastich
lentiscus, } tree of Turkey; Jamaica birch.
Pistacia, the pistachio nut tree of the Levant.
Pistacia terebinthus, the tree yielding cyprus turpentine.

P L A

Pistillum, the pointal, or style of a flower; a pestle.
Pistinaca sylvestris, daucus sativus.
Pistolochia, the birthwort.
concava, great bulbous fumitory.
Pisum, the common pea.
arborescens, the plant cajan.
Pitha, a species of torch thistle.
Pittacium, a pitch plaster.
Pittota, pitchy medicines, or applications.
Pituita, cold aqueous phlegm; the pip.
Pituita alba, anasarca.
Pituitaria, diarrhœa mucosa; the pituitary gland.
Pituitaria membrana, the Schneiderian membrane lining the nose, pharynx, &c.
Pituitosus morbus, a nervous fever.
Pityocampe, a pine worm.
Pityriasis, any herpetic eruption.
capitis, dandriff, or slight scurf of the head of children.
Pityroides, a branny sediment in the urine.
Pityusa, spurge.
Pix, } pitch.
sicca, }
Burgundica, } Burgundy,
Burgundiensis, } or white
pitch; a species of turpentine.
Pix liquida, liquid pitch, or tar.
montana, a species of bitumen.
nigra, common black pitch; stone, or dry pitch.
Placebo, I will please; an epithet given to any medicine adapted more to please than benefit the patient.
Placenta, that substance which connects the child to the womb; the part of a plant to which the seeds are attached.
Placentula, a small placenta.
Placitis, factitious cadmia left in furnaces.
Plactule, crab lice of the pudenda.
Pladarotis, a fungous tumour on the inside of the eyelid.
Plados, superfluous moisture.

Plaga, any disease.
Plagæ, wounds.
Plagula, a compress.
Plagusia, a fish of the sole kind.
Plancus, splay footed; without usual curvature, or hollow.
Planetes, wandering fevers.
Planeticus, a wandering disease.
Planipetalus, (in botany) having plain petals.
Planta, a plant, or organic vegetable body; the sole of the foot.
Planta mirabilis, }
distillatoria, }
plants of Ceylon yielding a cooling liquid.
Planta Zeylanica, horse mint, or *mentha palustris*.
Planta pedis, the sole of the foot.
Plantago, common plantain.
latifolia, broad-leaved plantain; lambs-tongue.
Plantago minor, ribwort; narrow-leaved plantain.
Plantares, branches of the popliteal nerves.
Plantares venæ, veins of the sole of the foot.
Plantaris arteria externa, } arte-
interna, } ries of
the sole of the foot.
Plantaris musculus, a muscle of the sole of the foot.
Plantula Marilandica, gensing.
Planum, the metatarsal bones of the foot.
Planum os, the orbital portion of the ethmoid bone; a small bone of the orbit of the eye.
Plastica, nutrientia.
Plasticus, plastic; capable of being moulded; formative.
Platæ, the scapulæ, or shoulder blades.
Platanaria, a species of reed.
Platanus, the plane tree, or button wood.
Platea, the pelican.
Plateasmus, a defect of speech.
Platina, } platina; a metal next in
Platinum, } specific gravity to gold,
but nearly of the colour of silver.
Platycerota, the broad-horned goat.

Platycoria, an enlarged pupil.
Platyophthalmos, antimony.
Platyphyllon, } broad-leaved
Platyphyllum, } spurge.
Platysma, any thing broad and flat, as a piece of cloth, plaster, or metal.
Platysma myoides, a muscle depressing the lower jaw.
Platysternus, broad chested.
Plautus, plancus; even footed; not having the usual curvature.
Plectana, the horns of the womb.
Plectrum, the styloid process of the os petrosum; the uvula; a drum stick.
Plegma, a network of vessels.
Plemmyra, a determination of humours to any part.
Plenitudo, plethora.
Plenus flos, the highest degree of luxuriance in flower.
Plerosis, }
Plesmone, } repletion, or fulness.
Plerotica, plerotics; incarnatives.
Plethora, fulness of blood.
ad vasa, fulness of vessels in proportion to their diameters.
Plethoricus, one labouring under plethora.
Pleumonia, pulmonia; pneumonia.
Pleura, the membrane lining the thorax.
Pleuripneumonia, a complication of pleurisy and peripneumony.
Pleurites, costales; nerves of the pleura.
Pleuritica, a pain in the side.
Pleuriticus, pleuritic; of a pleurisy.
Pleuritides, pleurisies.
Pleuritis, a pleurisy, or inflammation of the pleura.
Pleuritis biliosa, bilious symptoms with pleurisy.
Pleuritis catarrhalis, catarrhal symptoms with pleurisy.
Pleuritis convulsiva, pleurisy with convulsive twitchings and cough.
Pleuritis diaphragmatica, inflammation of that part of the pleura covering the diaphragm.
Pleuritis dorsalis, pleurisy seated towards the back.

P L E

Pleuritis erysipelatos, pleurisy with erysipelas.
Pleuritis hepatica, inflammation of the liver with pleuritic pain.
Pleuritis hydrothoracica, pleurisy arising from water in the chest.
Pleuritis lactea, pleurisy from milk fever.
Pleuritis lymphatica, pleurisy from diseased lymphatics.
Pleuritis mediastini, pleurisy seated in the mediastinum.
Pleuritis miliaris, pleurisy with milia-ry eruption.
Pleuritis notha, bastard pleurisy.
pericardii, inflammation of the pericardium.
Pleuritis pestilens, a species of bastard peripneumony.
Pleuritis Polonica, pleurisy peculiar to Poland.
Pleuritis putrida, a species of bastard peripneumony.
Pleuritis pulmonis, true peripneumony.
Pleuritis splenica, inflammation of the spleen.
Pleuritis spuria, rheumatism in the side, or false pleurisy.
Pleuritis stomachilis, inflammation of the stomach.
Pleuritis traumatica, pleurisy from wounds in the thorax.
Pleuritis verminosa, pleurisy from worms.
Pleurocollesis, an adhesion of the pleura.
Pleurodyne, } pain in the pleura.
Pleurodynia, }
Pleurodyne rheumatica, rheumatism in the side.
Pleurodyne fugax, cramp.
Pleuron, the pleura.
Pleurospneumonia, a complication of pleurisy and peripneumony.
Pleurorthopnea, a pleurisy in which breathing is relieved by stretching up the neck.
Pleurosthotonos, } a bending to one
Pleurothotonos, } side from spasm;
tetus lateralis.
Plexus, any union of vessels, nerves,

P N E

or fibres, so as to represent network.
Plexus cardiacus, the union of the eighth pair of nerves and great sympathetic.
Plexus choroides, } a net-work of
reticularis, } vessels under
retiformis, } the fornix of the brain.
Plexus pamphiniformis, the spermatic vessels.
Plexus pulmonaris, the union of the eighth pair of nerves with the great sympathetic.
Plica, } trichoma; an en-
Polonica, } largement of the hair of the head, so as to be painful and to bleed, common in Poland and Lithuania.
Plicaria, wolf's claw; club moss.
Plicatio, } a violent bend of the
Plicatura, } leg from accident; plica.
Plinthius lagneus, a bandage.
Plutula, crab lice of the pudenda.
Plumbago, plumbage; black lead; leadwort, or dittander; toothwort; carburet of iron.
Plumbago Eurostæa, the herb toothwort.
Plumbum, lead.
candidum, tin.
cincereum, bismuth.
nigrum, black lead.
rubeum, the philosopher's stone.
Plumbum ustum, burnt lead.
Plumbus, lead; saturnus.
Plummeri pilula, Plummer's pills; calomel, antimony, guaiacum, and balsam of capivi.
Plumosus, a kind of alum of a feathery texture.
Plumula, that part of the seed of a plant which in its growth becomes the stem or trunk.
Pneuma, spirit; air; the breath; short breath.
Pneumaticus, belonging to air.
Pneumatocoele, a distention of the scrotum by air.
Pneumatoxis, emphysema; swelling

P O L

from air in the cellular membrane, or in the stomach.
Pneumatomphalos, a rupture of air at the navel.
Pneumon, the lungs.
Pneumonia, inflammation of the lungs.
Pneumonica, medicines for affections of the lungs; a sense of weight or load on the chest.
Pneumonanthe, marsh gentian.
Pneumopleuritis, inflammation of the lungs and pleura.
Pnigalium, the night mare.
Pnigmus, suffocation; strangulation; catarrhus suffocativus.
Pnix, an hysterical sense of suffocation.
Poculum, a cup, or cupful.
absinthites, wine impregnated with wormwood.
Podagra, the gout in the foot.
aberrans, } gout in the
atonica, } foot, with
retrograda, } alternating
 affection of some internal part.
Podagra dentium, tooth-ach.
Podagraria, gout weed, or angelica sylvestris.
Podagrica, gout with fever.
Podex, anus; the parts we sit on.
Podoniptrium, a bath for the feet.
Podophyllum, duck's foot; wolfsbane.
Podophyllum peltatum, May apple, mandrake.
Podotheca, a complete separation of the scarf-skin and nail of the foot.
Poegereba, an astringent American root.
Poephagus, a large Indian animal.
Pogon, the beard.
Polemonium, Greek valerian; Jacob's ladder.
Polenta, meal; a mealy pudding; food of the Roman soldiers.
Polgalia, the cocoa nut tree.
Polianthis, tuberosc.
Poliosis, greyness of the hair.
Polium, poley; a species of speedwell, or germander.
Polium montanum luteum, yellow mountain poley.

P O L

Polium Creticum, tree germander.
Pollen, fine flour; the farina of flowers.
Pollex, the thumb; an inch, or the fourth degree in the scale for measuring plants.
Pollex pedis, the great toe.
Pollici pedes, fish resembling acorns.
Pollutio, pollution; nocturnal discharge of semen.
Polus, the poll, or head.
Polyacanthus, an herb with many prickles.
Polyadelphia, Linnæus's 18th class.
Polyæmia, plethora; fulness of blood.
Polyandria, Linnæus's 13th class.
Polyangia, many seed vessels.
Polyanthemum, } golden knap; a
Polyanthus, } cultivated variety
 of cowslip.
Polyanthium, any plant bearing many flowers.
Polychrestum, balsam of guaiacum; a medicine of many virtues.
Polychrestum sal, sal polychrest; kali vitriolatum; nitre deflagrated with sulphur.
Polychronicus, of long duration.
Polyncnum, the name of an herb.
Polycotyledones, having many lobes.
Polydipsia, excessive thirst.
Polygala, blue milkwort.
Indica minor, an American plant.
Polygala Seneka, the rattle-snake root.
Polygala vera, the milk vetch.
Polygalon, the bitter vetch.
Polygamia, the first order of Linnæus's 19th class.
Polygon, a figure of many sides.
Polygonatum, the plant Solomon's seal.
Polygonoides, a small herb resembling the polygonum.
Polygonum, knot grass.
bacciferum, the plant horse tail.
Polygonum bistorta, bistort, or snake weed.
Polygonum hydropiper, culrage, or water pepper.

P O M

Polygonum latifolium, } common
 mas, } knot grass.
Polygonum minus, rupturewort.
 selenoides, parsley break
 stone.
Polygrammus, a stone having lines.
Polyguria, diabetes.
Polygynia, having many pointals,
 or styles.
Polymerisma, superfluous parts, or
 limbs.
Polymorphos, many-formed; the
 sphenoid bone of the skull.
Polyneuron, plantain.
Polygonum, the herb helxine.
Polyosteon, } having many bones,
Polyosteum, } as the foot or hand.
Polypetalus, many leaves about the
 flowers.
Polypharmacon, } having many vir-
Polypharmacum, } tues.
Polyphyllus, having many leaves.
Polypodes, millepedes, or wood lice.
Polyphodites, a wine impregnated
 with polypodium.
Polyphodium, the plant polypody.
 angustifolium, rough
 spleenwort.
Polyphodium filix femina, female
 fern, or bracken.
Polyphodium tenerum minus, } oak
 vulgaris, } fern.
Polyphus, many feet; a fish; con-
 cretions of blood in the nose, heart,
 womb, &c.
Polysarcia, } fatness, or corpulen-
Polysomatia, } cy.
Polyspastum, a powerful instrument
 for reducing luxations.
Polyspermus, } abounding in seed.
Polyspermus, }
Polystachius, having many ears.
Polytrichon, } maiden hair.
Polytrichum, }
Polytrichon aureum, } golden
 commune, } maiden
 hair.
Polytrophia, much nourishment.
Polyurica ischuria, strangury from
 long retention of urine.
Polyzonus, a stone surrounded with
 many black circles.
Poma, apples; a potion.

P O P

Poma amoris, love apple.
 Sinensis, the China orange.
 aurantia, oranges.
Pomaceum, cyder.
Pomambra, apples of amber, or per-
 fume balls.
Pomaticæ, garden snails.
Pomatum, scented lard.
Pomifera, the cashew nut tree of
 America.
Pomiferus, plants having large suc-
 culent, fleshy, pulpy fruit, covered
 with a strong hard rind.
Pompholygodes, urine with bubbles
 on the surface.
Pompholyx, white tutty; a kind of
 zinc; a bubble.
Pomphos, a bladder, or watery pus-
 tule.
Pomum, an apple; any fleshy fruit;
 (in botany) a fleshy or pulpy pe-
 ricarpium, without valve, contain-
 ing a capsule; a name for the
 staphyloma.
Ponum Adami, the prominence in
 the neck formed by the thyroid
 cartilage of the larynx; the le-
 mon, or citron.
Pomum amoris, love apple.
Pondo, } weight; the apothecary's
Pondus, } pound is twelve ounces.
Pons varolii, a part thus named in
 the brain.
Pontica vina, Pontic, or tartarous
 wines.
Ponticum mel, a sort of poisonous
 honey.
Poples, the ham, or joint of the
 knee.
Poplitea arteria, the artery of the
 ham.
Poplitea vena, the large vein of the
 leg.
Popliteus, the sciatic nerve when in
 the ham.
Popliticus musculus, a muscle of the
 leg.
Populago, marsh marigold.
Popularis, popular; epidemic; en-
 demic.
Populeon, an old officinal ointment
 containing poplar leaves.
Populus, the poplar.

Populus alba, the white poplar.
nigra, the black poplar.
tremula, the aspen tree.
Porcellus, the dolphin; a little pig.
Porcus, swine; the dolphin; pudendum muliebre.
Porde, expulsion of wind from the intestines.
Pori, pores.
biliarii, the biliary pores or ducts; parts of the liver secreting bile; the branches of the hepatic duct.
Pori cutanei, pores of the skin.
Porocle, a hard tumour of the testicle.
Poromphalon, a hard tumour of the navel.
Porositas, porousness.
Porotica, substances which induce callus.
Porphyris, a purple bird.
Porphyrites, a reddish marble with purple spots.
Porphyrus, an Indian serpent.
Porraccus, like a leek.
Porrigo, an herpetic eruption on the head.
Porros, } sarcoma; any fleshy or
Porrus, } hard swelling; a scirrhus.
Porrum, common leek; a wart.
Portarum vena, } the union of veins
Portæ } from the mesentery, spleen, &c. just entering the liver.
Portaiguille, the handle of the tenaculum.
Portio bicipitis longa, a muscle of the leg.
Portio dura, the hard portion, or division of the seventh pair of nerves; fascial nerve.
Portio mollis, the soft portion, or division of the seventh pair of nerves; auditory nerve.
Portorarium, pylorus; the upper part of the duodenum.
Portulacca, garden purslane.
maritima, sea purslane.
Porus biliaris, part of the liver secreting bile; the bile duct, or gall passage.

Porus opticus, that part of the retina where no object is seen.
Porus reticularis, a marine plant.
Posca, a mixture of vinegar and water.
Posis, a potion, or dose.
Positio, position; situation.
Possetum, posset; milk curdled by wine, treacle, or acid.
Postbrachiale, the metacarpus of the arm.
Posterior musculus auris, a muscle of the ear.
Posthia, ophthalmia tuberculosa.
Posticus, situated behind.
Posthe, the prepuce.
Postpositio, a procrastinated fit of disease.
Potamogeiton, broad-leaved pond weed.
Potassa, potash, or vegetable alkali; kali.
Potassa Americana, American potash.
Potassa fusa, molten potash; potential cautery.
Potassa Russica, Russian potash.
silicia fluida, siliciated potash in liquidity.
Potentilla,
alba, } wild tansey;
anserina, } silver weed.
reptans, } common
tormentilla, } cinque foil.
Poterium antihecticum, antimony, tin, and nitrous acid.
Poterium sanguisorba, a species of pimpnel; burnet saxifrage.
Potio, a potion, or draught.
Pounxa, tincal.
Præcipitantia, medicines supposed to cool blood by separating something from it.
Præcipitatio, the separation of a solid from its solvent by adding a third body.
Præcocia, } apricots.
Præcoqua, }
Præcordia, the region round and before the heart; the diaphragm.
Præcordium, metatarsus.
Præcox, early ripe; early in flower.

Præcursor, a sign, or symptom which precedes the paroxysm.
Prædictio, the prediction of the event of a disease.
Præfocatio, an hysterical sense of suffocation.
Præfurnium, the mouth of a furnace.
Prægnatio, pregnancy.
Præmorsus, a root that appears bitten off.
Prænotiones coacæ, a treatise written by Hippocrates.
Præparantia medicamenta, medicines preparing the peccant fluids to pass off.
Præparantia vasa, the spermatic vessels of the testicles.
Præparata vena, the vein of the forehead.
Præparatio, the preparation of simples before they are compounded, or made into medicines, as
Præparatio adipis suillæ; *antimonii*; *æruinis*; *æris cretæ*, &c.
Præputium, the prepuce, or fore skin of the penis and clitoris.
Præsagium, presage, or foretelling.
Præsentatio, presentation of the fœtus.
Præservativa, medicines which prevent disease.
Præstigiæ, certain magical tricks to drive away disease.
Præternaturales, time of disease, paroxysms, number, and symptoms.
Prandium, dinner.
Prasizm album, marrubium album, or common white horehound.
Prasoides, leek coloured.
Prasum, a leek.
Praxis, } the practice of
 medica, } medicine.
Prehensio, the catalepsy.
Premnon, the angle of the white of the eye; the trunk of a tree.
Præparatio, præparatio.
Presbyopia, distinct vision at remote distance.
Presbyta, } having defective sight
Presbytia, } from too flat an eye, as in old age.

Presma, } inflammation.
Presis, }
Pressura, inflammation at the ends of the fingers from cold.
Priapeia, nicotiana minor; a species of tobacco.
Priaphiscus, a tent; a bougie.
Priaphismus, priapism; a frequent erection of the penis without desire.
Priapholithus, a stone.
Priaphus, the penis.
 vegetabilis, bandura; a plant of Ceylon; nepenthes.
Primæ viæ, the first passages, i. e. the stomach and intestines.
Primula veris, the primrose.
Primus flectentium cubitum, biceps.
Princeps alexipharmacorum, garden angelica.
Principia, the principles, or elements of bodies.
Prionodes, serrated.
Prisis, separation by the saw.
Prismaticus, resembling a prism.
Privativi, diseases in which the senses are affected.
Probang, an instrument of whalebone and sponge to remove obstructions in the throat.
Probole, the soft extremities of bones; apophysis.
Proboscis, the trunk of an elephant.
Procardion, } the pit of the sto-
Procardium, } mach.
Procatarectica causa, the remote cause of disease.
Processus, any projecting part of a bone, &c.; chymical operations.
Processus anconoideus, a process of the cubit.
Processus aliformis. See *Aliformis*, &c.
Processus ciliaris, ciliare ligamentum.
Processus cornicularis, processus coracoideus.
Processus laterales, ossis sphenoidis.
Processus mamillares, the olfactory nerves.
Procheilon, the red part of the lip.
Procidentia, a falling down; prolapsus.

PRO

Procidencia ani, a falling down of the intestinum rectum.
Procidencia oculi, an eye projecting beyond the eyelid.
Procidencia uteri, a falling down of the womb.
Procidencia uvulae, hypostaphyle.
vaginae, a bearing down of the vagina.
Procidencia vesicae urinariae, displaced bladder, or a hernia of the bladder.
Procondylos, } the first joints of the
Procondylus, } fingers next to the wrist.
Procreatio, procreation; generation.
Proctalgia, pain and inflammation of the anus.
Proctitis, inflammation of the mucous membrane of the lower part of the rectum.
Procto-leucorrhœa, a purging of white mucus with heating and itching.
Proctorrhœa, a flux.
Procumbens, trailing along the ground.
Prodromi, the etesiæ, or cool eastern winds of Egypt.
Prodromus, a distemper which is often the forerunner of another, as vertigo of an apoplexy.
Productio, the soft extremity of a bone; apophysis.
Præbia, } amulets, or charms.
Præbra, }
Proegumina, } the antecedent cause
Proegumine, } of disease.
Professor, a teacher of medicine, &c.
Profluvia, fluxes, or preternatural discharges with fever.
Profluvium, } a flux from
alvi, } the intes-
ventris, } tines; diar-
rhœa; dysentery.
Profluvium urinæ, a diabetes.
Profunda brachii vena, } a vein of
superior vena, } the arm.
Profundus musculus, a muscle of the hand.
Profusio, passive hæmorrhage, or bleeding without fever.

PRO

Progerminus abscessus, a species of abscess from redundancy of humours.
Proglossis, the point of the tongue.
Prognosis, the art of foretelling the event of diseases.
Prognostica symptomata, symptoms which may be foretold.
Prohibens, any circumstance hindering the use of particular remedies.
Projectio, } the soft extremity of
Projectura, } a bone; casting any substance into a crucible; an apophysis.
Projectio, projection, a term in alchemy.
Prolabium, the red part of the lip.
Prolapsus, a falling, or bearing down.
Prolapsus ani, a falling down of the intestinum rectum.
Prolapsus uteri, a falling, or bearing down of the womb.
Prolepticus, a disease with anticipating paroxysms.
Prolifer, a flower out of which others grow.
Promalacterium, a sweating room.
Promanus, the thumb.
Prometopidium, } the skin of the
Prometopis, } forehead.
Pronatio, pronation, or the act of turning the palm of the hand down.
Pronator quadratus, } muscles of
radii teres, } the fore arm.
teres, }
Pronervatio, a tendon, or string-like end of a muscle.
Pronomæa, the proboscis.
Proosis, propulsion.
Propagatio, propagation; growth of metals.
Prophago, a shoot, or layer.
Prophendentia, the hanging out of any part.
Prophasis, the cause of disease.
Prophylace, } the means of pre-
Prophylaxis, } venting disease.
Prophylactica, medicines which defend from disease.
Propoma, a preparatory drink.

P R U

Propolis, a species of glue found in
bee hives; bee glue; bee bread.
Proportio anatica, equal parts.
Propotismus, a preparatory drink.
Proprietatis elixir, myrrh, aloes,
and saffron in spirit of wine.
Proptoma, } a bearing, or falling
Proptosis, } down; relaxation of
parts; such an enlarged eye as
not to be covered by the lid.
Prora, the occiput, or back of the
head.
Proræ sutura, the lambdoidal suture.
Porrhetica, predictive.
Prosarthrosis, articulation admit-
ting extensive motion.
Proscallema, agglutination.
Prosclysma, a sprinkling.
Prosectio, anatomy.
Prosopion, the face.
Prospiegma, a fixing of humours in
one spot.
Prospheysis, connection, or growing
together.
Prostasis, an abundance of morbid
humours.
Prostata, a suppository, or solid
drugs, which, applied to the anus,
procure stools.
Prostata glandula, the prostate
gland at the neck of the male
bladder.
Prosthesis, } adding artificial parts.
Prothesis, }
Prostheta, epithems; external ap-
plications.
Prostratio, prostration; that state
of disease in which the system is
wholly passive. and requires pow-
erful stimuli to elevate it.
Protogala, the first milk after the
delivery.
Protorrutos, capnelæum.
Protractor, an instrument to draw
out foreign bodies from wounds,
&c.
Protuberantia, the soft extremities
of bones; any prominent parts.
Pruna, the prune; a carbuncle, or
anthrax.
Pruna Brignolensia, the prune of
Brignole, in France.

PSE

Pruna Damascena, }
 nostralis, }
 Gallica, }

the damask, or damson prune.

Prunella, bugle, or middle con-
sound; selfheal.

Prunella sal, nitre deflagrated with
a small portion of sulphur and
cast into cakes.

Prunum, the prune.

Prunus Brasiliensis, the prune tree
of Brasil.

Prunus Indica, the cashew nut tree
of America.

Prunus avium, black cherry tree.
Javanica, gum elemi tree.
lauro-cerasus, lauro-cera-
sus.

Prunus prunifera, the mastich of
ligon, or Virginian nut.

Prunus sylvestris, } the black thorn
spinosa, } or sloe bush.

Prurigo, } an itching; the com-
Pruritus, } mon itch.

Prussias, prussiat; the name in the
new chymistry for every com-
pound of the prussic acid, or co-
louring matter of Prussian blue.

Prussias calcis, prussiat of lime.
cufri, prussiat of copper.
ferrí, prussiat of iron, or
Prussian blue.

Prussias potassæ, prussiat of potash.
sodæ, prussiat of soda, or
mineral alkali.

Prussicum acidum, acid of Prus-
sian blue.

Psalloides, the inner surface of the
fornix of the brain.

Psalterium, the medullary sub-
stance that unites the posterior
crura of the fornix of the brain.

Psammismus, the application of hot
sand.

Psammodes, urine depositing sand.

Psellismus, }
Psellotes, } stammering.

acheilos, stammering
from a fault in the lips.

Psellotes balbutiens, }
balbuties, } from a fault
in the tongue.

P S E

Psellotes cotacismus, stammering from divided palate.
Psellotes emolliens, whispering and hissing speech.
Psellotes hæsitans, } common
ischnoiphonia, } stammering.
Psellotes lallans, } speech
lambdacismus, } where the
L is used instead of R.
Psellotes lagostomatum, stammering from divided palate.
Psellotes mogilalia, stammering from a fault in the lips.
Psellotes a ranula, stammering from tumour under the tongue.
Psellotes ringens, } speech
rottacismus, } where the
R is asperated and doubled.
Psellotes traulotes, whispering and hissing speech.
Pseucrolusio, salt water bathing.
Pseudes, } false, spurious, or bas-
Pseudo, } tard.
Pseudomomum, a species of stone parsley.
Pseudipecacuhana, a white species of ipecacuanha.
Pseudo acacia, bastard acacia, or flower fence.
Pseudo acorus, yellow water flag.
apios, a species of spurge.
apocynum, trumpet flower and scarlet jessamine.
Pseudo aristolochia, the bulbous fumitory.
Pseudoasphodelus, bastard asphodel.
Pseudo asthma, difficult breathing in consumption.
Pseudo blepsis, depraved, or imaginary vision.
Pseudo blepsis imaginaria, the sight of imaginary objects.
Pseudo blepsis mutans, objects changed by the sight.
Pseudo bunias, Barbara's herb; winter cress.
Pseudo buniun, the planet navel.
capsicum, the nightshade.
cassia, Indian leaf.
chamæbuxus, a species of
blue milkwort.
Pseudo china, American china root.

P S O

Pseudo corallium, black coral.
Pseudo costus, Heal's all-heal; woundwort.
Pseudo cytissus, a species of laburnum.
Pseudo dictamnus, bastard dittany.
digitalis, draco-cephalon, or American dragon's head.
Pseudo fumaria, the podded fumitory.
Pseudo helleborus, common single marsh marigold.
Pseudo iris, the water flag.
lien, glands near the spleen.
lotus, the guajacana.
lysimum, spiked willow; speedwell.
Pseudo marrubium, a species of water horehound.
Pseudo medicus, one who pretends to be a physician, but who is not really so.
Pseudo melanthium, cockle, or corn champion.
Pseudo mola, a variety of polypus of the womb.
Pseudo narcissus, the wild daffodil.
nardus, *lavendula latifolia*.
platanus, the great maple tree.
Pseudo pyrethrum, sneezewort, or bastard pellitory.
Pseudo rhabarbarum, flix weed.
salvia, yellow sage.
santalum, Brasil wood.
selinum, bastard parsley.
senna, bastard senna; the milk vetch.
Pseudo stachys, the base horehound.
Pseudo sycomorus, the bread fruit.
valeriana, small valerian.
Psida, } pomegranate peel; the
Psidium, } guava.
Psilothra, depilatories, or applications to remove the hair.
Psilothrum, white bryony.
Psimmythion, } white lead, or ce-
Psimmythium, } russ.
Psittacus, a parrot.
Psoas,
magnus, } inside muscles of
parvus, } the loins.

Psoæ, the psoas muscles; the loins.
Psophos, } a rattling noise of the
Psophus, } bones in walking.
Psora, the scab; the common itch.
Psoriasis, an itchy eruption confined to a particular part; scrotal itch.
Psorica, medicines to cure psora.
Psorophthalmia, scabby eruption of the eyelids.
Psychagogica, medicines recovering from faintness or apoplexy.
Psychologia, any treatise on the soul.
Psychrolutron, } the cold bath; cold
Psychrolusia, } bathing after warm bathing.
Psychotria emetica, } true ipeca-
herbacea, } cuanha.
Psychotrophum, betony.
Psydracia, small watery pustules on the head.
Pygma, a refrigerating medicine.
Psyllium, fleawort.
Ptarmica, sneezewort; bastard peltitory; sternutatories.
Ptarmus, sneezing.
Pteris, fern.
aquilina, common brake, or female fern.
Pterna, calcaneum; the camel's hoof.
Ptero-carphus, santalum rubrum.
Pterygion, } a film, or speck on the
Pterygium, } eye; a caruncle under the nails.
Pterygoides, flat chested, or high shouldered.
Pterygoideus externus, } muscles
internus, } of the
major, } lower
minor, } jaw.
processus, a process of the sphenoid bone of the skull.
Pterygo palatinus, } a muscle of the
inferior, } palate.
Pterygo pharyngæi, muscles of the throat.
Pterygo stapthalinus inferior, }
superior, }
muscles of the palate.
Ptilosis, madarosis, a loss of the eyelashes.

Ptisana, } a ptisan; a decoction of
Ptissana, } barley meal.
Ptoses, tumours from rupture.
Ptosis, blepharoptosis; a palsy, or descent of the upper eyelid.
Ptosis iridis, prolapsus iridis.
Ptyalagoga, medicines causing salivation.
Ptyalismos, } a salivation, or an un-
Ptyalismus, } natural, or copious flow of saliva.
Ptyalum, saliva.
Ptyasmagoga, ptyalagoga, a flow of saliva.
Ptysma, the matter spit up.
Ptyus, a serpent.
Puba, the West Indian cassada bread.
Pubes, the share bone, or ossa pubis.
Pubescentia, the down which defends plants from insects; the arms of plants, by which they are defended from outward injuries.
Pubis interosseum ligamentum, the ligament which unites the ossa pubis.
Pubis ossa, the bones forming the share bone, pubes, or fore part of the pelvis.
Pudenda, the privities; the private parts, or the hair growing there; the down of plants.
Pudendi abscessus, an abscess in the pudendum.
Pudendi arteria, an artery of the penis.
Pudendagra, pain in the privities; the venereal disease.
Pudendorum caries, chancre.
Pudendum muliebre, the female privities.
Pudendum virile, the male privities.
Pudica arteria, an artery of the penis.
Pudica arteria externa, the crural artery.
Pudica externæ venæ, small arteries supplying the groin.
Pudica internæ venæ, veins dispersed on the privities.
Puella, a girl.

PUL

Puer, a boy.
Puerilis morbus, the epilepsy.
Pueritia, childhood.
Puerpera, a lying-in woman; a pregnant woman.
Puerperalis febris, the fever attending childbirth.
Pugillus, a pugil; the eighth part of a handful.
Pugna armorum, an exercise; a sham fight.
Pulegium, pennyroyal.
cervinum, a species of mint.
Pulegium latifolium, } pudding
regale, } grass, or
vulgare, } common
pennyroyal.
Pulex, a flea.
Pulicaria, small fleabane.
Pulicaris herba, fleawort.
morbis, petechia.
Pulmenta, gruel; pottage.
Pulmonaria, oak lungs; lungwort.
angustifolia, sage of Bethlehem.
Pulmonaria arborea, lichen arboreus.
Pulmonaria aurea, } French, or
Gallica, } golden lungwort.
Pulmonaria maculosa, Jerusalem cowslip; spotted lungwort.
Pulmonaria venæ, the veins returning the blood to the left ventricle of the heart.
Pulmones, } the lungs.
Pulmo, }
Pulmonia, inflammation in the lungs.
Pulmonica, medicines for the lungs.
Pulpa, pulp; the soft part of fruit.
Pulpezia, an apoplexy.
Pulposus, leaves soft and fleshy.
Puls, meal, pap, pudding, gruel, &c.
Pulsatilla nigricans, meadow anemone.
Pulsatio, the beating of the arteries.
Pulsilegium, a pulse glass.
Pulsus, the pulse, or beat of the arteries.

PUL

Pulsus araneosus, a variety of small pulse.
Pulsus dicrotus, }
intercicens, } dicrotus.
intercurrents, } an unequal
intermittens, } pulse.
latus, the broad pulse; a preternatural distention of the artery at every pulsation.
Pulveratus, powdered, or covered with dust.
Pulverisatio, reducing to powder.
Pulvinar, any fomentation, poultice, or the like.
Pulvinaria, cushions impregnated with drugs.
Pulvis, a powder.
algarothi, a precipitate from butter of antimony by water.
Pulvis aloes cum canella, hiera picra.
Pulvis aloes cum guaiaco, aloes, guaiacum, and pulvis aromaticus.
Pulvis aloeticus, aloes and canella alba.
Pulvis de althæa, mallows, liquorice, medlar kernels, crab's eyes, &c.
Pulvis angelicus, pulvis algarothi.
antilyssus, powder against the bite of a mad dog; liverwort and black pepper.
Pulvis antimonialis, antimony with hartshorn and phosphoric acid; phosphas calcis stibiatus; James's powder.
Pulvis ari compositus, arum, water flag, saxifrage, crab's eyes, cinnamon, and salt of wormwood.
Pulvis aromaticus, cinnamon, cardamom, ginger, and long pepper.
Pulvis arthriticus amarus, pulvis ducis Portlandii.
Pulvis asari compositus, sneezing powder; assarabacca, marjoram, thyme, and lavender.
Pulvis bezoardicus, crab's claws and oriental bezoar.
Pulvis e bolo compositus cum opio, opium, bole, cinnamon, tormentil, gum Arabic, and pepper.
Pulvis e bolo compositus sine opio, above ingredients without opium.

PUL

Pulvis cantianus, contrayerva, coral, ceruss, &c.
Pulvis cantianus niger, the above with powdered toads.
Pulvis cantianus ruber, the above with cochineal.
Pulvis carminativus, aniseed, fennel, ginger, nutmeg, and sugar.
Pulvis Carthusianus, kermes mineral; antimony boiled with water and fixed alkali and precipitated.
Pulvis catharticus salinus, vitriolated tartar, crystals of tartar, and sal prunel.
Pulvis cephalicus, asarum and marjoram.
Pulvis e cerussa compositus, ceruss, sarcocolla, and tragacanth.
Pulvis e chelis cancrorum, crab's claws, pearls, and red coral.
Pulvis Constantinus, hydrargyri calx tartarizata flava.
Pulvis contrayervæ compositus, crab's claws and contrayerva.
Pulvis cornachini, Earl Warwick's powder; cornachini pulvis.
Pulvis cretaceus, chalk, nutmeg, and cinnamon.
Pulvis diambra, pulvis aloes cum guaiaico.
Pulvis diaromaton, aromatic spices; nutmegs, cardamoms, and ginger.
Pulvis diasennæ, cream of tartar, senna, scammony, and ginger.
Pulvis diatragacanthi, tragacanth, marsh mallows, liquorice, and starch.
Pulvis diureticus, sal prunel, salt of amber, turpentine, and sugar.
Pulvis Doveri, vitriolated tartar, opium, and ipecacuanha.
Pulvis Dresdensis, powdered sugar with oil of cinnamon.
Pulvis ducis Portlandii, root of birthwort and gentian; germander, centaury, and ground pine.
Pulvis Edinburgensis, a preparation similar to tartarum emeticum.
Pulvis ad epilepticos, wild valerian and peony roots.
Pulvis fulminans, fulminating powder.

PUL

Pulvis febrifugus, crab's eyes and emetic tartar.
Pulvis febrifugus cræni, the powder of antimonii regulus medicinalis.
Pulvis de gutteta, pulvis ad epilepticos.
Pulvis hieræ picræ, aloes and canella alba.
Pulvis ipecacuanhæ compositus, pulvis Doveri.
Pulvis Jacobi, James's powder.
Pulvis jalaphæ compositus, jalap and crystals of tartar.
Pulvis jesuitarum, jesuit's powder, or powdered bark.
Pulvis lazurinus, the saffron of silver.
Pulvis marchionis, peony, misletoe, ivory, elk's hoof, spodium, coral, pearls, and gold.
Pulvis mercurii cinereus, ash-coloured powder of mercury; quicksilver precipitated from nitrous acid by volatile alkali.
Pulvis e myrrha compositus, rue, dittany, myrrh, assafœtida, sagapenum, castor, and opoponax.
Pulvis ad partum, powder to promote delivery; borax, castor, saffron, oil of cinnamon, and amber.
Pulvis patrum, Peruvian bark.
Pulvis principis, red precipitate boiled in water, digested with fixed alkali, boiled in spirit of wine, and dried.
Pulvis roborans, extract of bark, salt of steel, oil of cinnamon, and sugar.
Pulvis Romanus albus; magnesia alba.
Pulvis e scammonio compositus, scammony and calcined harts-horn.
Pulvis e senna compositus, crystals of tartar, senna, scammony, cloves, cinnamon, and ginger.
Pulvis sternutatorius, asarum, marjoram, marum, and lavender.
Pulvis succini compositus, amber, gum Arabic, hypocistus, balaustines, Japan earth, olibanum, and opium.

- Pulvis stypticus*, alum and gum kmo.
testaceus, } oys-
compositus, } ter
shells and white chalk.
- Pulvis testaceus ceratus*, claws of crabs mixed with wax.
- Pulvis e tragacantha compositus*, tragacanth, gum Arabic, marsh mallows, starch, liquorice, and sugar.
- Pulvis e tribus*, cornachini pulvis.
- Pulvis vermifugus*, tansy, worm seed, and salt of steel.
- Pumex*, pumice stone of volcanoes; a dentifrice.
- Puncta lachrymalia*, small ducts in the inner corners of the eyelids to drain off the tears.
- Puncticula*, }
Puncticularis, } purple spots, or petechiæ.
Punctula, }
- Punctum aureum*, an exploded method of preventing the return of rupture by a golden wire.
- Punctum lachrymale*, caruncula lachrymalis.
- Punctum saliens*, the first rudiments of the heart in the formation of the fœtus, where a throbbing motion is perceived.
- Punctura*, a punture, or wound.
aurea, punctum aureum.
- Pungitium*, the horn fish.
- Punica*, the pomegranate.
granatum, the balaustine flower.
- Punicus*, phœnicurus; the redstart.
- Puon*, putrefaction; corruption.
- Puorrhœa*, a discharge of matter from the abdomen.
- Pusturia*, white, mucous, or purulent urine.
- Pupilla*, the pupil of the eye.
- Pupillæ velum*, } a fine vas-
Pupillaris membrana, } cular mem-
brane seen in the fœtal eye instead of the pupil.
- Pur*, ignis, fire; a fever.
- Purgamentum stellarum*, a jelly-like substance found after rain in fields.
- Purgantia*, purgatives, or purging medicines.
- Purgatio*, any excrementitious discharge.
- Purgativa*, purgantia.
- Purgatorium*, diseased evacuation; any disease.
- Purificatio*, purification; preparation.
- Purpura*, the miliary, purple, or spotted fever.
- Purpura alba*, a species of eruption common in phlegmatic plethora.
- Purpura scorbutica*, a fiery eruption on the skin.
- Purpura rubra*, miliary fever.
- Purpura urticata*, the nettle rash.
- Purpuratæ*, petechiæ, or purple spots.
- Purulentia*, purulence, pus, or matter.
- Pus*, matter as it appears in a fresh abscess.
- Pustula*, a pustule, or little pimple.
oris, the thrush, or aphthæ of the mouth and throat.
- Pustulæ latæ*, pustules spreading at the base.
- Putamen*, the bark, or paring of a vegetable.
- Putor*, offensive breath.
- Putorius*, a pole cat.
- Putredo*, } putridity; putrefac-
Putrefactio, } tion.
- Putrida febris*, a putrid fever; typhus.
- Puzzolana*, a kind of earth or ashes thrown from volcanoes, which, by union with lime, forms a most durable cement for building under water.
- Pycnosis*, a contraction.
- Pycnotica*, medicines thickening the blood.
- Pygæ*, the buttocks, or posteriors.
- Pygarus*, white rumped.
- Pylorica arteria*, the artery supplying the pylorus; a branch of the hepatic.
- Pylorica vena*, the vein returning the blood from the pylorus.
- Pylorus*, the lower and right orifice of the stomach.
- Pyodes*, purulent.
- Pyosætica*, suppurators.

Pyorrhæa, a purulent discharge.
Pyosis, suppuration; hypopyon.
Pyoturia, voiding purulent urine.
Pyracantha, the box thorn; evergreen thorn; the medlar; the berberis.
Pyramus, spirit of wine; alcohol.
Pyralis, a kind of moth.
Pyramidale corpus, the spermatic cord.
Pyramidales musculi, the pyramidal muscles of the belly.
Pyramidalia corptora, protuberances on the medulla oblongata; the spermatic cords.
Pyramidalis nasi musculus, a muscle of the nose.
Pyramis, a chymical cone to smelt metals.
Pyrausta, a kind of moth.
Pyrenoides, odontoid process of the second vertebra.
Pyreterium, the fire-hole of a furnace.
Pyrethrum, pellitory of Spain.
Pyretica, medicines for fevers.
Pyretologia, a discourse, or doctrine on fevers.
Pyretos, } a fever; known by heat,
Pyretus, } tongue, pulse, appetite,
 and urine; burning; inflammation.
Pyrexia, pyretos.
Pyrexia, fevers, or febrile diseases; all diseases attended by fever.
Pyrgita, a kind of sparrow.
Pyrgitis, the herb hare's tongue.
Pyriiformis musculus, iliacus externus; a muscle of the thigh.
Pyrites, mundic; fire-stone; marcasite.
Pyrius, gunpowder.
Pyrola, the herb winter green.
Pyrophorum Hombergii, } Homberg's
Pyrophorus, } phosphorus; black phosphorus.
Pyrolignicus, acid obtained from wood by burning.
Pyro-lignis, pyrolignite; the name in the new chymistry for every compound of the pyro-lignic acid, or acid procured from wood by distillation in a naked fire.

Pyromucis, pyromucite; the name in the new chymistry for every compound of the pyromucic acid, or acid of sugar in distillation.
Pyrophus, phosphorus; a gem of a fiery red colour.
Pyrosis, a burning redness of the face; the heart burn; the water brash, or black water; a discharge of water at the mouth with heat at the stomach.
Pyrosis biliosa, water brash from superabundant bile.
Pyrosis a conceptione, the sickness of pregnancy.
Pyrosis a phlogosi, the water brash attending inflammation of the stomach.
Pyrosis suecica, the water brash of Sweden.
Pyrosis ulcerosa, discharge from the stomach from ulceration.
Pyrosis vulgaris, the common pyrosis, or heart burn.
Pyrotartris, pyrotartrite; the name in the new chymistry for every compound of the pyrotartareous acid, or acid produced from tartar by distillation in a naked fire.
Pyrotechniæ, chymistry; the art of making fire-works.
Pyrotica, caustics and cauteries.
Pyrrhula, the redstart.
Pyrus, the pear tree.
cydonica, the quince.
malus, the crab tree, or wild apple.
Python. See *Ob*.
Pyulcon, } an instrument used in
Pyulcum, } cleansing sinusses.
Pyuria, pyoturia; difficulty of making water with great discharge of mucus.
Pyuria arthritica, difficulty of making water from gout.
Pyuria mucosa, } the mucous stran-
viscida, } gury.
Pyxacantha, the barberry tree.
Pyxidatus, cup moss.
Pyxis, a box; a pill box.

Q.

- Q. f.** quantum placet, as much as is agreeable.
- Q. s.** quantum sufficit, as much as is necessary.
- Q. v.** quantum vis, as much as you chuse.
- Quadrage mini,** four small muscles under the glutæi, or buttocks.
- Quadragesimus dies,** the fortieth day of fever; the latest period an acute disease was supposed capable of reaching; those continuing longer were called chronical.
- Quadrangularis,** a leaf with four angles.
- Quadrans,** a three ounce measure.
- Quadrati musculi,** muscles of the occiput and lip.
- Quadratum,** cuboides, a bone of the foot.
- Quadratus buccas detrahens,** a muscle of the ear.
- Quadratus labii inferioris,** depressor labii inferioris.
- Quadratus femoris,** a rotator muscle of the thigh.
- Quadratus genæ,** the platysma myoides muscle of the lower jaw.
- Quadratus lumborum,** lumbaris externus; a muscle of the loins.
- Quadridentatus,** a seed with four teeth, or points.
- Quadrifidus,** cleft into four divisions.
- Quadrifolium,** trefoil; clover; four-leaved.
- Quadriga,** cataphracta; a bandage for the sternum and ribs.
- Quadrigemi ni,** muscles of the thigh.
- Quadrigeminus,** a muscle of the loins.
- Quadriglandulosus,** a leaf stalk with four glands.
- Quadrifugus,** a leaf composed of four lesser ones.
- Quadrilaterum,** a bone having four sides.
- Quadrilobus,** with four lobes.
- Quadrilocularis,** a berry with four cells.
- Quadrupartitus,** divided into four parts.
- Quadrupedes,** all four-footed animals.
- Qualitas,** the inseparable property of any body.
- Quanticamolli,** the West Indian cassada bread.
- Quaquara,** the eastern china root.
- Quarantaine,** (Fr.) quarantine, or quarantain; a certain period of time (40 days), during which all intercourse is suspended between persons or vessels, &c. suspected of having any infectious disease.
- Quartana,** } an ague returning
febris, } after an interval of seventy-two hours.
- Quartana amens,** a quartan fever with fatuity.
- Quartana arthritica,** a quarter fever with gout.
- Quartana cataleptica,** a quartan fever with nervous symptoms.
- Quartana comatosa,** a quartan fever with sleepiness.
- Quartana continua,** continued quartan, in which the paroxysm augments in force on the fourth day.
- Quartana duplex,** a double quartan, in which there are two accessions on the fourth day.
- Quartana duplicata,** quartana duplex.
- Quartana epileptica,** a quartan fever with epilepsy.

QUE

Quartana hepatica, a quartan fever with disease in the liver.
Quartana hysterica, a quartan fever with hysteric complaints.
Quartana legitima, the true quartan ague.
Quartana metastica, quartan ague from translated matter.
Quartana nephralgica, quartan ague with pain in the kidneys.
Quartana remittens, the true quartan fever.
Quartana scorbutica, a quartan ague with symptoms of scurvy.
Quartana splenica, a quartan ague with disease in the spleen.
Quartana spuria, the false quartan.
syphilitica, a quartan ague with venereal disease.
Quartana triplex, a quartan with daily returns, but with similar fits on the fourth day.
Quartana triplicata, a quartan having three accessions on the fourth day.
Quartarius, a four ounce measure.
Quartatio, } quartation, or the pro-
Quartura, } per proportioning ingredients so as to produce chymical action.
Quartz, a genus of silicious earths.
Quassia amara, bitter quassia; quassy root.
Quassia dioica, } the semirouba
simarouba, } bark; a species of quassy.
Quasie lignum, } quassia, or quas-
Quassi, } sy wood or root.
Quaternus, leaves growing in fours.
Quatrio, the astragulus; a bone of the foot.
Quebrith, sulphur.
Quercera, epiala; the cold fit of fever.
Quercula, the germander.
Quercus, the oak tree.
agylophs, the holm oak.
cerris, the tree which affords the Turkey galls.
Quercus marina, sea oak, or sea wrack; the plant yielding kali.
Quercus esculus, the Italian oak.
robur, the English oak.

QUO

Quercus suber, the cork tree.
Querquedula, the quail.
Querquera, epialos; a species of fever.
Quid pro quo, a succedaneum, or using one thing to supply the defect of another.
Quietales, diseases attended with sleepiness, or insensibility.
Quina folia, leaves growing in fives.
Quina quina, the Peruvian bark.
alba, white bark; an inferior species.
Quina quina lutea, yellowish Peruvian bark.
Quina quina rubra, cortex Peruvianus ruber.
Quinarius, a half denarius, or thirty-one grains.
Quincunx, a five ounce measure.
Quinquangularis, having five angles.
Quinquecoccus, having five berries.
Quinquefidus, having five divisions.
Quinquefolium, common cinquefoil, or five-leaved grass.
Quinquejugus, a leaf composed of five pairs of lesser ones.
Quinquelobus, having five lobes.
Quinque nervea, plantago minor.
partitus, a leaf with five divisions down to the base.
Quinquina, cinchona.
Quinta essentia, quintessence; oil and alcohol distilled.
Quintana, an ague returning every fifth day.
Quisquilium, a grain of kermes.
Quotidiana, an ague returning after an interval of twenty-four hours, or every day.
Quotidiana catarrhalis, a quotidian ague with symptoms of catarrh.
Quotidiana cephalalgica, a quotidian ague with head-ach.
Quotidiana continua, amphimeriana.
Quotidiana epileptica, quotidian ague with epilepsy.
Quotidiana hysterica, quotidian ague with hysterics.
Quotidiana intermittens, quotidian ague often subsiding.

RAC

Quotidiana ischiadica, quotidian ague with sciatica.
Quotidiana legitima, the regular quotidian ague.
Quotidiana nephralgica, quotidian ague with pain in the kidneys.
Quotidiana ophthalmica, quotidian

RAD

ague with inflammation in the eyes.
Quotidiana simplex, the regular quotidian fever.
Quotidiana soporosa, ague with sleepiness.
Quotidiana stranguriosa, quotidian ague with strangury.

R.

R. or \mathcal{R} , in prescriptions, is a contraction of *recipe*, take.

Rabdoides, the sagittal suture.

Rabies, madness.

canina, canine madness, or hydrophobia.

Rabuxit, baxana.

Racemus, a cluster of fruit, as grapes or ivy berries.

Rachialgia, common colic with constipation and vomiting.

Rachialgia ab adiafneustia, colic from obstructed perspiration.

Rachialgia arthritica, colic from gout.

Rachialgia febricosa, colic from fever.

Rachialgia metallica, colic from fumes of metals.

Rachialgia ab osteosarcosi, colic from softness of the bones.

Rachialgia pictionum, the Devonshire colic.

Rachialgia scorbutica, colic in scorbutic habits.

Rachialgia traumatica, colic from wounds in the intestines.

Rachiaei, } the muscles of the back.

Rachitæ, }

Rachisagra, gout in the spine of the back.

Rachitis, the rickets of children; a morbid enlargement of the head, extremities of the bones, and belly, with much debility and paleness.

Rachitis Britannica, a variety supposed peculiar to Britain.

Rachitis a castratione, rickets from castration.

Rachitis elephantiaca, rickets with symptoms of elephantiasis.

Rachitis nodosa, rickets with nodes, or excrescences on the bones.

Rachitis Polonica, rickets of Poland.

Rachitis strumosa, rickets combined with scrophula.

Rachosis, } an excoriated and relaxed scrotum.

Racosis, }

Radius musculus, a muscle of the fore arm.

Radius externus, a muscle of the wrist.

Radialis, the radial nerve from the sixth pair of cervical.

Radialis arteria, the artery of the fore arm.

Radialis musculus, a muscle of the fore arm.

Radialis vena externa, } veins of the fore arm.

Radialis vena interna, }

Radiatio, radiation; casting forth beams of light from a centre.

Radiatus, beset with rays.

Radicalis, innate; radical.

Radicator, applied to leaves which send forth roots.

Radicula, the common horse radish; a radicle or little root.

Radiola, least rupture-wort, or all-seed.

Radius, one of the bones of the fore

RAM

arm; the semi-diameter of a circle; a spoke, staff, or beam.
Radix, a root.
acori, galanga, or galangal.
asphodeli, the asphodel, or distinct bulbous root.
Radix Brasiliensis, common ipecacuanha.
Radix bulbosa, the bulbous root; e. g. the onion.
Radix carnosa, fleshy root.
Radix colubrina, colubrinum lignum.
Radix dulcis, liquorice root.
fibrosa, a root with small fibres.
Radix fistularis, tap root.
genuina Indiae orientalis, ginseng.
Radix granulosa, a granulous root; like grains of corn.
Radix grumosa, a grumous pendulous root; distinct bulbous roots joined at top.
Radix Indiana, ipecacuanha.
Indica Lopeziana, the root of an eastern tree.
Radix iridis, orris root.
palmata, a root divided as the fingers.
Radix rhodia, a species of orpine.
rubia, madder root.
rubra, madder.
testiculata, a root resembling testicles.
Radix tuberosa, a tuberous root.
Radula, a bone scraper; a wooden spatula.
Ragout, a French sauce, or seasoning.
Rais di Juan Lopez Lusitanis, the root of an eastern tree.
Ramalis vena, the vena portarum.
Ramenta, the little slips, shreds, or filings of any thing.
Ramex, a rupture; hernia.
varicosus, a varix, or dilatation of the spermatic veins.
Ramificatio, ramification; the production of boughs or branches, or of figures resembling them.
Ramocissima, calcitrapa.

RAP

Ramus, a branch or bough.
inferior, a branch of the fifth pair of nerves.
Ramus superior, the frontal nerve.
Rana, the frog, or paddock; ranula.
Rana esculenta, the esculent frog.
rubeta, the toad.
Ranciditas, rancidity; the unpleasant flavour of fat or oil, acquired by putrefaction.
Rangifer, the rein deer.
Raninae arteriae, } the blood-vessels
venae, } under the tongue.
Ranula, a swelling near the frænum of the tongue, similar to the encysted tumours in different parts of the body.
Ranunculoides pratensis, the meadow, or marsh marigold.
Ranunculus, ranunculus, or crow's foot.
Ranunculus bulbosus, round-rooted, or bulbous crow's foot.
Ranunculus chelidonides, the lesser celandine, or pilewort.
Ranunculus longifolius palustris minor, spearwort, or water crow's foot; ranunculus aquatilis.
Ranunculus nemorosus, a small plant with a musk smell.
Ranunculus præcox, } the lesser
rotundifolius, } ser celandine, or pilewort.
Ranunculus tridentatus vernus, the noble liverwort.
Ranunculus vernus, the lesser celandine, or pilewort.
Ranunculus viridis, a frog.
Rapa, } the turnip.
Rapum, }
Raphania, eclampsia typhodes, or cripple disease, a painful, convulsive contraction of the limbs.
Raphanistrum, the corn rocket.
Raphanus, radish.
aquaticus, the water-radish.
Raphanus hortensis, the common, or garden radish.
Raphanus rusticanus, horse-radish.
sylvestris, dittander, or lepidium.

REC

Raphani spiritus compositus, compound spirit of horse radish.
Raphe, the rough eminence which divides the scrotum into two portions, running from the root of the penis to the perinæum.
Raphe cerebri, the longitudinal eminence of the corpus callosum of the brain.
Raphonticoides lutea, bladder campion, or white ben.
Rapistrum, charlock, or wild mustard.
Rapocaulis, the turnip cabbage.
Rapum genistæ, the great toothwort, or broom rape.
Rapunculus, hartwort; cardinal flower; campanula; wild turnip.
Rapunculus Virginianus, the blue cardinal flower.
Rapuntium, the cardinal flower.
Rapus, French turnip; garden, or sweet navew.
Rarefacientia, attenuantia; thinners.
Rarefactio, rarefaction; the act by which a body assumes a larger bulk without the addition of any new matter.
Raritas, thinness.
Rasceta, carpus, or wrist.
Rasptorium, the raspatory of the surgeon.
Rasura, shaving.
Rasus, shaven.
Ratio, relation, or comparison of two bodies in respect to bulk.
Raucedo, } hoarseness.
Râucitis, }
Realger, red sulphuret of arsenic, and unquenched lime; arsenicum rubrum factitium, or red oxyde of arsenic.
Re-actio, reaction, or acting back upon.
Rebis, the fæces; the hair of choleric and plethoric men.
Receptaculum, (in botany) the base which connects all the parts of fructification.
Receptaculum chyli, the receptacle of the chyle.

RED

Receptaculum chymicum, a recipient, or vessel used as a receiver in distillation.
Receptarii medici, those acting as physicians, on the strength alone of numerous receipts.
Recessus, the retiring inwards of any eruption.
Recipe, take; used in prescriptions.
Reciprocatio, the regular return or alternation of two symptoms or diseases.
Reclinatio, the hanging down of leaves.
Recrementum, excrement; dross.
Recrudescencia, the return of a disease with increased violence.
Rectificatio, rectifying, or purifying; dephlegmatio.
Rector spiritus, the aromatic part of plants.
Rectum intestinum, the straight, or last great gut.
Rectus, a name of several muscles; a muscle of the nose; also of the leg.
Rectus anterior, a muscle of the leg.
Rectus attollens, a muscle of the os hyoides.
Rectus cruris, a muscle of the pan bone.
Rectus depressimens oculi, a muscle of the eye.
Rectus gracilis, a muscle of the leg.
Rectus internus, a muscle of the os pubis.
Rectus internus major, }
minor, } muscles of
lateralis, } the neck.
major, }
minor, }
oculi externus, } muscles of
inferior, } the eye.
superior, }
Recurrrens, the recurrent nerve; a branch of the eighth pair.
Recurso, } the return of a parox-
Recursum, } ysm.
Redintegratio, restoring any mixed body or matter to its former nature and constitution.

REL

Reductio, the restitution of any body to its original purity.
Redux, a flux for separating metals from their ores.
Refectiva, cordial medicines.
Reflectio, reflection; the regress or return of a moving body from meeting another.
Refluxus, reflux; flowing back; applied to the venous blood.
Refractio, refraction; the incurvation, or change of determination in a body moved.
Refrigerantia, coolers.
Refrigeratio, cooling.
Refrigeratorium, a refrigeratory, or vessel through which the distilling worm passes.
Regalis regis, } a mixture of nitrous
Regia aqua, } and inuriatic acids.
Regeneratio, revivification.
Regia nux, the juglans, or common walnut.
Regia vulgaris, regia nux.
Regimen, dieta; regulation of diet.
Regina prati, herb queen of the meadow, or meadowsweet.
Regionalis morbus, any endemic disease.
Registeres, openings in furnaces to regulate the fire.
Regius, royal.
morbus, jaundice.
Regnum, kingdom; (in natural history) applied to the three kingdoms, or classes of natural bodies, animal, vegetable, and mineral.
Regularis, regular; constant; uniform.
Regulis Barbadosis, } the cabbage
Jamaicensis, } tree.
Regulus, any metal separated from its ore.
Regulus antimonii, regulus of antimony.
Regulus antimonii martialis, antimony alloyed with iron.
Regulus antimonii jovialis, tin.
metallorum, tin and copper.
Regulus arsenici, regulus of arsenic.
Reiteratio, repetition.

RES

Rejectio, a vomiting.
Relaxantia, relaxants; softeners.
Relaxatio, a falling, or bearing down; want of tone.
Relollium, internal nature of things.
Remedium, a remedy; every thing used in the cure of disease.
Remedium divinum, imperatoria.
Remissio, a remission of symptoms.
Remittentes, remittent diseases, or those the symptoms of which occasionally are less severe.
Remora aratri, the herb rest-harrow.
Renales arteriæ, the arteries of the kidneys, called emulgent.
Renales glandulæ, capsulæ renales; two small glands lying just above the kidneys.
Renales venæ, the emulgent veins, or veins of the kidneys.
Renelius, snorting; snoring.
Renes, the kidneys.
succenturiati, two small glands lying just above the kidneys.
Reniformis, kidney-shaped.
Renisus antitypus, resistance; a species of vis conservatrix naturæ.
Renovatio, renewing; a chymical process.
Renunciatio, renunciation; opinion or judgment of a medical man to a magistrate, respecting the state of the sick or wounded.
Renuens musculus, a muscle of the neck.
Repellentia, } repellents, or me-
Repercussiva, } dicines driving
back the fluids in parts.
Repens, (in botany) creeping.
Repletio, plethora; fulness of blood.
Reprimentia, repellents.
Reptilis, creeping as a worm.
Repulsio, repulsion of matter; driving asunder.
Reratophiton arboreum nigrum, black coral.
Res fallacissima, the pulse.
naturales, the natural circumstances of life operating within the system, as the circulation, &c.

Res nonnaturales, the external circumstances of health, as air, exercise, food, &c.

Reseda, the herb wild rocket.

Residentia, dregs, or fæces.

Resina, resin; an exudation from vegetables.

Resina alba, white resin of turpentine.

Resina aloes, resin of aloes.

anime, anime.

elastica, caoutchouc.

flava, yellow resin of turpentine.

Resina fricta, } colophony, or black
nigra, } resin of turpentine.
tosta, }
guaiaci, resin of guaiacum.
jalap hæ, } resin of jalap ex-
jalap sui, } tracted by spirit.
lutea Novi Belgii, New

Holland, or Botany Bay gum.

Resina Peruviani corticis, resin of bark.

Resina scammonii, resin of scammony.

Resinocerum, a mixture of wax and resin.

Resolutio, the dispersing of inflammation.

Resolventia, discutientia; medicines which discuss tumours.

Respiratio, respiration, or breathing.

Resta bovis, herb rest-harrow.

Restans, (in botany) when the foot-stalk remains after fructification.

Restaurantia, } restorative, or

Resumptiva, } strengthening medicines.

Restringentia, astringents.

Resupinatus, (in botany) when a leaf is inverted.

Resurrectio, } resuscitation; resto-
Resuscitatio, } ration to life, of those
 apparently dead.

Rete, a congeries of vessels, or any animal substance resembling a net.

Rete malighi, the fine net-work of the extremities of the pulmonary arteries.

Rete mirabile, a net-work of blood-vessels in the brain.

Rete mucosum, a reticulated mucous substance; a part of the common integuments lying next to the true skin, which gives the particular colour of the human race; corpus mucosum; corpus reticulare.

Retentio, undue retention of some natural discharge.

Reticularis, } reticulated; net-like.

Reticulatus, }
Reticulum, the second stomach of animals that ruminates, or chew the cud; the caul.

Retiformis, any net-like body.

Retina, the expansion of the optic nerve at the bottom of the eye; the seat of sight.

Retinaculum, an instrument for keeping the bowels in their place.

Retorta, a retort.

Retrahens auriculam, a muscle of the ear.

Retrimentum, the dregs, or dross.

Retroversio uteri, the retroversion, or turning back of the womb.

Reverberatio, a particular manner of applying heat in the melting of ores.

Revivificatio, restoration to its original form.

Revulsio, the drawing humours to another part.

Revulsoria, means which procure revulsion.

Rex coronatus, } terms in alchy-
diadematus, } my.
metallorum, gold.
vegetabilium, saffron.

Rexis anebion, alkanet root.

Rha verum antiquorum, English rhubarb.

Rhabbari pulvis, powder of rhubarb.

Rhabbari tinctura spirituosus, spirituous tincture of rhubarb.

Rhabbari tinctura vinosa, } vinous
vinum, } tinc-
 ture of rhubarb.

Rhabbarum, rhubarb of Russia, Turkey, and China.

Rhabbarum album, American convolvulus; mechoacanna.

- Rhabarbarum diascoridis*, English rhubarb.
- Rhabarbarum monachorum*, monk's rhubarb, or lapathum hortense.
- Rhabarbarum torrefactum*, toasted rhubarb.
- Rhabdoides*, the sagittal suture of the skull.
- Rhachiei*, muscles of the spine of the back.
- Rhachieus*, belonging to the spine.
- Rhachialgia*, pain in the spine or back.
- Rhachis*, the spine, or back bone.
- Rhachisagra*, gout in the back.
- Rhachitæ*, muscles of the spine of the back.
- Rhachitis*, the rickets.
- Rhacosis*, excoriated and relaxed scrotum.
- Rhaum*, rhubarb.
- Rhagades*, plural of *Ragas*, } chaps
- Rhagadia*, } in the skin; deep cutaneous fissures from prurigo, &c.
- Rhagoides*, retina.
- Rhamnus*, buck thorn.
- catharticus*, the purging buck thorn.
- Rhamnus frangula*, the black elder.
- zizyphus*, the tree which yields the jujuba.
- Rhanter*, the inner corner of the eye.
- Rhaponticum*, } rhu-
Alfimi, } barb;
diascoridis, } indige-
nous in Thrace.
- Rhaponticum folio heleni incano*, }
vulgare, }
common rhapontic, or great centaury.
- Rhegma*, a rupture.
- Rheucos*, } snoring.
- Rhencus*, }
- Rheon*, } rhubarb.
- Rheum*, }
- Rhenophonia*, a hissing, hoarse voice.
- Rheuma*, a defluxion; a common cold, or catarrh.
- Rheuma catarrhale*, a catarrh from exposure to cold.
- Rheuma epidemicum*, epidemic catarrh, or influenza.
- Rheumatica*, the rheumatism, or rheumatic fever.
- Rheumatismus*, } rheuma-
acutus, } tism with
fever; a disease principally affecting the larger joints.
- Rheumatismus chronicus*, rheumatism without fever.
- Rheumatismus convulsivus*, rheumatism with convulsive spasms.
- Rheumatismus dorsalis*, rheumatism in the back.
- Rheumatismus febricosus*, true acute rheumatism.
- Rheumatismus hystericus*, rheumatism with hysterical symptoms.
- Rheumatismus miliaris*, rheumatism with miliary eruption.
- Rheumatismus metallicus*, rheumatism from metallic fumes.
- Rheumatismus necroseus*, } rheu-
necroseus, } matism
saltatorius, } with
convulsive spasms.
- Rheumatismus saltatorius verminosus*, convulsive rheumatism from worms.
- Rheumatismus scorbuticus*, pain in the limbs accompanying scurvy.
- Rheumatismus uteri*, leucorrhœa.
- vulgaris*, acute rheumatism.
- Rhibesia*, ribes.
- Rhcnosis*, lean and wrinkled.
- Rhigos*, rigor, or coldness on the surface of the body.
- Rhin*, the nose.
- Rhinæus*, compressor naris; a muscle of the nose.
- Rhinenchytes*, a syringe for the nose.
- Rhinocerus*, a large African quadruped with a horn on its nose.
- Rhinophonia*, a nasal voice.
- Rhizagra*, an instrument for extracting the roots, or stumps of teeth.
- Rochas*, the watery eye.
- Rochmos*, snoring; snorting.
- Rhodacina rhodacinea*, the peach tree.

RHY

RIS

Rhodelaum, oil of roses.

Rhodia,
radix, } rose root, or wood.

Rhodiola,
Rhodina radix, rose wood of the
 Canary Islands.

Rhodites, wine impregnated with
 roses.

Rhodium,
lignum, } *rhodina radix*.

Rhododaphne, } oleander, or the
Rhododendron, } dwarf rose-bay of
 the coast.

Rhododendron chrysanthemum, }
oleander.

rhododaphne.

Rhodomeli, honey of roses.

Rhodosaccharum, a conserve of roses
 and sugar.

Rhodostactum, } rose water.
Rhodostagma, }

Rheas, papaver erraticum; a dis-
 eased diminution of the caruncu-
 la lachrymalis; the watery eye.

Rhogme, a rupture, or fracture.

Rhogmos, snoring.

Rhomboides musculus, a muscle of
 the scapula.

Rhombus, a quadrilateral figure
 with two acute and two obtuse
 angles.

Rhonchus, snoring.

Rhoos, a flux.

Rhophalosis, plica; an enlargement
 of the hair of the head so as to be
 painful and to bleed.

Rhus, common sumach; a flux.
coriariorum, tanner's sumach.
myrtifolia Belgica, Dutch
 myrtle.

Rhus obsoniorum, common su-
 mach.

Rhus radicans, } a poisonous spe-
vernix, } cies of sumach.
sylvestris, the jujube fruit.
Virginianum, copal gummi.

Rhyas, a diseased diminution of the
 caruncula lachrymalis.

Rhymma, a cosmetic.

Rhynenchytes, rhinenchytes.

Rhyftica, cleansing medicines.

Rhysis, a flux.

Rhysemata, wrinkles on the face.

Rhythmus, the number and regu-
 larity of the pulse

Rhytidosis, a wrinkling.

Ribes,
Ribesium, } the red, white,
album, } and black cur-
nigrum, } rant.
rubrum, }

Rica, coverings, or bandages for the
 head; handkerchiefs.

Ricini oleum, common castor oil.

Ricinoides, turnsole; the jatropa,
 or Barbadoes nut.

Ricinus, the tick, or tyke, an insect
 which infests animals.

Ricinus Americanus fructa } the
racemoso hispido, } castor

Ricinus major, } oil
 plant of the West Indies.

Ricinus Novus Hispanicus, a spe-
 cies of ricinus, or castor nut.

Rigatio, sprinkling with water.

Rigiditas, rigidity; stiffness and
 want of pliability in the solids of
 the body in performing their re-
 spective offices.

Rigor, a sense of chilliness and con-
 traction on the skin.

Rigor nervosus, that convulsive
 spasm attending locked jaw.

Rima, a chap; a fissure; a chink.

glottidis, the opening of the
 glottis, allowing the passage of
 the air.

Rima pudendi, the vulva.

Rimosus, full of chaps.

Rimula, rima glottidis; the entrance
 into the trachea; a small fis-
 sure.

Rinaus, a muscle which dilates the
 nostrils.

Riparia, the bee eater.

Risagallum, white arsenic.

Risagon, the cassumunar, an eas-
 tern root.

Risus, laughter; a species of ra-
 nunculus.

Risus caninus, a retraction of the
 lips with distended mouth.

Risus sardonius, a laugh when in
 pain; spasmus cynicus.

ROS

Rob, vegetable juice boiled with honey or sugar.
Rob baccarum juniperi, a linctus of juniper berries.
Rob de cornis, rob of wild cherries.
Robinia, false acacia; courbaril, or sloe tree.
Roborantia, strengthening medicines.
Robub, } vegetable juice boiled with
Robib, } honey or sugar.
Robur, common English oak.
Roccella, a species of lichen used as a blue dye, and as a remedy in phthisis.
Rockambole, *allium scorodophrasum*.
Rodatio, unusual shortness of the eyelashes.
Rodentia, escharotica.
Rogga, rye.
Rogme, a fracture of the cranium like a fissure.
Ronchus, snorting; snoring.
Rorella, } the plant red-rot, or sun-
Rorida, } dew.
Rorismarini conserva, roses beat up with sugar.
Rorismarini spiritus, Hungary water.
Ros, dew.
Calabrinus, manna.
solis, the plant red-rot, or sun-dew; a spirituous compound.
Rosa, the rose tree; the erysipelas.
alabandica, a kind of damask rose.
Rosa alba, white rose.
Rosa canina, } the dog-rose, or
sylvestris, } hip tree.
centifolia,
damascena, } the damask rose.
pallida,
rubra, } the red officinal rose.
gallica, }
solis, the plant red-rot, or sun-dew.
Rosa sinensis, a species of hibiscus.
Rosacea, fiery pimples on the face; compounds where roses are the principal ingredients.
Rosæ infusum, infusion of roses reddened by vitriolic acid.

RUB

Rivinianæ glandulæ, the glands under the tongue.
Rosæ mel, roses boiled in honey.
odoræ lignum, rose wood.
rubra conserva, roses beat up with sugar.
Rosæ syrupus, infusion of roses boiled with sugar.
Rosalia, a disease not unlike the measles.
Rosarum conserva, roses beat up with sugar.
Rosarum damascenarum aqua, damask rose water.
Roseola, a small red pimple.
Rosio, erosion, or eating into.
Rosmarinum stæchadis facie, tree germander; poley of Candia.
Rorismarinus,
Rosmarinus, } common
officinalis, } rosemary.
Rostratus, having a beak.
Rostriformis, beak-shaped.
Rostrum, a beak; crooked scissors.
leporinum, the prominence in the hare lip.
Rotang cane, sanguis draconis.
Rotator, a muscle producing a rolling motion.
Rotator major, the large, or great trochanter.
Rotator minor, the small trochanter.
Rotator natis, the great trochanter.
Rotula, the knee-pan, or patella; a lozenge.
Rotunda ligamenta, the round ligaments of the womb.
Rotundus musculus, a round muscle; a name of several muscles, otherwise called teres.
Roucou, a waxy substance from the leaf of the arnotto tree; a dye.
Rouda, the plant red-rot, or sun-dew.
Rub, rob.
Rubecula, the robin.
Rubedo, redness; blushing; gutta rosacea.
Rubedo maculosa simplex, } varie-
pustulosa, } ties of
ulcerosa, } red
face.
Rubefacientia, external applications which inflame the skin.

R U G

Rubeola, morbilli; the measles.
anginosa, measles with sore throat.
Rubeola anomala, irregular measles.
Rubeola montana odora, aparine; woodrow; woodroff.
Rubeola variolodes, measles with distinct pustules.
Rubeola vulgaris, regular measles.
Rubercum maculis, a variety of gutta rosacea, or red face.
Ruberta, roberta; herb robert; geranium.
Rubeta, the toad.
Rubia, madder.
Brasilensis, a species of madder from Brasil.
Rubia major, common madder.
synanchica, a species of saxifrage.
Rubia sylvestris, mountain wild madder.
Rubia tinctorum, common madder.
Rubicapra, the chamois goat of the Alps.
Rubicilla, a species of bullfinch from Brasil.
Rubigo, rust.
ferri, } rust
chalybis preparata, } of iron, &c.; oxydum ferri luteum.
Rubinus verus, a true carbuncle.
Rubrica febrilis, red oker; rudding; marking stone.
Rubus, a bramble.
Alpinus, cloud, or knot-ber-ry.
Rubus arcticus, the shrubby strawberry.
Rubus cæsius, the dewberry plant.
chamæmorus, cloudberry tree.
Rubus fruticosus, } the black berry
vulgaris, } of the hedges.
Rubus idæus, the common raspberry.
Ructatio, } eructation, or belching.
Ructus, }
Rudii extractum, hellebore, colocynth, aloes, scammony, vitriolated tartar, and oil of cloves.
Rufi pulula, pil. ex aloe cum myrrha; aloes, myrrh, saffron, and syrup.
Ruga, a wrinkle.

R U T

Rugitus, borborigmus; rumbling in the bowels.
Rugosus, wrinkled; rough.
Ruma, the hollow part of the throat.
Rumex, a dock; monk's rhubarb.
acetosus, common sorrel;
lapathum acutum.
Rumex alpinus, monk's rhubarb.
aquaticus, water dock.
Helveticus, common sorrel.
hydrolapathum, water dock.
pratensis, meadow, or common sorrel.
Rumex scutatus, common sorrel.
Ruminantes, animals that chew the cud.
Runcinatus, serrated.
Ruonia, gutta rosacea, or red face.
Ruphellenis sal, Rochelle salt; sel de seignette; natron and acid of tartar.
Rupicapra, the mountain goat.
Rupina, calcitrapa.
Rupatorium, a caustic applied to open abscesses.
Ruptura, a rupture, or hernia.
Ruscus, } wild myrtle,
aculeatus, } knee holly, or butcher's broom.
Ruscus angustifolius, bislingua, or herb double tongue.
Ruscus latifolius, laurus Alexandrina.
Rusma, one ingredient of composition.
Ruta, rue.
baga, Swedish turnip.
cahraria, goat's rue.
graveolens, large wild rue.
hortensis, garden rue.
muraria, white maiden hair.
sylvestris major, large wild rue.
Ruta conserva, rue beat up with sugar.
Ruta folia, leaves of the rue.
herba, the herb rue.
Ruticilla, rubicilla; the bullfinch.
Rutidosis, the corrugation and subsiding of the cornea of the eye from the dissipation of the aqueous humour.

Rutula, a small species of rue.

Ruyschiana tunica, the choroid coat of the eye.

Ryas, rhæas; a defluxion from the eye.

Rysagon, the cassumuniar, an eastern root.

Rythmus, rhythmus; the regularity of the pulse as to time, motion, or modulation.

S.

S. or *Ss.* immediately after any quantity, implies *semis*, half, as $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. half an ounce, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. half a drachm, &c.

S. a. in prescription, contraction of *secundum artem*, according to the rules of art.

Sabadilla, cevadilla; Indian caustic barley.

Sabina, the shrub savin; a species of juniper.

Sabina baccifera, a species of cedar of Lebanon.

Sabina Goensis, a species of cedar. *sterilis*, common, or barren savin.

Sabinæ extractum, extract of savin. *folia*, the leaves of savin.

Sabinæ oleum essentielle, essential oil of savin.

Sabinæ summitates, tops of savin. *tinctura composita*, a tincture of savin, castor, and myrrh in spirit.

Sabulosus, sabulous; gritty; gravelly; sandy.

Sabulum, gravel; grit; sand.

Saburra, dirt; sordes; filth; foulness of stomach, of which authors mention several kinds, as the acid, the bitter, the empyreumatic, the insipid, and the putrid.

Saburratio, sprinkling a diseased person with heated sand.

Saccharum, sugar. *acernum*, American maple sugar.

Saccharum album, white, or refined sugar.

Saccharum aluminis, alum mixed with dragon's blood and dried.

Saccharum Canadense, saccharum acernum, or maple sugar.

Saccharum candidum, candy. *orientale*, East Indian sugar.

Saccharum purissimum, refined sugar.

Saccharum non purificatum, } brown
rubrum, } sugar.

Saccharum officinarum, the sugar cane.

Saccharum saturni, cerussa acetata.

Saccholas, saccholat; the name in the new chymistry for every compound of the saccho-lactic acid, or acid of the sugar of milk.

Sacculi adiposi, the bursæ mucosæ of the joints.

Sacculi medicinales, medicines in bags, suspended in liquors to make diet drinks.

Sacculi mucosi, bursæ mucosæ.

Sacculus, a little bag.

chyliferus, the receptacle of the chyle.

Sacculus cordis, the pericardium. *lachrymalis*, the receptacle of the tears, or lachrymal sac.

Saccus, a sack, or bag; the blind intestine, or cæcum.

Saccus chyliferus, } recep-
lacteus Van Horne, } tacle
lum chyli.

Saccus lachrymalis, the lachrymal sac.

- Sacer ignis*, the sacred fire, erysipelas, or St. Anthony's fire; herpes exedens.
- Sacer morbus*, the epilepsy.
- musculus*, a muscle of the loins.
- Sacerdotis virile*, arum; wake robin.
- Sackchar*, sugar.
- Sacra arteria*, the artery of the sacrum.
- Sacra herba*, common vervain.
- tinctura*, aloes, canella alba, and mountain wine.
- Sacra vasa*, vessels of the sacrum.
- vena*, a branch of the vena cava.
- Sacri acumen ossis*, the os coccygis, or extremity of the back bone.
- Sacri nervi*, ramifications of the spinal marrow passing through the sacrum.
- Sacro coccygæus*, a muscle of the coccyx of the back.
- Sacro lumbalis*,
lumbaris,
accessorius, } muscles of the ribs.
- Sacrum os*, the os sacrum, or posterior bone of the pelvis.
- Sæva leonis ora*, antirrhinum.
- Saffran*, saffron.
- de terra*, turmeric.
- Saga*, one who deals in enchantments.
- Sagapenum*, gum sagapenum.
- Sagitta*, an arrow; the plant arrow-head.
- Sagittalis sutura*, the sagittal suture of the skull, uniting the parietal bones.
- Sagittaria*, a species of arrow-head.
- alexipharmica*, arrow root; dartwort.
- Sagittatus*, arrow-shaped.
- Sagou*, palma Japonica, or the sago tree.
- Sakchari*, sugar.
- Sal*, salt; a class of bodies.
- absinthii*, salt of wormwood; fixed vegetable alkali.
- Sal acetoselle*, salt of wood sorrel; oxylas potassæ acidulata.
- Sal agrigentinus*, a salt used with food, not crackling in the fire.
- Sal alcalinus fixus vegetabilis*, fixed vegetable alkali.
- Sal alcalinus fixus purificatus*, purified fixed vegetable alkali.
- Sal alcalinus fixus tartarizatus*, soluble tartar; vegetable alkali and crystals of tartar.
- Sal alcalinus fixus fossile*, fossil fixed alkaline salt; soda; natron.
- Sal alcalinus salis marini*, the alkaline salt of sea salt, procured by deslagrating it with charcoal.
- Sal ammoniacum martiale*, ferrum ammoniacale.
- Sal ammoniacum secretum Glauberi*, sulphate of ammoniac.
- Sal ammoniacum vegetabile*, aqua ammoniæ acetata.
- Sal ammoniacum fixum*, muriate of lime.
- Sal ammoniacus*, sal ammoniac; muriate of ammonia, prepared by sublimation from cow-dung, soot, &c.
- Sal ammoniacus acetatus*, spiritus mindereri.
- Sal ammoniacus fixus*, muriate of lime.
- Sal ammoniacus furificatus*, purified sal ammoniac.
- Sal ammoniacus volatilis*, sal ammoniac sublimed with chalk.
- Sal antimonii*, tartar emetic.
- argenti*, salt of silver; lunar caustic; silver dissolved in nitrous acid.
- Sal berberis essentielle*, lemon juice digested with barberries, and crystallized.
- Sal calybis*, salt of steel; filings of iron and vitriolic acid.
- Sal anglicanus*,
catharticus amarus, } the bitter purging salt; the Epsom salt; sulphate of magnesia.
- Sal catharticus Glauberi*, Glauber's salt.
- Sal catholicus*, tartarum vitriolatum.
- Sal cavatum*,
chalasticum, } sal gemmæ.

S A L

Sal cibarius, common salt.
commune, common salt; muriatic acid and mineral alkali.
Sal coralli, coral united to vinegar.
Sal cornu cervi, ammonia preparata; carbonated volatile alkali.
Sal culinariæ, sal gemmæ.
cyrenaicus, sal ammoniacus.
digestivus, } muriatic
sylvii, } acid and vegetable alkali.
Sal diureticus, vinegar and vegetable alkali; acetis potassæ.
Sal ducis Holsatiæ, vitriolated nitre.
e or de duobus, tartarum vitriolatum.
Sal Ebshamensis, bitter purging salt.
Sal enixum, vegetable alkali and vitriolic acid; vitriolated tartar.
Sal fontium, } murias sodæ; com-
fossilis, } mon, or rock salt.
Glauberi, Glauber's salt; vitriolic acid and mineral alkali.
Sal gemmæ, common, or rock salt.
herbarum, } vegetable alkali.
plantarum, }
iamblichus, sal ammoniac, pepper, ginger, hyssop, thyme, &c.
Sal infernalis Hoffmanni, nitrum.
jovis, salt of tin; tin dissolved in aqua regia, precipitated by water, and dried.
Sal lucidum, fossil salt.
marinus, } common
Hispanus, } or sea salt.
regeneratus, muriatic acid and vegetable alkali.
Sal martis, salt of steel; filings of iron and vitriolic acid.
Sal microcosmicus, microcosmic salt, or salt of urine.
Sal mirabilis, Glauber's salt.
nitri, } common nitre; nitrous
petræ, } acid and vegetable alkali.
Sal plumbi, sugar of lead; white lead dissolved in vinegar.
Sal polychrestus, nitre deflagrated with a small quantity of sulphur; kali vitriolatum; sulphate of potash.
Sal polychrestus Rupellensis, Ro-

S A L

chelle salt; acid of tartar and mineral alkali.
Sal prunellæ, nitre deflagrated with an equal quantity of sulphur.
Sal Rupellensis, Rochelle salt; acid of tartar and mineral alkali.
Sal rufæus, common, or rock salt.
Sal saignette, sal Rupellensis.
salsum, neutral salt.
saturni, sugar of lead.
sedativus, } the sedative salt;
Homburgi, } acid of borax.
sedlicensis, Epsom salt; magnesia vitriolata.
Sal succini, salt of amber, procured by distilling amber.
Sal sylvii, sal marinus regeneratus.
Sal tartari, vegetable fixed alkali.
urinæ, volatile alkali.
vitrioli, white vitriol dissolved in vitriolic acid.
Sal volatilis salis ammoniaci, volatile alkali.
Sal zinci, white vitriol; zinc dissolved in vitriolic acid.
Salacitas, lechery; wantonness.
Salamandra, a beast like a lizard; a mineral; asbestos.
Salamandra aquatica, the water lizard, or eft.
Salcharion, sugar.
Saleb, } saloop; a nourishing kind
Salep, } of meal from the roots of a species of orchis.
Sales medii, neutral salts with earthy bases.
Salicaria, spiked willow.
Salicæna, the Celtic spikenard.
Salicornia, kali; saltwort; glasswort; marsh samphire.
Salificatio, crystallization.
Salinacidum, a mixture of salt and acid.
Salitron, fossil alkali.
Salitura, muria, or brine.
Salinca, nardus celtica.
Salubris, salutary.
Saliva, the fluid, or spittle of the mouth.
Salivales glandulæ, the salivary glands of the mouth.
Salivalis ductus Stenonis, Steno's,

SAL

or upper salivary duct; the parotid duct.
Salivantia, medicines that salivate, or produce spitting.
Salivaria, } the pellitory of
Salivaris herba, } Spain.
Salivatio, a salivation, ptyalism, or increased spitting.
Salix, the common white, or Dutch willow tree.
Salix alba, the light willow.
fragilis, salix.
latifolia, broad-leaved willow.
Salmo, the salmon.
Salpa, the stock fish.
Salpingo pharyngæus, a muscle of the œsophagus.
Salpingo staphylinus, a muscle of the uvula.
Salpingo staphylinus internus, a muscle of the palate.
Salsaparilla, common sarsaparilla.
Salsola, kali; the plant which produces natron, or mineral alkali; the snail-seeded glasswort, or saltwort.
Salsugo, brine; any salt pickle.
Saltus, the leaping of an artery.
Salus, health.
alta, high, or good health.
media, ordinary health.
Salutaria, medicines which promote health.
Salutaris, } salutary; any thing in
Salubris, } in health, or conducive thereto; applied also to some diseases, as the gout.
Salutatores, a set of enthusiasts or impostors in Spain, who pretended to cure disease by touching or breathing on the sick.
Salvatella vena, a vein of the back of the hand, terminating in the little finger.
Salvia, sage.
Æthiopis, Ethiopian sage.
bosci, wild, or wood sage.
horminum, garden clary.
major, greater, or common garden sage.
Salvia minor, lesser sage, or sage of virtue.

SAN

Salvia sylvestris, germander, or wood sage.
Salvia vitæ, white maiden hair.
Sambucus, common elder.
ebulus, } the dwarf el-
humilis, } der.
nigra, common black-berried elder.
Samiel, } the hot wind of the desert
Samyel, } of Arabia.
Samfischum, } common wild mar-
Samfischum, } joram.
Samfischus, mastich thyme, or marum.
Samfischinon, an oil; and an ointment in which marjoram was a chief ingredient.
Sanativa, medicines which cure.
Sanctæ Helene radix, a species of cyperus.
Sanctum semen, the worm seed.
lignum, guaiacum.
Sanctus, holy; applied to many things, simple and compound, according to the conceits of whimsical persons.
Sandaracha, sandarach, or red arsenic; gum juniper.
Sandiver, axungia vitri, salt of glass.
Sandyx, red lead; vermilion.
Sanguificatio, sanguification, or making of blood.
Sanguifluxus, hæmorrhage, or bleeding.
Sanguinaria, } common knot grass.
Sanguinalis, }
Sanguineus, sanguine, bloody.
Sanguinis ejectio, spitting blood.
inopia, consumption from loss of blood.
Sanguipurgium, a mild fever.
Sanguis, the blood.
draconis, gum of the dragon arbor; the sharp pointed dock.
Sanguis draconis herba, bloodwort.
Herculi, saffron.
Sanguisorba, smaller burnet saxifrage.
Sanguisuga, the sucking leech.
Sanicula, herb sanicle.
Alpina lutea, yellow bear's ear; cortusa.

Sanicula Eboracensis, butterwort; Yorkshire sanicle.
Sanicula faminea, black masterwort.
mas, common sanicle, or self-heal.
Sanicula montana, cortusa.
sedum, white saxifrage.
Sanidodes, } flat chested.
Sanoides, }
Sanies ichor, a thin acrid discharge from wounds.
Sankira, the oriental china root.
Sanitas, health.
Santalum, saunders wood from the East Indies.
Santalum album, white saunders from the East Indies.
Santalum citrinum, } yellow saun-
pallidum, } ders.
rubrum, red saunders.
Santalus adulterinus, a tree indige-
 nous in Crete; lignum Brazilium.
Santerna, borax.
Santolina, the worm seed; abrota-
 num fœmineum; lavender cotton.
Santolina chamæcypharissus south-
 ernwood.
Santonicum, the worm seed.
Sapa, rob of grapes; juice of vege-
 tables boiled with honey or sugar.
Saperda, an ill-flavoured fish.
Saphena vena major, } veins of the
minor, } leg.
Saphera, zaffer or smalt; a prepara-
 tion of cobalt.
Sapientia dentes, teeth of wisdom;
 the last of the grinding teeth, not
 appearing till after puberty.
Sapientia oleum, oil of brick.
Sapo, soap; compound of oil, or
 grease, and alkaline salt.
Sapo albus, hard, Spanish, or white
 soap; olive oil and barilla.
Sapo aluminis, soap of alumine; oil
 and the basis of alum.
Sapo ammoniacalis, soap of ammo-
 niac; oil and volatile alkali.
Sapo amygdalinus, soap made with
 oil of almonds.
Sapo baryticus, soap of barytes, or
 heavy spar; oil and heavy spar.
Sapo calcareus, soap of lime; oil
 and lime.

Sapo magnesiae, soap of magnesia;
 oil and lime.
Sapo potassæ, soap of potash; oil
 and fixed alkali.
Sapo sodæ, soap of soda; oil and
 mineral alkali.
Sapo vitri, the semi-metal manga-
 nese, or soap of glass.
Sapo volatilis, volatile soap; s oil and
 volatile alkali.
Saponaria, } bruise wort,
officinalis, } or soap wort.
Saponaria nuclea, soap berries;
 Bermudas berries.
Sapones acidi, acid soaps; oil and
 acid.
Sapones metallici, metallic soaps; oils
 and metallic substances.
Saponuli, saponuls; the name in the
 new chymistry of every compound
 of volatile and essential oils.
Saponuli acidi, acid saponuls; vola-
 tile and essential oils and acids.
Saponuli metallici, metallic sapo-
 nuls; volatile and essential oils
 and metals.
Saponulus aluminosus, saponul of
 alumine; essential oil and the ba-
 sis of alum.
Saponulus ammoniacalis, ammoni-
 cal saponul; essential oil and vola-
 tile alkali.
Saponulus barytæ, saponul of bary-
 tes; essential oil and heavy spar.
Saponulus calcareus, saponul of
 lime; essential oil and lime.
Saponulus potassæ, saponul of pot-
 ash; essential oil and potash.
Saponulus sodæ, saponul of mineral
 alkali; essential oil and mineral
 alkali.
Saphadilla, the naseberry tree of the
 East Indies.
Saphan lignum, Campeachy wood;
 logwood.
Saphhirina aqua, aqua cupri ammo-
 niati; made by a solution of sal
 ammoniac in lime-water standing
 in a copper vessel.
Saphphirus, the sapphire; a precious
 stone.
Sapro, }
Saprus, } putrid.

Sara, essera.
Sarachinus, } the aco, a Mediterra-
Sarachus, } nean fish.
Sarassas, corallodendron.
Sarcium, a caruncle.
Sarcites, an anasarca.
Sarcocele, a scirrhus testicle.
Sarcocolla, sarcocol or flesh glue ;
 a species of eastern glue, or resin-
 ous gum.
Sarco-epiflocele, enlarged testicle,
 with a rupture containing omen-
 tum.
Sarcologia, the doctrine of muscles
 and other fleshy parts, including
 myology, splanchnology, angiolo-
 gy, neurology, and the doctrine of
 the integuments.
Sarcoma, any fleshy tumour.
Sarcomphalon, } a fleshy tumour at
Sarcomphalus, } the navel.
Sarcomphalus, a species of rhamnus.
Sarcophagum, } the assian stone ; an
Sarcophagus, } escharotic.
Sarcophyia, any fleshy tumour.
Sarcophyodes, purulent expectoration.
Sarcosis, a fleshy tumour.
Sarcothlasma, a bruise.
Sarcotica, applications promoting
 the growth of flesh ; incarnatives.
Sarda, a flesh-coloured stone.
Sardachates, sarda and agate mixed.
Sardiana, the chesnut.
Sardiasis, the sardonian, cynic, or
 convulsive involuntary laugh ; cyn-
 ic spasm.
Sardonia, a kind of smallage.
Sardonicus risus, sardiasis.
Sardonyx, a precious stone ; a vari-
 ety of the onyx, when the colours
 are red and white.
Sare, a species of nettle-rash.
Sargus, a fish.
Sari, a water plant.
Sarmentaceus, full of twigs.
Sarpedo, lichen, a cutaneous erup-
 tion.
Sarsa, } sarsaparilla from the
Sarsaparilla, } Spanish West In-
 dies ; a small kind of vine ; Vir-
 ginian ivy-leaved rough bind-
 weed.
Sartorius, the tailor's muscle ; a ro-
 tator muscle of the thigh.

Sassafras, the sassafras tree of Vir-
 ginia.
Satanus devolans, the red lion, or
 antimony.
Sathe, the penis.
Sativus, applied to herbs planted in
 gardens.
Saturantia, medicines which neu-
 tralize the acid in the stomach ;
 absorbents.
Saturatio, saturation ; chymical so-
 lution continued till the solvent
 can contain no more.
Satureia sativa, } plantsummer's
hortensis, } savory.
lutea sylvestris, cow wheat.
montana, winter, or moun-
 tain savory.
Saturni extractum, extract of lead ;
 litharge dissolved in vinegar.
Saturnus, lead ; antimony.
Satyriasis, immoderate venereal in-
 clination.
Satyriasis acuta, furious with vene-
 real desires.
Satyriasis chronica, priapism, or fre-
 quent erection with pain.
Satyriasis furens, furious with ve-
 nereal desires.
Satyriasis hydrophobica, immode-
 rate venereal appetite, as a symp-
 tom of canine madness.
Satyriasis juvenilis, } youthful
neogamorum, } venereal
 inclination.
Satyriasis venerea, immoderate ve-
 nereal desire from the venereal
 disease.
Satyrica, provocatives to venery.
Satyrion, } the plant dog's stones, or
Satyrion, } male orchis ; rag-wort.
Satyrismus, immoderate venereal in-
 clination.
Saura, the lizard.
Saurion, a kind of mustard.
Saurites, a stone found in the green
 lizard.
Saur kraut, sour crout ; cabbage pre-
 served in brine.
Saururus, the plant lizard's tail ; a
 kind of mustard.
Savina, the savin shrub.
Saxifraga, medicines dissolving
 stone in the bladder.

Saxifraga alba, white saxifrage.
Anglica, } English, or
vulgaris, } meadow
 saxifrage.
Saxifraga granulata, the white saxifrage.
Saxum, a stone.
calcareum, limestone.
Scabies, cutaneous disease; the scab; itch; scales in the urine.
Scabiosa, } field scabius,
arvensis, } said to cure the
 itch; the globe thistle; the mor-
 sus diaboli of the fallopian tube.
Scabiosa cardui folio, echinopus.
Indica arborea, cattu schi-
 ragam.
Scabridæ, plants with rough bark.
Scabrities, scabies; the rough parti-
 cles upon the surface of some
 plants.
Scacarilla officinarum, cascarilla.
Scadidacalli, the euphorbium plant.
Scala, a scale, or ladder; a chirurgi-
 cal instrument for resting and de-
 fending fractured or luxated limbs;
 figuratively applied to the different
 ages of man, called the scale of life.
Scala sacra, an antidote of german-
 der, centaury, and hypericum.
Scala tympani, the superior spiral
 cavity of the cochlea.
Scala vestibuli, the inferior spiral
 cavity of the cochlea.
Scalenus musculus, a muscle of the
 ribs and neck.
Scalpellum, a scalpel; a raspatory.
Scalpere, to scalp, or scratch.
Scalprum, a denticular raspatory, or
 rugin used in trepanning.
Scalptura, the laying bare the skull.
Scammonia Monspelica, French
 scammony.
Scammonia Syriaca, the scammony
 plant of Syria and Aleppo.
Scammonium, scammony, or juice
 of the Syrian bindweed root.
Scammonium Germanicum, great
 white bindweed.
Scammonium orientale, gamboge.
Scammonio electarium e, scammo-
 ny, cloves, ginger, oil of caraway,
 and syrup of roses.

Scammonio e pulvis cum aloë, scam-
 mony, jalap, aloes, and ginger.
Scammonio e pulvis cum calomelane,
 scammony, calomel, and sugar.
Scamnum, an instrument used in
 fractures.
Scandens, climbing.
Scandix, shepherd's needle; Ve-
 nus's comb.
Scandix odorata, myrrhis.
Scaphellatum, } phymosis.
Scaphellatum, }
Scapha, the outer edge of the exter-
 nal ear; a double-headed roller.
Scaphoides, the first bone of the first
 row of wrist.
Scapula, the shoulder blade.
Scapularia, a bandage for the shoul-
 der blade.
Scapulariæ arteriæ, the scapulary
 arteries, branches of the subclavi-
 an and axillary.
Scapus, a stalk, or stem of a flower
 only.
*Scarabeolus hæmisphæricus cochinel-
 lifer*, the cochineal insect.
Scarabeus, a beetle.
Scarificatio, an incision, or scratch,
 scarification.
Scarificatorium, a scarificator; an
 instrument used in cupping.
Scariola, } endive;
Gallorum, } strong-scent-
 ed lettuce.
Scarlatæ, the scarlet spots in scarlet
 fever.
Scarlatina, a contagious fever with
 scarlet regular eruption.
Scarlatina anginosa, sore throat
 with scarlet eruption on the
 skin.
Scarlatina cynanchica, ulcerated
 sore throat with scarlet eruption.
Scarlatina febris, a contagious in-
 flammatory fever with scarlet
 eruption on the skin.
Scarlatina porriginosa, scarlet fever
 with a scaling off of the skin.
Scarlatina simplex, a contagious in-
 flammatory fever with scarlet
 eruption on the skin.
Scarlatina variolodes, scarlet fever
 resembling small-pox.

S C I

Scarlatina caria, } the nettle
 urticata, } rash.
Skeleton, }
Sceletos, } a skeleton.
Sceletum, }
Scelotyrbe, scurvy; antiscorbutic
 medicines.
Scelotyrbe chorea St. Viti, a symp-
 tom of St. Vitus's dance or cho-
 rea, dragging one leg.
Scelotyrbe festinans, chorea with
 quickened pace.
Scelotyrbe instabilis, chorea with
 much motion.
Scelotyrbe intermittens, chorea with
 remission.
Scelotyrbe urticata, acute nettle-
 rash.
Scelotyrbe verminosa, chorea from
 worms.
Scenoma, the whole body.
Scesis, the disposition of the body.
Schadidacalli, the euphorbium plant.
Schanolaguros, cotton grass.
Schagri-cottam, the cornel tree.
Scheroma, a dryness of the eye from
 a want of the lachrymal fluid.
Schesis, a transient disposition of
 the body.
Schetica febris, one yielding easily
 to remedies.
Schidacedon, a longitudinal fracture.
Schinelaon, oil of mastich.
Schismus, a crack, or fissure.
Schistus, a stone breaking into thin
 plates; bloodstone; slate.
Schēnanche, } sweet rush; ca-
Schēnanthus, } mel's hay, or junc-
 tus odoratus.
Schēnolagurus, hares-tail rush.
Schēnoprasum, the wild leek; chives.
Scholium, a remark made at plea-
 sure, on any previous proposi-
 tion.
Sciatica, rheumatism in the hip.
Sciatica arteria, an artery supplying
 the pelvis.
Sciatica vena, the sciatic vein of the
 thigh.
Scilla, the squill; the starry hya-
 cynth, or sea onion of the Levant.
Scilla exsiccata, dried squill.
 Hispanica, the Spanish squill.

S C O

Scilla maritima, the squill, or sea
 onion.
Scilla acetum, squills macerated in
 vinegar.
Scilla conserva, squills beat up with
 sugar.
Scilla mel, tincture of squills boiled
 with honey.
Scilla oxymel, vinegar of squills
 boiled with honey.
Scilla pilula, dried squills, ginger,
 soap, and ammoniacum.
Scilla tinctura, squills digested in
 spirit of wine.
Scillites, squill wine.
Scincus, the skink of the Nile; a
 species of lizard.
Scindapsus, a species of ivy.
Scintillatio, the appearance of sparks
 before the eyes.
Scirrhomia, } a hard tumour.
Scirrhis, }
Scirrhus, } a tumour, hard, some-
Scirrus, } times knotty and pain-
 ful, most frequently affecting
 glands, and terminating in cancer.
Scissio, a cutting away.
Sciurus, the squirrel.
Scleara, garden clary, or horminum.
Scleara Hispanica, wild clary, or
 horminum sylvestre.
Scleriasis, } a hard tumour.
Scleroma, }
Sclerophthalmia, a protrusion of the
 eyelid; an inflammation of the eye.
Sclerosarcoma, a hard excrescence
 on the gums.
Sclerosis, a hard tumour.
Sclerotica, } the sclerotic, white, and
Sclerotis, } outer coat of the eye;
 medicines which harden and con-
 solidate parts.
Sclopetaria aqua, arquebusade; an
 application to wounds; sage, mug-
 wort, and mint distilled in wine.
Sclopetoplaga, a gun-shot wound.
Scnips, a gnat.
Scobs, powder; filing; rasping;
 shaving.
Scolecoides, worm-like.
Scolex, a worm.
Scoliasis, } a distortion of the spine.
Scoliosis, }

Scolopax, the woodcock.
Scolopendra, centipes.
Scolopendria, spleenwort, or milt waste.
Scolopendrium, the herb hart's tongue.
Scolopomacarium, an incision knife.
Scolymus, golden thistle; the artichoke.
Scolymus sylvestris, wild artichoke, or cardonet.
Scombrus, the mackarel.
Scopa regia, wild myrtle; knee holily; butcher's broom.
Scopharia, goose foot; summer cypress.
Scophula, the flesh brush.
Scopus, } intention; indication.
Scopi, }
Scorbutica, medicines for the scurvy.
Scorbutus, the scurvy; a disease marked by debility, large livid tumours, bleeding spongy gums, &c.
Scorbutus calidus, sea scurvy with febrile symptoms.
Scorbutus crescens, sea scurvy with increasing severity.
Scorbutus incipiens, the mildest state of sea scurvy.
Scorbutus inveteratus, severe sea scurvy.
Scorbutus lividus, sea scurvy with livid tumours.
Scorbutus pallidus, sea scurvy with paleness.
Scorbutus pitechialis, sea scurvy with purple spots.
Scorbutus ruber, sea scurvy with purplish spots.
Scordium, water germander.
Scorditis, germander, or wood sage.
Scoria, dross; the refuse of metals.
Scorificatio, scorification; reducing a body to a scoria.
Scorodinia, } germander, or wood
Scorodonia, } sage.
Scorodoprasum, wild garlic.
Scorodum, garlic.
Scorpiaca, medicines for the bites of serpents.
Scorpio, a scorpion.

Scorpioides, bird's foot.
Scorpiotes, scorpionwort.
Scorpius, common furze; a scorpion.
Scorzonera, viper grass.
Hispanica, esculent viper grass.
Scotodine, }
Scotodinia, } giddiness with im-
Scotodinos, } paired sight.
Scotoma, }
Scotomia, } amaurosis.
Scotos, dim sight.
Screatio, } a sonorous discharge of
Screatus, } mucus of the throat;
hawking.
Scrobiculus cordis, the pit of the stomach.
Scrofa, a hog, or sow.
Scrofula, }
Scrophula, } the king's evil.
Americana, a contagious disease attended with excrescences like mulberries, caries, stiff joints, &c.
Scrophula aquatica, betonica aquatica.
Scrophula fugax, scrophula arising from absorbed matter.
Scrophula mesenterica, scrophula with diseased mesenteric glands.
Scrophula Moluccana, } varieties of
periodica, } scrophula.
simplex, } true, or com-
vulgaris, } mon scrophula.
Scrophularia, orpine plant; celandine.
Scrophularia aquatica, water betony; greater water figwort.
Scrophularia major, } knobby-root-
nodosa, } ed figwort.
minor, lesser celandine.
Scrotoccele, a tumour of the scrotum.
Scrotum, the bag under the penis containing the testicles.
Scrotum cordis, the pericardium.
Scrupulum, } a scruple, or twenty
Scrupulus, } grains.
Scutellaria, the herb hooded loose strife.
Scutellaria galericulata, the plant called skull-cap.

Scutellum, a target; a species of fructification.
Scutiforme os, the knee-pan.
Scutiformis cartilago, the ensiform cartilage of the sternum.
Scutum, fomentation, poultice, &c.; a helmet.
Scybala, hard excrement.
Scyrus lapis, pumice stone of volcanoes.
Scythicus latex, a pure water of Scythia.
Scytos, the skin.
Sebaceæ glandulæ, sebaceous glands of the cellular membrane.
Sebaceus humor, a suet-like matter secreted on the skin to defend and keep it soft.
Sebadilla, hordium causticum, or Indian caustic barley.
Sebar, the aromatic aloe.
Sebas, sebat; the name in the new chymistry of every compound of the acid of fat.
Sebsten, } a species of jujube; a
Sebestina, } plumb-like fruit of
Sebsten, } Egypt and Assyria.
Sebum cercale, the rye plant.
 suet.
Secale, rye.
Secretio, secretion, or separation of various fluids and other matters by glands from the blood.
Sectio Cæsarea, Cæsarea sectio.
franonica, } the high ope-
hyfogastrica, } ration for the
 stone.
Secundina, the secundines, or placenta and membranes.
Secundum artem, according to art; a term used in prescription, and denoted by the letters *S. A.*
Securidaca, the bitter vetch; a species of goat's thorn.
Securiformis, down on plants resembling a hatchet.
Sedantia, } sedative medicines; me-
Sedativa, } dicines moderating mus-
 cular action.
Sedativus sal, sedative salt, or acid of borax.
Sedncgi, hæmatites.

Sedentaria ossa, the os coccygis and ischia.
Sedigitus, having six fingers.
Sedimentum, the sediment, or subsidence.
Sedum, house-leek or sedum; saxifrage.
Sedum luteum murale, navelwort.
Seggrum, common ragwort.
Segregata, a composite flower.
Seignette, Rochelle salt.
Seisis, a concussion.
Selenites, a fossil stone, consisting of vitriolic acid and calcareous earth.
Selinum Pyreneum thaspia, mountain parsley.
Sella equina, } the Turkish sad-
sphenoidis, } dle; a depression
Turcica, } of the sphenoid
 bone of the skull, containing the
 pituitary gland.
Semasia, the attack of a disease.
Semeiosis, } the doctrine of signs
Semeiotica, } of health or disease.
Semeiotice, }
Semen, seed.
contra, }
sanctum, } santonicum.
Macedonicum, hipposeli-
 num, or seed of Alexanders.
Sementina, }
Semenzina, } worm seed.
Semi, }
Semis, } half.
Semicupium, a warm bath, to immerse the body to the middle.
Scnidrachma, half a drachm; thirty grains.
Semifibuleus, a muscle of the leg.
Semilunares cartilagine, cartilages of the kneec.
Semilunares valvula, semilunar valves.
Seminembranosus musculus, } mus-
Seminervosus musculosus, } cles
 of the leg.
Semimetalla, marcasite, stibium; bismuth.
Seminalis, the capsula, or seed bag.
Seminare, half males, castrated persons, as eunuchs.
Seminatis, semination, or emission

- of the semen virile into the uterus.
- Seminum chemicum*, a receptacle for the seminal matter, or the first matter of which all things are formed.
- Semi-orbicularis inferior*, } muscles
superior, } of the lips.
- Semiotica*, semiotica.
- Semirrhombus*, a bandage.
- Semis*, a cup; half of any thing, as $\frac{3}{4}$ ss. or $\frac{1}{2}$ ss.
- Semispeculum*, an instrument to dilate the neck of the womb.
- Semispinalis*, a muscle of the back.
- Semitendinosus*, a muscle of the leg.
- Semitertiana febris*, a species of tertian fever.
- Semivivum*, sedum, or house-leek.
- Semivivum majas*, the large house-leek.
- Seneca*, serpentaria; Virginian snake root.
- Senecio*, groundsel.
Asiaticus, bastard china root.
- Senecio Brasiliensis*, a Brazilian plant curing the itch.
- Senecio cœruleus*, blue fleabane.
major, common ragwort.
vulgaris, erigerum.
- Senecta anguim*, the cast skin of a serpent.
- Senecta viridis*, youthful vigour in old age.
- Senectus*, old age.
- Senega*, } seneka; seneka root;
Seneka, } American milkwort; rattlesnake root.
- Senegalense gummi*, the red astrigent African gum.
- Senna*, senna leaves; a purgative plant of Asia.
- Senna Alexandrina*, Alexandrian senna, the sort in use.
- Senna electarium*, lenitive electuary.
- Senna Europæa*, }
Mauritanorum, } colutea.
orientalis, East Indian senna.
- Senna hauerum*, bastard senna, or milk vetch.
- Senna scorpium*, the scorpion senna.
- Senna pulvis compositus*, senna, cream of tartar, scammony, and ginger.
- Senna extractum*, extract of senna.
folia, senna leaves.
infusum commune, senna, coriander, and cream of tartar in water.
- Senna infusum simplex*, senna and ginger in water.
- Senna infusum tartarizatum*, senna, coriander, and cream of tartar in water.
- Senoria*, the banana tree.
- Sensibilis*, sensible, or having feeling.
- Sensibilitas*, the quality of being sensible; sensibility.
- Sensorium*, } the brain,
commune, } or brainular system; the common sensory.
- Sensus externi*, the external senses; seeing, hearing, tasting, smelling, and feeling.
- Sensus interni*, the internal senses are imagination, memory, judgment, attention, and the passions.
- Separatorium*, a separatory; a surgical and chymical instrument.
- Sepiæ*, }
Sepios, } the cuttle-fish bone;
Sepium, } pounce.
- Scephiros*, a corruption of scirrhus.
- Sepomenon*, mortification.
- Seps*, a serpent.
- Sepsis*, putrefaction.
- Septana*, a fever terminating in seven days.
- Septaria*, a class of fossils, known by the name of ludus Helmontii.
- Septenarius*, } containing the space
Septennium, } of seven years, during which it was supposed some remarkable change took place in the constitution.
- Septenus*, applied to plants with seven leaves on each foot-stalk.
- Septica*, septic; corrosives; medicines promoting putridity.

- Septicus latus*, potential, or cautery of potash and lime.
Septifolia, coralwort, or septfoil toothwort.
Septimana, a week; a weekly fever.
Septimus caput moventum, mastoideus musculus.
Septinervia, a species of plantain.
Septon, azote; nitrogen; alkaligen; mephitis; the principle of putrefaction of Dr. Mitchell.
Septum, an inclosure, or partition.
 cordis, the partition of the ventricles of the heart.
Septum cerebelli, } processes of the
 cerebri, } dura mater,
 which divide the hemispheres of the brain.
Septum lucidum, } the partition
 pellucidum, } of the ventricles of the brain.
Septum narium, the partition betwixt the nostrils.
Septum palati, the partition of the palate.
Septum thoracis, the mediastinum.
Septum transversum, the diaphragm.
Septunx, a cup; a Roman $\frac{3}{4}$ iss.
Sepulchretum anatomicum Boneti, Bonetus's dissections.
Serapias, the orchis root.
Serapinum, gum sagapenum.
Sericeus, silky.
Sericum, silk.
Serifluxus, any discharge of serum.
Serifole Bengalensium, a tall tree of Malabar and Bengal.
Seringat, caoutchouc.
Seriola, endive.
Seriphium, flix weed.
Seris, wild succory.
Serosus, like whey.
Serpens anguis, the common snake.
 Indicus coronatus, the Indian serpent; cobra de capello.
Serpentaria, dragon's and many-leaved arum.
Serpentaria Hispanica, viper grass.
 minor, arum, or wake robin.
Serpentaria nigra, black snake weed.
- Serpentaria Virginiana*, }
Serpentaria Virginiana radix, }
 Virginian snake root.
Serpentis lapis, an antidote to poison.
Serphigo, tetter; ringworm; herpes.
Serpyllum, wild thyme; mother of thyme.
Serpyllum citratum, lemon, or citron thyme.
Serpyllum vulgare minus, mother of thyme; wild thyme.
Serrata, }
Serratula, } germander.
Serratus, serrated; saw-like; a term of several muscles.
Serratus anticus major, a muscle of the scapula.
Serratus anticus minor, a muscle of the chest.
Serratus posticus superior, } mus-
 inferior, } cles of
 the ribs.
Serriola, endive.
Sertula campana, melilotus.
Serum, whey; the thin and yellowish part of the blood.
Serum vinosum, whine whey.
 aluminosum, alum whey.
Servillum, skirret.
Sesamoidea ossa, small bones at the joints of the toes and fingers.
Sesamoides, wild succory.
Sesamum verum, the Egyptian oily purging grain.
Sescuncia, } an ounce and a half, or
Sescunx, } twelve drachms.
Seseli Æthiopicum, shrubby hartwort of Æthiopia.
Seseli Massiliense, French hartwort.
 Peloponnense, wild cicely; cow weed.
Seseli Pyrenne, bastard spignel.
 Pyrenaicum, mountain parsley.
Seseli vulgare, common hartwort.
Seselon, the garden snail.
Sesqui, a word which, joined with any number, weight, or measure, signifies one integer and a half, as sesqui granum, a grain and a half.
Sesquialtera, a semitertian fever.

Sesquibra, a pound and a half.

Sesquiuncia, sescuncia.

Sessilis, sitting; when leaves have no footstalks; any flat, low, tumour, or the eruptions of small-pox when they do not rise well.

Setaceum, a seton; a discharge promoted by passing silk through a portion of the integuments.

Setaceus, bristly.

Setæ equinæ, horse hairs.

Setanios, hornotinus; a species of wheat.

Setanium, the small bastard medlar.

Seuren, disease incident to cattle.

Seutlomalache, supposed to be spinach.

Sevum minerale, mineral tallow; a kind of petroleum.

Sevum ovile,
 ovillum, } mutton suet.
 ovinum, }

Sexfidus, cleft into six.

Sextana, fever returning every sixth day.

Sextans, a cup; a Roman measure.

Sextarius, a pound and a half.

Sexualistæ, such botanical writers who classed the vegetable kingdom according to the difference of sexes.

Sexus, sex; the property by which every animal is male or female.

Shittim, a kind of cedar.

Siagon, the jaw.

Silagoga, medicines producing salivation, or spitting.

Sibbens, disease resembling syphilis.

Sibcadi, bulbus vomitorius.

Siccantia, drying medicines.

Siccata, arentes.

Sicchasia, lassitude attending pregnancy.

Siciliana, tutsan; all-heal; Peter's wort.

Sicula, common white beet.

terra, } fossil bezoar; a kind
Siculus aibus, } of iron ore.

Sicyedon, a transverse fracture.

Sicyone, a cucurbit.

Sicyos, } the single seeded cucum-
Sicyus, } ber.

Sideratio, an apoplexy; a blast, or slight erysipelas.

Sideratio ossis, a carious bone.

Siderites, common ground pine; the load-stone.

Siderium, an herb.

Sidium, the pomegranate.

Sief, an ancient form of medicine among the Arabians.

Sigillata terra, sealed earth; a species of bole.

Sigillum hermeticum, an hermetic seal; closing the end of a glass tube by melting it.

Sigillum Solomonis, the plant Solomon's seal.

Sigillum beatæ Mariæ, black briony.

Sigmoidea flexura, the sigmoid flexure, or turn of the colon.

Sigmoides processus, valves of the heart.

Signa critica, signs of the crisis of disease.

Signa diagnostica, diagnosis, or distinguishing signs.

Signum, a sign, or symptom.

Siler montanum, common hartwort.

Silex, flint.

Silica, flinty earth.

Silicula, a small pod.

Siligo, fine wheat.

Siliqua, the carob tree; a pod, as the pea, bean, &c.; an ancient weight of $3\frac{1}{2}$ grains.

Siliqua dulcis, carantia, or carob tree.

Siliqua hirsuta, cow-hage.

Siliquastra, fossil fish bones.

Siliquastrum, the Judas tree; capsicum.

Siliquastrum Plinii, Indian pepper.

Siliquosa Indica, an American plant.

Silphium gummi, assafœtida.

Silurus, the sheath fish.

Simaraba, } the simirouba, or Gui-
Simarouba, } ana bark; a species of quassi.

Simia, the ape.

Similatio, assimilatio; nutrition.

Simitas, the concave side of the liver.

Simivulpa, an animal like an ape and fox.

S I R

Simplex oculus, a bandage for the eye.
Sinanchieæ, Italian rushy horse-tail.
Sinapelaon, oil of mustard seed.
Sinapeos semen, mustard seed.
Sinapi, mustard.
Sinapis semen album, white mustard seed.
Sinapis semen nigrum, black mustard seed.
Sinapismum, } a sinapism, or mus-
Sinapismus, } tard plaster.
Sinciput, the fore part of the skull.
Sine furi, the azygos vein of the thorax.
Sinense lignum, the Chinese lettered wood.
Singultus, hiccup.
Sinister, on the left side.
Sinistrorsum, on the left side, or hand.
Sinkoo, the aromatic aloe.
Sinon, stone parsley.
Sinoper, cinnabar.
Sinopis, a red earth, or ruddle.
Sinus, any cavity, or depression; the small opening of an abscess.
Sinus coxæ, the sinus of the coccyx.
genæ pituitarius, } the High-
maxillaris, } morian cavity of the cheek.
Sinus laterales, } cavities of
longitudinales, } the brain.
muliebris, } the vagina.
fudoris, }
ossium, the cavities of bones receiving the heads of others.
Sinus venæ portarum, the entrance into the liver.
Sionanna, the amelpodi tree of Malabar.
Siphææ, the peritonæum.
Siphilis, the venereal disease, or lues.
Siphonia elastica, the elastic resin tree.
Siphunculus maris, the pipe shell of the East Indies.
Sirenes, } insects infesting cattle.
Sirones, }
Siriasis, inflammation of the brain; phrensy almost peculiar to children.

S M I

Sirii boa, the beetle nut.
Sirocco, a periodical wind of Italy.
Sisarum, skirretwort.
montanum, ginseng.
Peruvianum, the Spanish potatoe.
Siser, skirretwort.
Sison, stone parsley.
Sistentia, medicines that check purging.
Sisura, the wagtail.
Sisymbrium, mentha aquatica; water-cress; Barbara's herb; mustard.
Sisymbrium aquaticum, the water radish.
Sitiologia, } the doctrine of aliment,
Sitiologicæ, } or food.
Sitis, thirst.
Sitium, aliment of any kind.
Sium, the laver plant, or becabunga; water parsnip, or skirret.
Sium alterum, a variety of the laver plant.
Sium angustifolium, upright water parsnip.
Sium aromaticum, stone parsley.
Sium crucæ folio, water hemlock.
latifolium, } great water parsnip,
majus, } ley.
Smaltum, smalt; flint and potash melted together, coloured with cobalt, and powdered.
Smaragdus, an emerald.
Smaris, a small fish.
Smeetis, fuller's earth.
Smegma, any soapy formula.
Smilax aspera, } rough bind-
Chinensis, } weed; true China root.
Smilax hortensis, the kidney bean.
Indica, the Indian, or common bindweed.
Smilax lavis officinæ, } great white
minor, } bindweed.
occidentalis, } the Indian,
orientalis, } or common bindweed.
Smilax Virginiana, sarsaparilla.
unifolia humilima, the herb one blade.
Smile, a lancet.

Smiris, emery, an iron ore.
Smodira, medicines to remove spots from bruises.
Smyrnion, herb masterwort.
Smyrnium, a species of parsley.
Socotorina albe, the best aloes.
Soda, mineral fixed alkali; the heartburn; pyrosis.
Soda acetata, terra foliata tartari crystallizabilis.
Soda boraxata, borax.
Hispanica, } impure soda.
impura, }
Hispanica purificata, } natron
purificata, } prepa-
 ratum.
Soda muriata } common salt.
muriatica, }
phosphorata, natron and phosphoric acid.
Sol, gold, or the sun of chymists.
Solamen intestinorum, aniseed.
Solanoides, bastard nightshade.
Solanum, nightshade.
arborescens Indicum, colubrinum lignum.
Solanum Barbadoense, Barbadoes, or red nightshade.
Solanum dulcamara, woody nightshade; dulcamara.
Solanum fœtidum, stramonium.
furiosum, deadly nightshade.
Solanum hortense, common nightshade.
Solanum intestinorum, aniseed.
lethale, deadly nightshade.
lignosum, woody nightshade, or bittersweet.
Solanum lycopersicum, the love apple.
Solanum maniacum, deadly nightshade.
Solanum magnum, Barbadoes, or red nightshade.
Solanum melongena, mad apple.
nigrum, } garden, or common
officinale, } night-
 shade.
Solanum pomiferum, the love apple.
quadrifolium, ipecacuanha.
racemosum Indicum, cocculus Indus.

Solanum solatrum, common nightshade.
Solanum tuberosum, the potatoe.
urens, Indian pepper.
vaccarium, the winter chervy.
Solanum vulgare, common nightshade.
Soldanella, sea cole.
Solea, the sole.
Solen, any tube or channel; a cradle for a broken limb.
Solenarium, a catheter.
Soleus, gastrocnemius internus, a muscle of the back part of the leg.
Solida, the solids.
Solidagine, groundwort.
Solidago, comfrey.
virga aurea, common golden rod.
Solidum, a solid substance.
Solifuga, } a small venomous insect
Solihuga, } of the spider kind.
Solis aqua, Bath water.
Solitarii, local diseases.
Solium, the ground; the tape worm.
Solsequia, garden marigold.
Solsequius, common water spurge.
Solum, the sole of the foot.
Solutio, solution, or dissolving; division.
Solutio continui, a fracture; laceration.
Solutiones, fresh wounds.
Solutiva, opening, or solutive medicines.
Somnambulismus, } somnambulism,
Somnambulo, } or sleep walking.
Somniferus, narcotic.
Somnium, a dream.
Somnus, sleep.
Sonchus lœvis, } wild purple gum
repens, } succory plant;
 greater hawkweed; sow thistle.
Sonitus, } sound.
Sonus, }
Sophera, senna orientalis.
Sophia, flix, or flux weed; lady's smock.
Sophos, a wise man; a scholar.
Sophronisteres, the last of the double teeth.

Sopientia, opiates.
Sopor, lethargy; profound sleep.
altus, lethargy.
Sopioralis, the jugular vein.
Sopioraria arteria, the carotid arteries.
Soporifera, medicines which produce sleep.
Soporosi, lethargic affections; diminished sense and motion.
Sora, a species of nettle-rash.
Sorbastrella, the herb burnet.
Sorbilis, } a sorbition, drink, or pti-
Sorbitio, } san.
Sorbus aucuparia, }
sativa, } the service tree.
sylvestris, }
Virginiana, cratægus.
Sordes, dirt; filth; fæces.
aurium, ear wax.
Sorghum, }
Sorgo, } milium Indicum.
Sory, a species of mundic, or pyrites.
Soude, } French mineral al-
blanche, } kali; kali.
Spadix, the receptacle of the palm; every flower-stalk protruded out of a spatha, or sheath.
Spadones, any castrated creature.
Spagiricus, chymical.
Spagirus, an alchymist.
Spagyrica ars, chymistry.
Spanopogon, thinly bearded.
Sparadrap, a cere cloth.
Sparagmus, agitation; convulsion.
Sparagus, common asparagus.
Sparganium, a water plant.
Spargnogenesis, an abscess from milk.
Sparta folia, fossil amianthus stone.
Spartium, the heath broom.
arborescens, Spanish broom.
Spartium majus, furze, or gorse of commons.
Spartium scoparium, common broom.
Sparus, like a dart.
Spasma, spasm; convulsion.
Spasmi, spasms; spasmodic, or convulsive diseases.
Spasmodica, spasmodics, or medi-

cines good against convulsive diseases.
Spasmologia, spasmology; any treatise on convulsions.
Spasmus, } spasm; convul-
clonicus, } sion; an irreg-
ular motion of muscles, or muscular fibres.
Spasmus cynicus, a snarling, spasmodic, and painful grin.
Spasmus iliacus, the colic.
maxilla inferioris, spasm, or contraction of the muscles of the lower jaw; locked-jaw.
Spasmus œsophagi, a spasm, or contraction of the œsophagus.
Spasmus spasticus, } violent and
tonicus, } permanent
spasm.
Spatha, a species of palm tree; cabbage tree.
Spatula, a spatula.
fætida, spurge-wort; iris fætida.
Species, a kind; the component parts of a genus; it is the fourth division of the term class.
Species aromaticæ, pulvis aromaticus.
Species diacurcumæ, a powder with saffron.
Species diambrae cum odoratis, species of diambrae with ambergris and musk.
Species diambrae sine odoratis, cinnamon, angelica, cloves, mace, spikenard, &c.
Species diamoschu dulcis, a powder with musk.
Species dianthus, rosemary, rose, liquorice, cloves, spikenard, nutmeg, &c.
Species diatragacanthi frigida, tragacanth, Arabic, starch, liquorice, seeds of melon, &c.
Species diatrion pipercon, Jamaica pepper, anise, thyme, and ginger.
Species hieræ piceæ, cinnamon, zedoary, asarum, cardamoms, saffron, cochineal, and aloes.
Species plantarum, all the different forms of plants which are suppos-

- ed to have been originally created.
- Specifica*, specifics; medicines which certainly cure particular diseases.
- Specillum*, a probe.
- Specularis lapis*, Muscovy talc.
- Speculum*, a probe; the tunica aranea of the eye.
- Speculum ani*, a peculiar instrument to dilate the anus.
- Speculum oculi*, a peculiar instrument to keep open the eyelids.
- Speculum oris*, a peculiar instrument to keep open the mouth.
- Speculum uteri*, a peculiar instrument to keep open the vagina.
- Speculum veneris*, milfoil.
- Spelta*, spelt corn; spelter; zinc.
- Spergula*, aspergula.
- Sperma*, semen.
- ceti*, a fatty matter taken from the head of the whale, and purified by boiling with alkali.
- Sperma ranarum*, spawn of frogs.
- Spermatica arteria*, the spermatic artery conveying blood to the testicles.
- Spermatica corda*, the cord going to each testicle, containing its vessels and nerves.
- Spermatica vasa*, the vessels of the testicles.
- Spermatica vena*, the vein of the testicle.
- Spermatocoele*, a swelling of the spermatic vessels, or vessels of the testicle.
- Spermatopœtica*, medicines producing sperm.
- Sperniola*, the spawn of frogs.
- Sphacelus*, } mortification;
ossis, } gangrene; a caries, or decay of a bone.
- Sphacelismus*, phrensy; inflammation of the brain.
- Sphenoides os*, the sphenoid, or pterygoid bone of the basis of the skull.
- Sphæristica*, a kind of tennis game.
- Sphæritis*, } the globe
Sphærocephala elatior, } thistle.
- Sphagnum*, bog moss.
- Spheno-maxillaris arteria*, an artery of the orbit of the eye.
- Spheno maxillaria fissura*, the inferior orbitary fissures.
- Spheno palatinus*, a muscle of the palate.
- Spheno pharyngeus*, a muscle of the pharynx.
- Spheno pterygo palatinus*, } muscles
salpingo pharyngei, } of the
staphilinus, } palate.
- Sphincter*, a contractor, or shutter up; a name of many muscles, as,
- Sphincter ani*, the muscle which contracts and shuts the end of the intestinum rectum.
- Sphincter gula*, } the muscle
œsophagi, } which contracts the top of the throat.
- Sphincter labiorum*, the muscle which contracts and shuts the lips or mouth.
- Sphincter vaginae*, the muscle which contracts the vagina.
- Sphincter vesicæ*, the muscle which shuts the neck of the bladder.
- Sphingenta*, astringent medicines.
- Sphingis ænigmata*, alchymical absurdities.
- Sphondylium*, brank ursine.
- Sphygmus*, } the pulse.
Sphyxis, }
- Spica*, a spike; a stalk conically set with flowers; an ear of corn.
- Spica brevis*, fox-tail plant.
- Celtica*, Celtic spikenard.
- fœmina*, common lavender.
- Indica*, Indian spikenard.
- inguinalis*, a bandage for ruptures in the groin.
- Spica inguinalis duplex*, double spina inguinalis.
- Spica lavendula vulgaris*, lavendula angustifolia.
- Spica mas*, lavendula latifolia.
- nardi*, common spikenard.
- officinarum*, lavendula latifolia.
- Spica simplex*, a common roller, or bandage.
- Spicilla*, a small spiked flower.

Spigelia, } the Indian
Marilandica, } pink of Ja-
 maica.

Spina, a thorn; the back bone; the shin bone.

Spina acida, the barberry bush.

acuta, hawthorn.

Ægyptiaca, the Egyptian thorn, or sloe tree.

Spina alba, the white thorn tree.

Arabica, the chardon, or Arabian thistle.

Spina bifida, a dropsy of the spinal marrow with deficiency of bone.

Spina burghi Monspelienensis, evergreen privet.

Spina cervina, } the buck thorn.
infectoria, }

dorsi, the back bone.

hirci, the goat's thorn of France, yielding gum tragacanth.

Spina purgatrix, the purging thorn.

solstitialis, Barnaby's thistle.

ventosa, a caries of a bone from the inside.

Spinachia, } common spinach; lapa-
Spinacia, } thum hortense.

fragifera, strawberry spinach.

Spinae, thorns; prickles.

crates, the chine of the back.

ventositas, a caries, or decay of a bone.

Spinales colli minores, muscles of the spine.

Spinales lumborum, } muscles of
maiores, } the loins.
minores, }

Spinalis arteria, the artery of the back bone.

Spinalis colli, a muscle of the neck.

dorsi major, } muscles of
minor, } the back

bone.

Spini solstitialis, calcitrapa officinalis.

Spinosa, the spina bifida; a dropsy of the spinal marrow with a deficiency of bone.

Spinosum Syriacum, the Syrian broom.

Spinosus, thorny.

Spiracula, orifices, outlets, or pores.

Spiraea Africana, African meadow sweet.

Spiraea filipendula, a species of dropwort.

Spiraea ulmaria, English meadow sweet.

Spiratio, respiration.

Spiritus, any fine volatile fluid.

abstractitus, the spirit of unfermented aromatic vegetables.

Spiritus aceti, distilled vinegar.

æthereus, } a distil-
ætheris vitriolici, } lation

of equal parts of vitriolic acid and rectified spirit of wine; sweet spirit of vitriol.

Spiritus ætheris vitriolici compositus, a mixture of æther and oil of wine; Hoffman's anodyne liquor.

Spiritus ætheris nitrosi, a distillation of four parts of rectified spirit of wine and one of nitrous acid; sweet spirit of nitre.

Spiritus ammoniæ, a distillation of spirit of wine, sal ammoniac, and potash; alcohol ammoniatum, or spirit of volatile alkali.

Spiritus ammoniæ compositus, }
aromaticus, }

a mixture of spirit of ammonia with oils of lemon and nutmeg; compound, or aromatic spirit of ammonia.

Spiritus ammoniæ fatidus, a distillation of spirit of wine, sal ammoniac, assafoetida, and potash.

Spiritus ammoniæ succinatus, a mixture of alcohol, pure ammonia, rectified oil of amber, and soap; eau de luce.

Spiritus animalis, an imagined æthereal spirit in animals.

Spiritus anisi compositus, a distillation of aniseed and angelica seed in weak spirit of wine.

Spiritus antimonii, weak spirit of sulphur.

Spiritus ardentés, ardent spirits drawn from vegetables.

Spiritus camphoræ, }
camphoratus, }

vinosus, }
 camphor dissolved in spirit of wine.

Spiritus carui, caraway seed distilled in weak spirit of wine.

Spiritus cerviculæ, spirit of the bone of a stag's heart.

Spiritus cinnamomi, cinnamon distilled in weak spirit of wine.

Spiritus cochleariæ aureus, juice of scurvy grass, brooklime, and water-cresses, with gamboge.

Spiritus cochleariæ simplex, scurvy grass distilled with rectified spirit of wine.

Spiritus cornu cervi, volatile liquor of hartshorn; a distillation of pieces of hartshorn.

Spiritus croci, saffron distilled in spirit of wine.

Spiritus fuliginis, spirit distilled from soot.

Spiritus gallicus, brandy.

juniperi compositus, juniper berries, caraway and fennel seed, distilled in weak spirit of wine.

Spiritus lavendulæ, fresh lavender flowers distilled in weak spirit of wine.

Spiritus lavendulæ compositus, cinnamon, nutmegs, and red saunders digested in spirit of lavender and spirit of rosemary.

Spiritus lavendulæ simplex, fresh lavender flowers distilled in weak spirit of wine.

Spiritus menthæ piperitidis, dried peppermint distilled in weak spirit of wine.

Spiritus menthæ sativæ, dried common mint distilled in weak spirit of wine.

Spiritus mindereri, a saturated mixture of ammonia and vinegar.

Spiritus nitri, nitric acid.

dulcis, a distillation of four parts of spirit of wine and one of nitrous acid.

Spiritus nitri duplex, } *acidum nitrosum*, }
fumans, } *trosum*. }

Glauberi, nitrous acid prepared by distilling three parts nitre and one vitriolic acid.

Spiritus nitri simplex, *acidum nitrosum dilutum*.

Spiritus nucis moschatæ, nutmegs distilled in weak spirit of wine.

Spiritus pimento, pimento berries distilled in weak spirit of wine.

Spiritus pulegii, dried pennyroyal distilled in weak spirit of wine.

Spiritus raphani compositus, horseradish, orange rind, scurvy grass, and nutmegs distilled in weak spirit of wine.

Spiritus rector, the volatile part of the essential oil of plants, to which they owe their peculiar smell and taste.

Spiritus rorismarini, the tops of fresh rosemary distilled in weak spirit of wine.

Spiritus salinus aromaticus, a mixture of vinous spirit of sal ammoniac and oils of rosemary and lemon.

Spiritus salis ammoniaci, sal ammoniac and fixed alkali distilled with water.

Spiritus salis ammoniaci cum calce viva, caustic volatile alkali; sal ammoniac and quick-lime distilled with water in a very gentle heat.

Spiritus salis ammoniaci dulcis, sal ammoniac and fixed alkali distilled with spirit of wine.

Spiritus sal ammoniaci vinosus, sal ammoniac and quick-lime distilled in spirit of wine.

Spiritus salis marini, muriatic acid made by distilling sea salt and diluted vitriolic acid.

Spiritus salis marini coagulatus, a saturated mixture of Glauber's spirit of sea salt and fixed alkali.

Spiritus salis marini dulcis, a distillation of four parts of spirit of wine and one of muriatic acid.

Spiritus salis marini Glauberi, muriatic acid made by distilling sea salt and oil of vitriol.

Spiritus succini, spirit distilled from amber.

Spiritus sulphuris per campanam, the fumes, or acid of burning sulphur collected under a bell.

Spiritus terebinthinæ, oil of turpentine.

Spiritus urinæ, a species of alkali.
vinî camphoratus, camphor dissolved in spirit of wine.
Spiritus vini Gallici, } spirit
rectificatus, } distilled
 from wine and other fermented
 liquors, or from French brandy.
Spiritus vini tartarizatus, rectified
 spirit of wine distilled with fixed
 alkali.
Spiritus vini tenuior, spiritus vino-
 sus tenuior; proof spirit.
Spiritus vinosus tenuior, weak spi-
 rit of wine drawn from treacle,
 sugar, &c.
Spiritus vitrioli dulcis, a mixture of
 vitriolic æther and spirit of wine.
Spiritus vitrioli fortis, the fluid re-
 maining after distilling the liquor
 drawn from calcined vitriol.
Spiritus vitrioli tenuis, the spirit
 which comes over on distilling the
 liquor drawn from calcined vitriol,
 or a mixture of one part of vitri-
 olic acid and seven of water.
Spiritus volatilis aromaticus, }
oleosus, }
 a mixture of vinous spirit of sal
 ammoniac with oils of rosemary
 and lemon.
*Spiritus volatilis oleosus extempora-
 neus*, spiritus volatilis aromaticus.
Spiritus volatilis causticus, volatile
 caustic alkali; sal ammoniac and
 quick-lime distilled with water in
 a very gentle heat.
Spiritus volatilis fetidus, fixed alka-
 li, sal ammoniac, and assafœtida
 distilled with spirit of wine.
Spiritus volatilis succinatus, oil of
 amber, spirit of wine, and caustic
 volatile alkali distilled; eau de luce.
Spithama, a span; the 6th degree
 in the scale for measuring plants.
 See *Mensura*.
Spissamenta, any thing that adds
 consistence, or odour.
Splanchnica, remedies for diseased
 bowels.
Splanchnologia, splanchnology; the
 doctrine of diseases of internal
 parts.
Splen, the spleen, or milt.

Splenalgia, pain in the spleen.
sulphuratoria, abscess of
 the spleen.
Splenica, compress, or bandage.
Splenica, pain in the spleen.
arteria, the artery of the
 spleen.
Splenica vena, the vein of the spleen.
Splenitis, inflammation of the
 spleen; pain, tension, and heat of
 the left side with fever.
Splenitis phlegmonodea, inflamma-
 tion of the spleen.
Splenium, milt waste; spleenwort;
 a compress.
Splenius, a splint for a broken bone.
capitis, } muscles of the
colli, } head and neck.
Splenocœle, a rupture of the spleen.
Spodium, sugar.
Spodium Arabum, burnt ivory, or
 ivory black.
Spodium Græcorum, the white dung
 of dogs.
Spoliarium, a private room at the
 baths.
Spondylos, a vertebra; the spine.
Spondylium, cow parsnip.
Spongia, sponge.
solis, the Bononian phos-
 phoric stone.
Spongia usta, burnt sponge.
Spongiosa ossa inferiora, } bones of
superiora, } the
 nose.
Spongiosum os, the ethmoid bone of
 the skull.
Spongoides, os crebriforme.
Sponsa solis, the marigold; the red
 rot, or sun-dew.
Sporadici morbi, sporadic diseases,
 such as are confined to season
 and place.
Sporadicus, sporadic; confined to
 place.
Sporos, semen.
Spuma, froth.
argenti, the squamæ, or
 scales of silver.
Spuma argenti officinalis, lithargy-
 rum.
Spurius, bastard, spurious.
Sputamen, sputum.

- Spitulum*, saliva; spittle; expectoration.
- Squalor*, sultry weather; dirt.
- Squalus*, the skate fish.
- Squama*, a scale.
- Squamæ*, scales.
- æris*, the flakes which fly off in hammering copper.
- Squamaria*, the great toothwort; broom rape.
- Squamosus*, scaly.
- Squatina marina*, the monk fish.
- Squilla*, the squill
- crangon*, the pawn fish.
- Squinanthia*, cynanche; sore throat.
- Squinanthum*, *juncus odoratus*, or camel's hay.
- Stachys*, the base horehound, or marubium Hispanicum.
- Stachys fetida*, yellow archangel; hedge nettle.
- Stachys palustris*, clown's woundwort, or all-heal
- Stacte*, } gum myrrh in tears, or
- Stachte*, } drops; storax.
- Stacticon*, instillation; an eye-water.
- Stadium*, a stage-of disease.
- Stagma*, any distilled liquor; the vitriolic acid.
- Stalactiti*, } calcareous concretions
- Stalagmiti*, } in caves, &c.
- Stalagmus*, distillation.
- Staltica*, healing application.
- Stamina*, the chives of flowers; fibres supporting the farina, or generating dust.
- Stannum*, tin.
- Stapedis musculus*, a muscle of the inner ear.
- Stapes*, a small bone of the ear called the stirrup.
- Staphis*, a grape; glandular parts of the body.
- Staphisagria*, stavesacre; lousewort.
- Staphyla*, husks of grapes, or the remains of the pressings of wine, or of olives.
- Staphyle*, the uvula.
- Staphylini*, } muscles of
- Staphylinus externus*, } the palate.
- Græcorum*, } the wild
- sylvestris*, } carrot.
- Staphylodendron*, a tree bearing pods
- Staphyloma*, a disease of the eye, divided into several varieties.
- Staphylosis*, a protrusion of the cho-roid coat of the eye.
- Stasis*, a stagnation of any humour.
- Statice*, herb sea-thirst.
- limonium*, thrift, or sea frisk.
- Stationaria febris*, stationary fever; fever depending on peculiar seasons.
- Staxis*, a distillation.
- Steatites*, a clayey stone; soap rock; an ingredient in china ware; corpulency.
- Scatoccele*, a swelling of the scrotum, containing a suetty matter.
- Scatoma*, a species of tumour, containing a suetty matter.
- Stegnosis*, an obstruction of the pores.
- Stella*, a star; a bandage for the temples.
- Stella marina*, the star fish.
- terræ*, buckhorn plantain.
- Stellatia*, stitchwort; lady's mantle.
- Stellaris*, } aparine; woodrow;
- Stellata*, } woodroff; star stone.
- Stellatus*, disposed like rays.
- Stellio*, a lizard.
- Stelochites*, glue bone; a fossil; osteocolla.
- Stema*, a penis.
- Stenos*, any thing narrow or strait.
- Stenostomos*, narrow-mouthed.
- Stenothorax*, narrow-chested.
- Stercoraceus*, stercoraceous; feculent; excrementitious.
- Stercus*, excrement; fæces.
- anserinum*, the goose dung
- silver ore.
- Sterilitas*, barrenness.
- Sterno-cleido-hyoideus*, a muscle of the os hyoides.
- Sterno costales*, muscles of the ribs.
- hyoides*, a muscle of the os hyoides.
- Sterno mastoideus*, } a muscle of the
- mastoïdes*, } neck and head.
- thyroidei*, muscles of the larynx.

S T O

Sternum, the breast bone.
Sternutamentoria, ptarmica.
Sternutatio, sneezing.
Sternutatoria, sternutatories, or sneezing medicines.
Sternutatorius fulvis, sneezing powder; assarabacca, marjoram, mastich, thyme, and lavender flowers.
Stertor, snoring, as in apoplexy.
Stethenium, the middle of the breast.
Stethos, the breast.
Sthenia, that state of the body which disposes to inflammatory diseases.
Stibialia, antimonial.
Stibii essentia, antimonial wine.
Stibium, antimony.
Sticadore, stachas.
Stichos, an old pectoral confection.
Stigma, a spot, or mole; bruise; a purple spot; the apex of the pointal.
Stilboma, a cosmetic.
Stillicidium, the dropping of a fluid.
 urinæ, strangury.
Stimni, antimony.
Stimulans, stimulant, } medicines
Stimulantia, stimulants, } which excite the action of moving fibres.
Stimulantia cardiaca, cordial aromatic stimulants.
Stimulantia diffusibilia, diffusible stimulants, as æther, electricity, ammonia, &c.
Stimulantia topica, external, or local stimulants.
Stimuli, stings; a species of armature in some plants, as nettles.
Stimulus, any thing which stimulates.
Stipatio, costiveness.
Stipula, one of the seven fulcra of plants.
Stizolobium, cowhage.
Stachas, } French lavender.
 Arabica, } der.
Stolones, suckers from the roots of plants.
Stoloniferus, bearing suckers.
Stomacace, the sea scurvy with bleeding gums.
Stomachica, medicines to excite and strengthen the action of the stomach.

S T R

Stomachica passio, pain in the stomach with dyspeptic symptoms and depression.
Stomachici nervi, the par vagum, or eighth pair of nerves.
Stomachus, the stomach.
Storax, the Syrian storax tree; styrax.
Storax alba, balsam of Peru.
 liquida, liquidambra.
 rubra officinalis, cascarilla bark.
Stabilismus, } squinting; when the
Strabismus, } optical axes of the
Strabositas, } eyes do not converge.
 buffonii, squinting from debility in one eye.
Strabositas catarrhalis, squinting from catarrhal affection of one eye.
Strabositas caligantium, squinting peculiar to the dim-sighted.
Strabositas commodas, squinting from necessity.
Strabositas a crystallino, squinting from depraved crystalline lens.
Strabositas habitualis, squinting from habit.
Strabositas lagophthalmos, squinting from a turning out of the eyelids.
Strabositas a luscitate, squinting from a capacity of seeing best at night.
Strabositas myosum, squinting from short sight.
Strabositas necessarius, squinting from necessity.
Strabositas paralyticus, squinting from palsy.
Strabositas spasmodicus, squinting from contraction.
Strabositas symptomaticus, squinting, a symptom of another disease.
Strabositas vulgaris, habitual squinting without disease.
Stramen camelorum, camel's hay, or juncus odoratus.
Stramonium, } the poisonous thorn-apple;
 datura, }
 officinale, }
 sfinosum, } stink weed.
Strangalides, tumours in the breast from milk.

STR

Strangulatio, suffocation.
Stranguria, strangury, or discharge of urine by drops.
Strata, layers.
Stratificatio, lying in layers, or strata.
Stratiotes, the herb frogbit; mill-foil.
Stratum super stratum, rows over one another.
Stremma, a strain, or sprain of a joint.
Strepsiceros, the antelope.
Strie, small lines on shells, plants, &c.
Striatus, channelled; striated; marked with lines.
Strictor, sphincter.
Strictura, a ligature; a morbid contraction of a passage.
Stridor, crashing, or gnashing; locked-jaw.
Stridor dentium, grinding of the teeth.
Stridulus, stridulous; croaking; screaming.
Strigil, } an instrument to scrape
Strigilis, } off sweat from the wrestlers; a horse-comb, or scraper.
Strigmentum, filth scraped from bodies in exercise.
Stringentia, astringent medicines.
Strinx, } a screech owl.
Strix, }
Strobilus, a cone; the artichoke.
Strobiliformis, conical.
Strobus, an aromatic tree.
Strombites, a stone resembling the
Strombus, a twisted shell fish.
Strongylus, the lumbricus, or round worm.
Strontia, a new kind of earth.
Strophos, a twisting of the intestines.
Strophulus, a papulous eruption, peculiar to infants.
Strophulus intertinctus, red gum, or red gown.
Strophulus albidus, white gum.
confertus, rank red gum, or tooth rash.
Strophulus volaticus, circular patches, or clusters of papulæ on the body.

STY

Strophulus candidus, a variety of strophulus, with larger papulæ.
Struma, the scrophula, or king's evil; a wen.
Strumen, an herb.
Strumosus, strumous, or scrophulous.
Strutnium, the herb masterwort; soapwort.
Strutnium album, dyer's weed.
Strychnomania, the effect of eating deadly nightshade.
Strychnos, deadly nightshade; the snakeweed tree.
Strychnos nux vomica, the tree yielding the nux vomica.
Strychnos volubilis, the tree affording the jesuit's bean.
Stum, must prevented from fermenting by sulphur.
Stupa, } stupe, or fomentation; a
Stupha, } sweating bath.
Stupefacientia, narcotics.
Stupor, loss of sensation with drowsiness; absence of sensibility.
Stupor dentium, commonly called teeth-on-edge.
Stupha, stupa.
Sturio, the sturgeon.
Stygia, aqua regia; a water made with corrosive sublimate.
Styliformis, shaped like a style, or pen.
Stylo-cerato-hyoidæus, the horn-like processes of the hyoides.
Stylo-chondro-hyoidæus, a muscle of the os hyoides.
Stylo glossi, muscles expanding the tongue.
Stylo hyoides, a muscle of the os hyoides.
Stylo mastoidæum foramen, the aperture for the auditory nerve.
Stylo pharyngæi, muscles of the pharynx.
Styloides processus, a process of the temporal bone.
Styloides radialis ligamentum, }
ulnæ ligamentum, }
ligaments of the wrist.
Stylus, the shaft of a flower.
Stymmata, ingredients adding consistence, or odour.

S U B

Stymatosis, a discharge of blood from the penis with erection.
Styphis irini, oil prepared by macerating palm fruit and orris.
Styptica, styptics, or medicines that stop bleeding.
Stypticus pulvis Edinensis, alum and dragon's blood.
Styraciflua, liquidambar.
Styrax, the Syrian storax tree.
alba, the white Peruvian balsam.
Styrax benzoin, the tree yielding benzoin.
Styrax calamita, storax in the cane.
Styrax colata, strained storax.
Styrax folio mali cotonei, the Syrian storax tree.
Styrax liquida, liquid storax, or liquidambar.
Styrax officinalis, common storax.
rubra, red storax, or in the tear.
Subalaris vena, the vein of the axilla, or arm-pit.
Subcartilagineum, the hypochondrium; the part under the ribs.
Subclaviæ arteriæ, arteries passing under the clavicles, or collar bones.
Subclavius musculus, a muscle of the clavicle.
Subcostales, muscles of the ribs.
Subcutaneus, the platysma myoides muscle.
Subductio, a discharge of fæces.
Suber, the cork tree.
montanum, mountain cork, a fossil.
Suberis cortex, the bark of the cork tree.
Suberosus, jagged; cork-like.
Subhumeralis vena, a vein running under the shoulder.
Subintrans, a fever in which the paroxysms run into one another.
Subligaculum, a truss.
Sublimamentum, cloud in the urine.
Sublimatio, sublimation, or raising; collecting and condensing the fumes of solid volatile bodies.

S U C

Sublimatio urinæ, cloud in the urine.
Sublimatum, sublimate; the condensed fume of a solid.
Sublinguales glandulæ, the sublingual, or glands under the tongue.
Sublingualis arteria, the sublingual artery.
Subluxatio, partial luxation, or dislodgement of a bone from its articulation; a sprain.
Submersio, submersion, or drowning.
Submersus, when the leaves of plants are under water.
Suboccipitales nervi, the tenth pair of nerves.
Suborbitarius, the suborbitary nerve; a branch of the fifth pair.
Subpopliteus, seated in the ham.
Subpurgatio, a gentle purgation.
Subscapularis musculus, a muscle of the arm.
Subspleneticus, under the spleen.
Substantiæ animales, the component parts of animals.
Subsultus, a twitching, or convulsive motion.
Subsultus tendinum, a twitching of the tendons, particularly of the wrist.
Subtillizatio, making any thing rise in vapour.
Sububeres, infants unweaned.
Subulatus, awl-shaped.
Subvola, the back of the hand.
Succago, the rob, or conserve of fruit.
Succedanea, } medicines substituted for others not at hand.
Succedaneum, }
Succenturiati musculi, the pyramidal muscles of the belly.
Succenturiati renes, two glands lying above the kidneys.
Succhar, sugar.
Succi scorbutici, the juice of English scurvy grass.
Succinas, succinat; the name in the new chymistry of every compound of the acid of amber, or succinic acid.
Succingins membrana, the diaphragm.

S U F

Succinum, amber.
cinereum, } grey amber,
grisæum, } or amber-gris.
Succinum præparatum, prepared amber.
Succisa, common devil's bit.
Succubus, night-mare.
Succus, juice.
cyrenaicus, juice of lasserwort.
Succus cochleariæ compositus, spiritus cochleariæ.
Succus gastricus, gastric juice.
glycyrrhizæ, Spanish liquorice.
Succus Indicus purgans, } gam-laxativus, } boge.
liquoritæ, Spanish liquorice.
Succus prunorum sylvestrium, aca-cia Germanica.
Succus scorbutici, spiritus cochleariæ.
Succus scorbuticus compositus, spiritus cochleariæ aureus.
Succus spissatus aconiti, inspissated juice of wolfsbane.
Succus spissatus baccarum sambuci, rob of elder berries.
Succus belladonæ, inspissated juice of belladonna.
Succus spissatus cicutæ, inspissated juice of hemlock.
Succus spissatus hyoscyami, inspissated juice of henbane.
Succussatio, } shaking of nervous
Succussio, } parts by strong stimuli.
Suchar, sugar.
Sudamina, hydroa; vesicles resembling millet seed.
Sudatio, a sweating.
Sudatorium, a sweating bath, or room.
Sudor, sweat.
Anglicus, the sweating sickness of England; an endemic fever.
Sudorifica, sweating medicines.
Suffersura, a heat pimple.
Suffimentum, a fumigation.
Suffitus, fumigation.

S U L

Suffluxio, descent of humours.
Suffocatio, suffocation.
hysterica, a convulsive affection of the throat.
Suffocatio stridula, cynanche trachealis, or the croup.
Suffocatorii, diseases attended with a sense of suffocation.
Suffusio, suffusion, or répletion of the vessels of the face and eyes in fevers; a cataract; blushing.
Suffusio auriginosa, a jaundice.
Sugillatio, an inflammation; extravasation.
Sulcatus, furrowed, or fluted.
Sulcus, a groove, or furrow.
Sulphas, sulphat; the name in the new chymistry of every compound of the sulphuric acid.
Sulphas aluminosus, sulphat of alumine.
Sulphas ammoniacalis, sulphat of ammoniac.
Sulphas argenti, sulphat of silver.
arsenicalis, sulphat of arsenic.
Sulphas auri, sulphat of gold.
barytæ, sulphat of barytes, or heavy spar.
Sulphas bismuthi, sulphat of bismuth.
Sulphas calcareus, sulphat of lime.
cobalti, sulphat of cobalt.
cupri, sulphat of copper; blue vitriol.
Sulphas cupri ammoniacalis, cuprum ammoniacale.
Sulphas ferri, sulphat of iron.
hydrargyri, sulphat of mercury.
Sulphas magnesiæ, sulphat of magnesia.
Sulphas magnesii, sulphat of magnanese.
Sulphas molybdeni, sulphat of molybden.
Sulphas niccoli, sulphat of nickel.
platini, sulphat of platina.
plumbi, sulphat of lead;
potassæ, sulphat of potash; kali vitriolatum
Sulphas sodæ, sulphat of soda; Glauber's salt.

Sulphas stanni, sulphat of tin.
stibii, sulphat of antimony.
tungsteni, sulphat of tungstein.
Sulphas zinci, sulphat of zinc; white vitriol.
Sulphis, sulphite; the name in the new chymistry of every compound of the sulphureous acid.
Sulphis aluminosus, sulphite of alumine.
Sulphis ammoniacalis, sulphite of ammoniac.
Sulphis argenti, sulphite of silver.
arseniculis, sulphite of arsenic.
Sulphis auri, sulphite of gold.
barytæ, sulphite of barytes.
bismuthi, sulphite of bismuth.
Sulphis calcareus, sulphite of lime.
cobalti, sulphite of cobalt.
cupri, sulphite of copper.
ferri, sulphite of iron.
hydrargyri, sulphite of mercury.
Sulphis magnesiae, sulphite of magnesia.
Sulphis magnesi, sulphite of manganese.
Sulphis molybdeni, sulphite of molybden.
Sulphis niccoli, sulphite of nickel.
platini, sulphite of platina.
plumbi, sulphite of lead.
potassæ, sulphite of potash.
sodæ, sulphite of soda.
stanni, sulphite of tin.
stibii, sulphite of antimony.
Sulphis tungsteni, sulphite of tungstein.
Sulphis zinci, sulphite of zinc.
Sulphur, brimstone; a fossil.
album, white earth; magnesia; fire.
Sulphur antimonii auratum,
precipitatum,
 antimony precipitated from a solution of the reguline scoræ by an acid.
Sulphur caballinum, brimstone.

Sulphur embryonatum, sulphur mineralized.
Sulphur precipitatum, lac sulphuris; sulphur precipitated from a solution of hepar sulphuris by vitriolic acid.
Sulphur stibiatum fuscum, kermes mineral.
Sulphur sublimatum, sublimed sulphur, or flowers of sulphur.
Sulphur vivum, unpurified sulphur.
Sulphureta alkalina, alkaline sulphurets.
Sulphureta metallica, metallic sulphurets.
Sulphureta terrea, earthy sulphurets.
Sulphuretum, sulphuret; the name in the new chymistry for every compound of sulphur.
Sulphuretum aluminæ, sulphuret of alumine.
Sulphuretum ammoniacale, sulphuret of ammoniac; hepar sulphuris volatilis.
Sulphuretum antimonii, antimony combined with sulphur.
Sulphuretum antimonii præparatum, prepared antimony.
Sulphuretum argenti, sulphuret of silver.
Sulphuretum auri, sulphuret of gold.
barytæ, sulphuret of barytes.
Sulphuretum bismuthi, sulphuret of bismuth.
Sulphuretum cobalti, sulphuret of cobalt.
Sulphuretum cupri, sulphuret of copper.
Sulphuretum ferri, sulphuret of iron.
hydrargyri, sulphuret of mercury.
Sulphuretum magnesiae, sulphuret of magnesia.
Sulphuretum magnesi, sulphuret of manganese.
Sulphuretum molybdeni, sulphuret of molybden.
Sulphuretum niccoli, sulphuret of nickel.
Sulphuretum olei fixi, sulphuret of fixed oil.

Sulphuretum olei volatilis, sulphuret of volatile oil.

Sulphuretum potassæ, sulphuret of potash; *hepar sulphuris*.

Sulphuretum potassæ stibiatum, antimoniated sulphuret of potash.

Sulphuretum sodæ, sulphuret of soda.

Sulphuretum sodæ stibiatum, antimoniated sulphuret of soda.

Sulphuretum stanni, sulphuret of tin.
stibii, sulphuret of antimony.

Sulphuretum stibii nativum, native sulphuret of antimony.

Sulphuretum stibii nigrum, antimonium præparatum.

Sulphuretum tungsteni, sulphuret of tungstein.

Sulphuretum zinci, sulphuret of zinc.

Sultaneala, coffee.

Sumach, the shumach tree; tanner's shumach.

Sumen, the lower part of the belly.

Superbus musculus, a muscle of the eye.

Superciliares muscoli, depressing muscles of the eye-brows.

Supercilium, the eye-brow.
veneris, yarrow; mill-foil.

Superficies, the surface, or outside of any body.

Superfætatio, superfætation; impregnation when previously pregnant.

Supergeminalis, the epididymis.

Supergeminalis, the patella; kneecap.

Superimpregnatio, superfætatio.

Superligula, the epiglottis.

Superpurgatio, excessive purging.

Superscapularis inferior, } muscles
superior, } of the
shoulder.

Supersensatio, supersensation, or excess of sensibility.

Superveniencia signa, symptoms arising at the declension of a disease.

Supinator, a name appropriated to

those muscles which turn the hand upwards.

Supinator radii brevis, } muscles of
longus, } the fore
arm.

Suppedanea, } applications to the
Supplantalia, } soles of the feet.

Suppleta ischuria, suppression of urine from defect of fluids.

Suppositorium, a suppository, or preparation of salt, honey, &c. applied to the rectum to procure evacuation.

Suppressio mensium, suppressed, or obstructed menses.

Suppressio urinæ, ischuria.

Suppressorii, diseases from suppressed evacuation.

Suppurantia, medicines promoting suppuration.

Suppuratio, the termination of inflammation in abscess.

Suppuratoria, the fever of suppuration.

Supra costales, costarum levatores.

scapularis, a muscle of the shoulder.

Supra semi orbiculares, small muscles of the upper lip.

Supra spinalis, } a muscle of the
spinatus, } shoulder.

Sura, the fibula; the calf of the leg; a sort of wine.

Suralis arteria, the posterior artery of the leg.

Suralis vena, a vein of the leg.

Surculus, a scion, or young twig.

Surditas, deafness.

Surdus, deaf.

Surcugian, the hermodactyl plant.

Suri, the cocoa-nut tree.

Surquisse, indigo.

Sus, a pig, sow, or boar.

Susannah, the lily.

Susinum, ointment of lilies.

Suspensor, a bandage to suspend the scrotum.

Suspensorium, a truss.

hepatis, the broad ligament of the liver.

Suspensorius testis, the cremaster muscle of the testicle.

Suspirium, sighing.
Susurrus, an imaginary sound, or humming noise.
Sutura, a suture; a union of bones peculiar to the skull; uniting wounds by sewing.
Sutura clavata, the quilled suture.
coronalis, } the coronal su-
cucularis, } ture.
cruenta, the bloody suture.
cunealis, the sphenoidal suture.
Sutura frontalis, the frontal suture.
nodosa, the interrupted suture.
Sutura peltionum, the glover's suture.
Sutura sagittalis, the sagittal suture.
Sutura sicca, the dry suture.
styptica, the styptic suture.
tortilis, the twisted suture.
Swietenia, } the mahoga-
mahogoni, } ny tree.
Syagrus, the wild boar.
Sycamium, the mulberry tree.
Sycamor, the sycamore, or mulberry-leaved fig tree.
Sycites, a stone like a fig; fig wine.
Sycoma, } an excrescence like a fig
Sycosis, } on the anus; a fungous wart or ulcer; ophthalmia trachoma.
Sylphium, assafoetida.
Symbole, a joining of parts; nervous consent of parts.
Symbologia, doctrine of the signs and symptoms of disease.
Symmetria, symmetry, the exact proportion of parts to each other.
Symphasmata, any powders sprinkled on the body.
Sympathetici medii, the eighth pair of nerves.
Sympathetici minores, the nerves of the ear.
Sympathetici nervi majores, the intercostal nerves.
Sympathia, sympathy, or correspondence of various parts in similar sensations.
Sympiesis, concoction; digestion.
Symphysis, the union of bones by

cartilage, and therefore articulation without distinct motion; see *Articulatio*; (in surgery) a coalescence of the natural passages; the first intention of cure in a wound.
Symphytum, comfrey, saxifrage, &c.
maculosum, pulmonaria.
Symphytum minimum, common daisy.
Symphytum petraeum, heath pine.
Symptoma, a symptom, or constituent part of a disease producing distress, as heat, pain, &c.
Symptoma secundaria, a secondary symptom, or a symptom depending on a primary one.
Symptomaticus, symptomatic; arising from, or indicative of, some other affection.
Symptomatologia, symptomatology, or doctrine of symptoms.
Synactica, condensers; astringents.
Synanche, a quinsey; cynanche.
Synanchica, quinseywort.
Synarthrosis, union of bones without motion, as in suture, symphysis, &c.
Synastomosis, anastomosis.
Synampe, a bending.
Synchondrosis, union of bones with little motion.
Synchondrotomia, the division of the ossa pubis, or any cartilage.
Synchysis, a derangement of the humours of the eye; dissolution of the vitreous humour of the eye into an aqueous fluid.
Synclit, the fore part of the cranium.
Syncommiston, coarse branny bread.
Syncephalis, a tertian fever in which fainting occurs.
Syncope, swooning, or fainting.
anginosa, angina pectoris.
Syncrimata, } any change of consti-
Syncrisis, } tution; coagulation; concoction.
Syncritica, medicines which assist a crisis.
Syndermo-pharyngæus, a muscle of the pharynx.

- Syndesmologia*, the doctrine of the ligaments.
- Syndesmos*, } a ligament.
- Syndesmus*, }
- Syndesmosis*, union of bones by ligament, as in the moveable joints.
- Syndrome*, a correspondence of symptoms.
- Syneches*, a continued fever.
- Synechia*, concretion of the iris with the cornea, or with the capsule of the crystalline.
- Syngenesia*, the 19th class of Linnaeus, including all composite flowers, or those having many florets within one common calyx.
- Synidrosis*, an attendant sweat.
- Synizesis*, blindness from diseased pupil.
- Synneurosis*, union of bones by ligaments, as in the moveable joints.
- Synocha*, inflammatory fever without local inflammation.
- Synocha catarrhalis*, inflammatory fever with catarrhal symptoms.
- Synocha cephalalgica*, inflammatory fever with head-ach.
- Synocha dolorum*, inflammatory fever from pain.
- Synocha dysenteriodes*, inflammatory fever from dysentery.
- Synocha miliaris*, inflammatory fever with miliary eruption.
- Synocha plethorica*, } inflammatory
- sanguinea*, } fever with fullness.
- Synocha scorbutica*, inflammatory fever with scurvy.
- Synochula*, protracted fever, with a small but tense pulse.
- Synochus*, a continued fever, beginning with symptoms of synocha or inflammatory fever, and commonly ending in low fever or typhus.
- Synochus ardens*, synochus with great action of the circulating powers.
- Synochus anniversaria*, the annual and regular synochus.
- Synochus fortis*, the highest grade of bilious fever.
- Synochus hyemalis*, the synochus coming on in winter.
- Synochus miliaris*, the synochus with miliary eruption.
- Synochus mitis*, a mild grade of bilious fever.
- Synochus pleuritica*, the synochus with pleurisy.
- Synochus rheumatisans*, the synochus with rheumatism.
- Synochus sanguinea*, synochus from plethora.
- Synochus a scabie*, synochus from eruption on the skin.
- Synochus scorbutica*, synochus from sea scurvy.
- Synochus soporosa*, synochus with lethargic symptoms.
- Synochus spermatica*, irregular synochus.
- Synochus sudatoria*, the sweating sickness.
- Synochus tarantata*, synochus from the bite of the tarantula.
- Synochus variolodes*, synochus attending small-pox.
- Synosteographia*, the doctrine of bones.
- Synovia*, the fluid that keeps the joints moist.
- Synovia glandula*, synovial glands; glands in the joints secreting the synovia.
- Syntasis*, a tumid distension.
- Syntenosis*, a tendinous articulation.
- Synteretica*, preservative medicines.
- Syntexis*, marasmus; a wasting of the flesh.
- Synthesis*, composition, union, and connection.
- Synthetismus*, reduction of fracture.
- Synulotica*, medicines which heal wounds.
- Syphilis*, the venereal disease, lues, or pox.
- Syphilis Indica*, the yaws.
- Polonica*, a variety of venereal disease.
- Syphilis venerea*, the venereal disease.
- Syria oleum*, essential oil of the Moldavica or Canary balsam.
- Syrigmos*, } imagined sounds.
- Syrigmus*, }

Syringa, the lilac, or pipe tree.

Syringitis, a stone bored like a flute, or pipe.

Syringotomum, an instrument for the operation of fistula ani, &c.

Syrinx, a pipe, syringe, or fistula.

Syrmaismus, gentle evacuation.

Syrupus, syrup; sugar boiled with vegetable infusions.

Syrupus aceti, simple oxymel, or syrup of vinegar.

Syrupus ex allio, syrup of garlic.

de althæa, mallows, asparagus, liquorice, raisins, saxifrage, &c. infused in water and boiled with sugar.

Syrupus aurantiorum corticum, syrup of orange rind.

Syrupus balsamicus, syrup of tolu balsam.

Syrupus caryophylli rubri, syrup of clove gilly-flower.

Syrupus de cichorio cum rhabarbâro, syrup of succory with rhubarb.

Syrupus colchici, syrup of colchicum, or meadow saffron.

Syrupus communis, simple syrup; sugar and water.

Syrupus croci, syrup of saffron.

cydoniorum, quince juice, cinnamon, cloves, ginger, port wine, and sugar.

Syrupus diacodion, } syrup of white
diacodium, } poppy heads.

de erysimo, syrup of hedge mustard.

Syrupus e floribus paralyisis, syrup of cowslips.

Syrupus kermesinus, syrup of kermes berries.

Syrupus limonum, syrup of lemon juice.

Syrupus e meconio, syrup of white poppy heads.

Syrupus mororum, syrup of mulberries.

Syrupus papaveris albi, syrup of white poppy heads.

Syrupus papaveris erratici, syrup of wild poppy flowers.

Syrupus pectoralis, maiden hair, liquorice, sugar, and water.

Syrupus rosarum pallidarum, syrup of pale roses.

Syrupus rosarum solutivus, laxative syrup of damask roses.

Syrupus e rosis siccis, syrup of dry red roses.

Syrupus rubi idæi fructus, syrup of raspberries.

Syrupus sacchari, simple syrup; sugar and water.

Syrupus scilliticus, vinegar of squills, cinnamon, ginger, and sugar.

Syrupus de senna et rheo, syrup of senna and rhubarb.

Syrupus simplex, simple syrup; sugar and water.

Syrupus e spina cervina, juice of buckthorn berries, cinnamon, ginger, nutmegs, and sugar.

Syrupus e succo limonum, syrup of the juice of lemons.

Syrupus e succo malorum, syrup of the juice of apples.

Syrupus violarum, syrup of violets.
zingiberis, syrup of ginger.

Syssarcosis, a union of bones by muscles, as the scapula to the humerus.

Systole, the contraction of the heart.

T.

TABACUM, tobacco.

Tabandc, brassica italica.

Tabanucco, a West Indian resin.

Tabanus, the gad-fly that infests horses.

Tabaxir arabibus, the juice of the bamboo cane.

Tabc, the gad-fly that infests horses.

Tabella, a lozenge; trochiscus, a morsel.

Taberdillo, the Spanish word for purple spots; petechiæ.

Tabes, wasting and debility with hectic fever; consumption.

Tabes apostematodes, tabes from abscess.

Tabes catarrhalis, tabes from catarrh.

Tabes coxaria, phthisis ischiadica.

dorsalis, wasting; pain in the loins and gleet.

Tabes glandularis, tabes from glandular disease.

Tabes hepatica, tabes from diseased liver.

Tabes a hydrope, tabes from dropsy.

Tabes mesenterica, tabes from diseased mesenteric glands.

Tabes nutricum, tabes from too long suckling.

Tabes a pericardio, tabes from dropsy of the pericardium.

Tabes purulenta, tabes from collection of matter.

Tabes rachialgica, tabes from rickets.

Tabes renalis, tabes from diseased kidneys.

Tabes a sanguifluxu, tabes from hæmorrhagy.

Tabes scrophulosa, tabes from scrofula.

Tabes a stomacho, tabes from diseased stomach.

Tabes sudatoria, tabes from profuse sweating.

Tabes syphilitica, tabes from venereal disease.

Tabes ulcerosa, tabes from ulcers,
venenata, } tabes from poi-
a veneno, } sons.

a vomica, tabes from vomica in the lungs.

Tabum, such matter as mostly attends gangrene.

Tacamahacca, a warm American gum produced from the fagara octandria, used as a suppurative.

Tache blanche, a speck on the eye.

Tachythanatos, sudden death.

Tactus, the sense of touch or feeling; examination of the state of the womb.

Tadorna, the burrow duck of the English coast.

Teda, a torch medicated for fumigations.

Tania, tape worm; white flat-jointed worms of the intestines.

Tania osculis marginalibus, the soleum, or long tape worm.

Tania osculis superficialibus, the broad tape worm.

Tagetes, the African marigold.

Tahow, hemlock dropwort.

Talamabatrums, folium Indum.

Talcum, talc; a fossil.

Talpa, } tumours on the head
Talparia, } containing a pap-like
matter, from talpa, a mole.

Talukghagha, the gamboge plant.

Talus, the ankle; malleolus inter-nus.

Tamalaphathrum, Indian leaf.

Tamarindus, } common ta-
Indica, } marinds of
the Indies.

T A R

Tamarice,
Tamariscus, } the tamarisk.
Gallica, }
Tamarix, }
Tamus, black bryony.
Tanacetum, } tansy.
Tanasia, }
Tanacetum Africanum, the African marigold.
Tanacetum balsamita, } costmary,
hortense, } or alecost.
inodorum, a variety of tansy.
Tapiochia, the juice of a Brasil tree granulated by being mixed with meal.
Tapsus barbatus, vervain.
Tarachon, the herb draco, or tarra- gon.
Tarandus, the rein deer.
Tarantati, those bitten by a tarantula.
Tarantismus, St. Vitus's dance, or a madness caused by the bite of the tarantula.
Tarantula, a large species of spider in Italy.
Taraxacon, } dandelion; leonto-
Taraxacum, } don.
Taraxis, a blast, or slight inflam- mation in the eye.
Tarchon, the herb draco, or tarra- gon.
Tarchon sylvestris, ptarmica.
Tarda, the bustard.
Tarmes, a maggot.
Taroli, crystalline eruptions.
Tarsus, the cartilaginous edge of the eyelids; also the seven bones between the leg and metatarsus.
Tartarum, tartar; argoll; wine stone; a substance deposited by wine; the vegetable alkali super- saturated by the tartaric acid.
Tartarum emeticum, antimonium tartarizatum; antimony and crys- tals of tartar.
Tartarum solubile, fixed alkali and acid of tartar.
Tartarum stibiatum, emetic tartar; antimonium tartarizatum.
Tartarum vitriolatum, vitriolic acid and salt of tartar, or kali; sul- phate of potash.

T A R

Tartarus, tartar; argoll; wine stone.
Tartarus antimonialis, } emetic tar-
emeticus, }
regen-ratus, salt of tartar or kali, and distilled vinegar.
Tartarus solubilis, fixed alkali and acid of tartar or kali.
Tartarus vitriolatus, kali and vitrio- lic acid; sal polychrest.
Tartris, tartrite; the name in the new chymistry of every com- pound of the tartareous acid.
Tartris acidulus potassæ, acidulous tartrite of potash; common cream of tartar.
Tartris aluminosus, tartrite of alu- mine.
Tartris ammoniacalis, tartrite of am- moniæ; alkali volatile tartarisatum.
Tartris argenti, tartrite of silver.
arsenicalis, tartrite of arse- nic.
Tartris auri, tartrite of gold.
barytæ, tartrite of barytes, or heavy spar.
Tartris bismuthi, tartrite of bis- muth.
Tartris calcareus, tartrite of lime.
cobalti, tartrite of cobalt.
cupri, tartrite of copper.
ferri, tartrite of iron.
hydrargyri, tartrite of mer- cury.
Tartris magnesiæ, tartrite of mag- nesia.
Tartris magnesiæ, tartrite of manga- nese.
Tartris molybdeni, tartrite of molyb- den.
Tartris niccoli, tartrite of nickel.
platini, tartrite of platina.
plumbi, tartrite of lead.
potassæ, tartrite of potash.
Tartris potassæ acidulus, cremor tartar.
Tartris potassæ acidulus ferratus, mars solubilis, or ferrum potabile.
Tartris potassæ acidulus stibiatus, emetic tartar.
Tartris potassæ & sodæ, sal rupel- lensis.
Tartris sodæ, tartrite of soda, or mi-

- neral alkali; sal polychrestus seignetti.
- Tartris stanni*, tartrite of tin.
- stibii*, tartrite of antimony.
- tungsteni*, tartrite of tungstein.
- Tartris zinci*, tartrite of zinc.
- Tasis*, extension.
- Tatai ibi*, fustic wood.
- Taurocolla*, glue of bull hides.
- Taurus*, a bull.
- Tavaccare*, the Maldiva nut.
- Tavanucco*, a West Indian resin.
- Taxis*, the manual returning of a rupture.
- Taxus*, the yew tree.
- Tecmarois*, a conjecture of a disease.
- Tecolithos*, lapis Judaicus, or Jew's stone.
- Tegula gallis*, } the Irish slate.
- Hibernica*, }
- Tegumentum*, a covering.
- Teinesmos*, } tenesmus.
- Teinesmus*, }
- Tela cellulosa*, the cellular, or adipose membrane.
- Tela araneorum*, cobwebs.
- Telephium*, common orpine, or live long; an incurable ulcer.
- Telephium chironinum*, bird's foot; rose root.
- Temperamentum*, constitution, or habit of body; an important subject, but too little attended to, on account of its difficulty, and a want of characters by which each may be distinguished.
- Temperamentum atrabiliosum*, melancholic temperament.
- Temperamentum phlegmaticum*, phlegmatic temperament.
- Temperamentum sanguineum*, sanguine, marked by blue eyes, florid complexion, and tendency to corpulency.
- Temperamentum scrophulosum*, the same, without a tendency to obesity.
- Temperantia*, } temperance; mode-
- Temperata*, } rating remedies;
- sweeteners or correctors.
- Temperies*, temperamentum.
- Templinum oleum*, a kind of oil of turpentine.
- Tempora*, the temples.
- Temporalis arteria*, the temporal artery.
- Temporalis musculus*, the crotophyte, or temporal muscle.
- Temporum ossa*, the temple bones.
- Temulentus*, drunken.
- Tenacitas*, tenacity; that property of viscid substances by which they adhere together.
- Tenaculum*, a surgical instrument.
- Tenanchiles*, Indian pepper.
- Tendinosa tunica*, the white coat of the eye.
- Tendo*, a tendon; a white cord proceeding from a muscle; a species of fucus.
- Tendo Achillis*, the large tendon of the muscles forming the calf of the leg.
- Tenesmus*, a painful, ineffectual, and repeated effort to go to stool.
- Tenga*, the cocoa-nut tree.
- Tenontagra*, gout affecting the tendons.
- Tensio*, distension.
- Tensor digitorum*, an extensor muscle of the fingers.
- Tensor fasciæ femoris*, } the broad
- vaginæ*, } muscular
- fascia of the thigh.
- Tensor membranæ tympani*, a muscle of the inner ear.
- Tensor palati*, a muscle of the palate.
- Tenthredo*, the hornet.
- Tentigo*, priapismus.
- Tentorium*, a process of the dura mater, separating the cerebrum and cerebellum.
- Tenxis*, a moistening.
- Tepidarium*, the tepid, or warm bath.
- Tepidus*, warm.
- Terebella*, a trepan.
- Terebinthina*, } turpentine.
- Terebinthinum*, }
- Terebinthina argentoratensis*, Strasbourg turpentine.
- Terebinthina Chia*, } Chio tur-
- Cypria*. } pentine.

Terbinthina communis, } common
vulgaris, } turpen-
 tine.

Terebinthina Veneta, Venice turpen-
 tine.

Terebinthus, the turpentine tree.

Terebra, a trephine; any instru-
 ment to perforate bones with.

Teredo, } the wood worm; a ca-
Teredum, } rious bone.

Teregam, a fig tree of Malabar.

Tereniabion manna, the thorny Sy-
 rian broom.

Teres, the lumbricus, or round worm
 of the intestines.

Teres ligamentum, the ligament at
 the bottom of the socket of the
 hip joint.

Teres major, } muscles of the arm.
minor, }

Teretes, round worms of the intes-
 tines.

Tergiminus, divided by threes.

Tergum, the back, or skin.

Tergus, the skin of a beast.

Termes, the African white ant.

Terminalia benzoin, the benjamin
 gum tree.

Terminthus, painful pustules on the
 skin, especially of the legs of wo-
 men.

Termis, the wood worm.

Termites, the African white ants.

Terna, a kind of tetter affecting the
 chin.

Ternus, applied to leaves growing
 by threes.

Terra, earth, as distinguished from
 minerals or metals and precious
 stones.

Terra cariosa, rotten stone.

catechu, } catechu.

Japonica, }

damnata, } caput mortuum,

mortua, } or residue of dis-
 tillied matter.

Ferra foliata tartari, diuretic salt.

fullonica, } fuller's earth.
fullonum, }

Lemnia, earth of Lemnos.

Livonica, terra sigillata.

merita, curcuma, or turme-

ric.

Terra ponderosa muriata, } murias
salita, } baryta.

Tripolitana, Tripoli.

Terræ flos, a jelly-like substance,
 found after rain in fields.

Terræ glandes, a species of garden
 spurge.

Terræ oleum, petroleum, or liquid
 pitch.

Terræ sigillata, bolar earths formed
 into cakes, and impressed with a
 seal.

Terror, fear; dread.

Terthra, the middle and lateral parts
 about the throat.

Tertiana, a fever recurring after in-
 tervals of about forty-eight hours.

Tertiana accidentalis, a slight ter-
 tian from an accidental cause.

Tertiana algida, amphimerina epi-
 ala.

Tertiana apoplectica, tertiana caro-
 tica.

Tertiana arthritica, tertian with
 gouty pains.

Tertiana asthmatica, tertian with
 asthma.

Tertiana atrabilaris, tertian with a
 vomiting of black bile.

Tertiana cardiaca, tertian with
 symptoms of carditis.

Tertiana cardialgica, tertiana eme-
 tica.

Tertiana carotica, tertian with le-
 thargy.

Tertiana cholericæ, tertian with a
 vomiting of bile.

Tertiana comitata, tertian compli-
 cated with other disease.

Tertiana danica, tertiana scorbutica.

diaphoretica, a tertian with

profuse perspirations.

Tertiana duplex, } tertian return-
uplicana, } ing daily with

uplicata, } unequal pa-

roxysms alternately alike.

Tertiana dysenterica, tertian attend-
 ed with dysentery.

Tertiana emetica, tertian with bi-
 lious vomiting.

Tertiana epileptica, tertian with
 symptoms of epilepsy.

Tertiana extensa, tertiana spuria.

TER

Tertiana hemiplegica, tertiana carotica.
Tertiana hysterica, tertian with hysteric symptoms.
Tertiana legitima, tertian with regular paroxysms.
Tertiana lethargica, tertiana carotica.
Tertiana liphyrica, a tertian with malignant symptoms and a burning at the stomach.
Tertiana miliaris, a tertian with miliary eruptions.
Tertiana notha, tertiana spuria.
 herniciosa,
 pestilens,
 maligna, } a tertian with malignant symptoms.
Tertiana petechialis, tertian with purple spots.
Tertiana pleuritica, tertian with symptoms of pleurisy.
Tertiana remittens, an irregular tertian.
Tertiana a seabe, tertian succeeding repelled eruptions.
Tertiana scorbutica, tertian with sea scurvy.
Tertiana soporosa, tertiana carotica.
 spuria, tertian with paroxysms of more than twelve hours duration.
Tertiana subcontinua, tertiana spuria.
Tertiana subcruenta, tertiana atrabilaris.
Tertiana syncopalis, a tertian with faintings.
Tertiana syphilitica, a tertian with venereal symptoms.
Tertiana tetanodes, tertian with convulsive symptoms.
Tertiana triplex, tertian returning daily, two paroxysms every other day, only one intermediately.
Tertiana urticata, tertian with nettle-rash.
Tertiana vera, tertiana legitima.
 verminosa, tertian with irritation from worms.
Tertianaria, the herb hooded loose strife.

TET

Tertiola, clown's woundwort, or all heal.
Tertium sal, any neutral salt.
 quid, the result of the mixture of any two things, producing something different from both.
Tessera, any thing square; the cuboid bone of the foot.
Testa docimastica, } a chymical cup
 exploratrix, } pel for fusing and separating metals, made of bone or vegetable ashes.
Testa probatrix, testa docimastica.
Testes, the testicles; eminences of the cerebellum.
Testis, the testicle.
Testiculatus, having testicles, or roots like the orchis.
Testiculus caninus, the plant dog's stones.
Testudo, the common earth snail; a tortoise; a species of wen.
Tetanodes, attended with spasms.
Tetanomata, } medicines which
Tetanothera, } smoothen the skin.
Tetanus, a general spasm of the whole, or half of the body.
Tetanus emprosthotonicus, a general spasm when the body is bent forward.
Tetanus febricosus, a general spasm with fever.
Tetanus hemiplegicus, a general spasm with palsy.
Tetanus holotonicus, a general spasm when the whole body becomes stiff.
Tetanus hystericus, a general spasm with hysteria.
Tetanus Indicus, common tetanus of hot climates.
Tetanus lateralis, a general spasm when the body is bent to one side.
Tetanus opisthotonicus, a general spasm when the body is bent backwards.
Tetanus pleurosthotonos, when the body is rigidly held to one side.
Tetanus traumaticus, spasm arising from wounds of the extremities, called lock jaw, or trismus.

T H E

Tetanus trismus, lock jaw.
Tetanus verminosus, spasm from worms.
Tetartæus, applied to quartan agues.
Tetartophia, a continued quartan fever.
Tetheium, a species of coral.
Tetocia, a woman in child-bed.
Tetradynamia, the 15th class of Linnæus.
Tetragonia, square, or four-cornered.
Tetragonus, the platysma muscle of the lower-jaw; quadrangular.
Tetragynia, plants having four pointals, or pistils.
Tetramus, a tremor.
Tetramyrum, an ointment of four ingredients.
Tetrandria, the 4th class of Linnæus.
Tetranguria, the citrullus, or water melon.
Tetrapetalus, flowers consisting of four leaves.
Tetrapharmacum, a medicine of four ingredients.
Tetroros, astragalus.
Teucrium, speedwell; mountain, or tree germander.
Teuthrum, the herb polium.
Thalami, chambers.
nervorum opticorum, eminences in the brain; the source of the optic nerves.
Thalassomeli, a composition of sea water and honey.
Thalictrum, flix weed; rhabarbarum pauperum.
Thallia, a bud, or sprout.
Thalpsis, a fomentation.
Thapsia, laserpitium, or herb frankincense.
Thapsia asclepias, deadly carrot; a poison.
Thapsia orientalis, plant oriental pick-tooth.
Thapsus, verbascum, or the great white mullein, or cow's lungwort.
Thea, tea of China and Japan.
Germanica, fluellin; male speedwell.
Thebaica, the Egyptian poppy.

T H E

Thebaicum gummi, gum arabic.
Thebesii foramina, orifices of veins in every cavity of the heart.
Theca, a sheath; a case of surgical instruments.
Theca vertebralis, the vertebral canal.
Thele, the nipple.
Thelygonon, herb children's mercury.
Thelypteris, female fern.
Thenar, the palm of the hand, or sole of the foot; also an epithet for the muscles of these parts.
Theobroma cacao, cocoa; chocolate.
Theodoricum, the name of an antidote.
Theoria, theory, or reasoning on the causes and cure of diseases; dogmatism.
Therapeia, the curative art.
Therapeutica, the knowledge of the cure of diseases.
Theriaca, any antidote to a poisonous bite; treacle; molasses.
Theriaca Andromachi, Venice treacle; a composition of sixty-one ingredients.
Theriaca calestis, liquid laudanum.
communis, common treacle, or molasses.
Theriaca Damocratis, confectio Damocratis.
Theriaca Edinensis, Edinburgh theriaca, now the thebaic electuary.
Theriaca Germanorum, a rob of juniper berries.
Theriaca Londinensis, a cataplasm of cumin seed, bay berries, germander, snake root, cloves, and honey.
Theriaca rusticorum, common garlic.
Theriaca Veneta, Venice treacle.
Theriacalis bezoardica aqua, a distillation from Venice treacle.
Therioma, a malignant ulcer; a chancre.
Therma, heat.
Thermæ, warm baths.
Thermæ sulphureæ, sulphureous warm baths.

T H R

Thermantica, heating medicines.
Thermasia, } a warm fomentation.
Thermasma, }
Thermole, excessive heat.
Thermometerum, a thermometer;
 an instrument to measure heat.
Thermula, little warm baths.
Thesis, situation or position; an es-
 say, the opinions of which are to
 be defended before the author can
 take his academical degrees.
Thespesiana, } a confection for a
Thespiana, } suppuration in the
 chest.
Thessalici, disciples of Thessalus;
 the first of the sect of methodists.
Thetlatian, a highly acrid West In-
 dian tree.
Thlasias, a eunuch, made by bruising
 the testes.
Thlasis, } a contusion, or depres-
Thlasma, } sion of a bone of the
 skull.
Thlaspi arvense, } penny cress, or
verum, } treacle mustard.
vulgatius, mithridate mus-
 tard.
Thlaspi bursa pastoris, } herb shep-
fatui, } herd's
fatuum, } purse.
Thlipsis, oppression; compression.
Tholus, a sweating room.
Thora, wolfsbane; monk's hood;
 helmet flower.
Thora farou, a plant useful in piles.
Thoracica arteria, the arteries sup-
 plying the chest; branches of the
 axillary arteries.
Thoracicus ductus, the thoracic duct;
 a reservoir near the spine for chyle
 and lymph collected by the lac-
 teals and lymphatics.
Thôrax, the chest formed by the
 ribs and sternum.
Thorus, the semen.
Threpsis, nutrition.
Thripes, the white ants, or termi-
 tes of Africa.
Thrips, a worm.
Thrombosis, coagulation.
Thrombus, a species of ecchymosis,
 or extravasation; the coagulum
 of the blood.

T H Y

Thryptica, lithontriptics; stone
 medicines.
Thunnus, the thunny, a large fish.
Thuris cortex, cascarilla bark of the
 Bahamas.
Thuris lignum, rose wood.
mica, powder broke off in
 carrying.
Thus, } frankincense; oliba-
conder, } num; an African re-
 sin.
Thus corticosum, drops of gum oli-
 banum.
Thus feminium, large drops of oli-
 banum.
Thus Judæorum, cascarilla bark;
 by some supposed the produce of
 the liquid storax tree
Thus masculinum, drops of oliba-
 num.
Thus myrtifolia Belgica, the jujube
 fruit.
Thuya, the tree of life; an Ameri-
 can tree.
Thuya massiliensium, the cypress-
 leaved cedar.
Thuya, a species of cedar of Leban-
 on.
Thyites, a hard stone.
Thylasitis, the white poppy.
Thymalea lauri folio, chainelæa.
semper virens,
 laureola mas.
Thymalea Monspelica, spurge flax.
Thymbra, plant summer's savory.
Hispanica, mastich
 thyme, or marum.
Thymelæa, spurge laurel; spurge
 flax.
Thymiama, thus Judæorum; the
 cascarilla bark.
Thymica arteria, the arteries of the
 thymus gland.
Thymica vena, veins of the thymus
 gland.
Thymion, } a small wart.
Thymium, }
Thymoaxalme, a preparation of
 thyme, vinegar, salt, &c.
Thymus, a gland lying behind the
 sternum; largest in the fœtus;
 warts about the anus; the shrub
 thyme; summer's savory.

TIG

Thymus acinos, stone, or wild basil.
*citratu*s, } lemon, or ci-
serpyllus, } tron thyme.
mastichina, mastich thyme,
 or marum.
Thymus vulgaris, common thyme.
Thynnus, the tunny fish.
Thyoniana, a fumigation.
Thyro-adenoides, muscles of the
 pharynx.
Thyro arytænoides, muscles of the
 glottis.
Thyro crico-pharyngæus, a muscle
 of the pharynx.
Thyro epiglottici, muscles of the epi-
 glottis.
Thyro hyoides, a muscle of the la-
 rynx.
Thyro pharyngæi, muscles of the
 pharynx.
Thyro pharyngo staphylini, } mus-
staphylini, } cles of
 the palate.
Thyroidea glandula, the thyroid, or
 bronchial gland of the neck, lying
 before the windpipe.
Thyroides, a cartilage of the larynx.
Thyrus, the thyrse, or flexible
 stalk of a plant.
Thysselinum, the marsh carrot.
Tiara, a bandage for the head, or
 breast.
Tiberianum tormentum, the colic.
Tibia, the large bone of the leg; a
 pipe.
Tibialis, the tibial nerve of the leg;
 the leg.
Tibialis anticus, a muscle of the
 foot.
Tibialis arteria, } arteries
anterior, } of the
posterior, } leg.
gracilis, } muscles of the
posticus, } sole of the foot.
vena, } veins of
anterior, } the foot.
posterior, }
Tic doloureux, dolor faciei; trismus
 dolorificus, a very singular affec-
 tion of the nerves.
Ticunas, an Indian poison of ex-
 treme activity.
Tigjalka, the Indian jack tree.

TIN

Tigillum, a crucible.
Tiglia grana, } Molucca grains.
Tilli, }
Tigridis flos, a plant spotted like a
 tiger.
Tigris, the tiger.
Tilia, } the lime, or linden
Europæa, } tree.
Tilmus, floccitatio; picking the bed-
 clothes.
Timac, a diuretic root of the East
 Indies.
Tincal, } borax of the East Indies.
Tincar, }
Tinctorius flos, dyer's weed.
Tinctura, a tincture; spirits, or
 wine containing medicinal sub-
 stances in solution.
Tinctura absinthii, wormwood ma-
 cerated in spirit of wine.
Tinctura aloes composita, elixir
 aloes.
Tinctura amara, bitter tincture;
 gentian, orange rind, and carda-
 moms in spirit of wine; wine bit-
 ters; tinctura gentiana composita.
Tinctura ambra, tincture of amber;
 ambergris, roses, and tartarized
 spirit of wine.
Tinctura antimonii, tincture of anti-
 mony; fixed alkali, antimony,
 and spirit of wine.
Tinctura antimonii diaphoretici, dia-
 phoretic antimony, nitre, and tar-
 tarized spirit of wine.
Tinctura antiphthisica, sugar of lead,
 vitriol of iron, and spirit of wine.
Tinctura argenti, silver dissolved
 in nitrous acid.
Tinctura aromatica, cinnamon, car-
 damoms, ginger, and spirit of
 wine.
Tinctura aurantii corticis, Seville
 orange rind in spirit of wine.
Tinctura balsamica, copaiba and
 Peruvian balsams with saffron
 and spirit of wine.
Tinctura benzoini, gum benjamin in
 spirit of wine.
Tinctura benzoini composita, friar's
 balsam; Turlington's balsam.
Tinctura cantharidum, cantharides
 and cochineal in spirit of wine.

Tinctura cardamomi, cardamoms in spirit of wine.
Tinctura castorei, Russian castor in spirit of wine.
Tinctura castorei composita, castor, assafetida, and vinous spirit of sal ammoniac.
Tinctura catechu, tinctura Japonica.
Tinctura cephalica, wild valerian root, snake root, rosemary tops, and French white wine.
Tinctura cephalica purgans, senna, black hellebore, and French wine.
Tinctura cinnamomi, cinnamon and spirit of wine.
Tinctura colomba, tincture of colombo.
Tinctura corallii, red coral distilled with fixed alkali.
Tinctura corticis aurantii, tincture of orange peel.
Tinctura corticis Peruviani composita, Huxham's tincture; bark, snake root, gentian, and French brandy.
Tinctura corticis Peruviani simplex, bark and spirit of wine.
Tinctura corticis Peruviani volatilis, bark and spirit of sal ammoniac.
Tinctura croci, saffron and spirit of wine.
Tinctura ferri ammoniacalis, tincture of ammoniacal iron.
Tinctura ferri muriati, muriated tincture of iron.
Tinctura florum martialium, martial flowers and spirit of wine.
Tinctura fatida, assafetida and spirit of wine.
Tinctura fuliginis, wood soot, assafetida, and spirit of wine.
Tinctura galbani, tincture of galbanum.
Tinctura gentianæ composita, gentian, orange rind, and cardamoms in spirit of wine.
Tinctura guaiaci, tincture of guaiacum.
Tinctura guaiacina volatilis, guaiacum and volatile aromatic spirit.
Tinctura hellebori nigri, black hel-

lebores, cochineal, and spirit of wine.
Tinctura hieræ, species hieræ picræ in white wine or brandy.
Tinctura ipecacuanhæ, ipecacuanha and Spanish white wine.
Tinctura jalapii, } jalap and spirit
jalap hæ, } of wine.
composita, jalap, hellebore, juniper berries, guaiacum shavings, and French brandy.
Tinctura Japonica, Japan earth, cinnamon, and spirit of wine.
Tinctura e kino, gum kino and spirit of wine.
Tinctura laccæ, gum lac, myrrh, and spirit of scurvy grass.
Tinctura lavendulæ, lavender flowers and spirit of wine.
Tinctura martis, scales of iron dissolved in muriatic acid, and mixed with spirit of wine.
Tinctura martis in spiritu salis, iron filings, Glauber's spirit of salt, and spirit of wine.
Tinctura melampodii, black hellebore, cochineal, and spirit of wine.
Tinctura menthæ, dried spearmint leaves in mint water.
Tinctura metallorum, tin, copper, gold, and regulus of antimony detonated with nitre and charcoal, and digested in spirit of wine.
Tinctura moschi, musk and spirit of wine.
Tinctura moschi artificialis, tincture of artificial musk; a tincture formed of a nitrate of amber.
Tinctura myrrhæ, myrrh and spirit of wine.
Tinctura myrrhæ et aloes, myrrh, hepatic aloes, and spirit of wine.
Tinctura odontalgica, tincture for the tooth-ach.
Tinctura opii, opium and spirit of cinnamon.
Tinctura opii camphorata, elixir asthmaticum; elixir paregoricum.
Tinctura regia, ambergris, musk, &c. in spirit of wine, &c.

T I N

Tinctura rhabbari spirituosa, rhubarb, cardamoms, saffron, and spirit of wine.
Tinctura rhabbari vinosa, same ingredients with wine.
Tinctura rhei, rhubarb, cardamoms, and spirit of wine.
Tinctura rhei amara, rhubarb, gentian, snake-root, and spirit of wine.
Tinctura rhei dulcis, the above with sugar candy.
Tinctura sabinae composita, elixir myrrhæ compositum.
Tinctura sacra, Socotorine aloes, canella alba, and mountain wine.
Tinctura saturnina, sugar of lead, green vitriol, and spirit of wine.
Tinctura scille, tincture of squills.
Tinctura sennæ, raisins, senna, caraway seeds, cardamoms, and spirit of wine.
Tinctura sennæ composita, elixir salutis; 'Daffy's elixir; senna, jalap, coriander seeds, and spirit of wine.
Tinctura serpentaria, snake root and spirit of wine.
Tinctura stomachica, } gentian,
ad stomachicos, } bark,
orange peel, canella alba, spirit of wine, and Spanish white wine.
Tinctura styptica, calcined green vitriol and French brandy.
Tinctura succini, yellow amber and spirit of wine.
Tinctura sudorifica, snake root, cochineal, saffron, opium, and Mindererus's spirit.
Tinctura sulphuris, liver of sulphur and spirit of wine.
Tinctura sulphuris volatilis, sulphur, sal ammoniac, and quicklime distilled.
Tinctura thebaica, opium dissolved in Canary wine, or spirits.
Tinctura tolutana, balsam of tolu and spirit of wine.
Tinctura valerianæ simplex, wild valerian and spirit of wine.
Tinctura valerianæ ammoniata, }
volatilis, }
wild valerian and volatile aromatic spirit.

T O M

Tinctura venciis volatilis, copper filings and spirit of sal ammoniac.
Tinctura veratri, white hellebore and spirit of wine.
Tinea, a moth, or book-worm.
Tinea capitis, scald head.
Tinearia, mothwort.
Tinnitus aurium, a ringing noise in the ears.
Tinnunculus, a kind of hawk.
Tissuc cellulaire, the cellular membrane.
Tithymalo cypharissæ similis, pine spurge.
Tithymalus, spurge, or lathyrus latifolius.
Tithymalus aizoides, the euphorbium plant.
Tithymalus foliis pini, pine spurge.
helioscopius, common water spurge.
Tithymalus latifolius, garden spurge
maritimus, } sea spurge.
paraliis, }
orientalis, the gamboge plant.
Tithymelæa, thymelæa.
Titillares venæ, the iliac veins.
Titillatio, tickling.
Titillicum, the arm-pit.
Tobaccum, tobacco.
Todda panna, the Indian bread, or sago tree.
Tolacapolin, a species of cherry.
Tolæ, toles.
Tolcs, } the tonsils; glandular abscesses in the limbs.
Tollies, }
Toluifera balsamum, } the
Carthaginiensis, } tree
which affords the balsam of tolu, a species of fir.
Tolutani balsami tinctura, balsam of tolu and spirit of wine.
Tolutanum balsamum, the balsam of tolu.
Tolutanus syrupus, balsam of tolu, water, and sugar.
Tombac, a compound of copper and arsenic melted together; also different proportions of zinc and copper forming pinchbeck, semilor, or prince Rupert's metal.

T O T

Tomeium, an incision knife.
Tomentitia, cotton weed.
Tomentosus, downy.
Tomentum, the down on plants.
Tomentum cerebri, the small vessels which penetrate the cortical substance of the brain from the pia mater, which have a flockey appearance when separated from the brain.
Tomicus, cutting; a fore tooth.
Tonica, strengthening medicines.
Tonici, diseases from tonic spasm.
Tonicus, tonic; strong contractile action.
Tonos, the tone, or strength of a part.
Tonsilla, the tonsils, or glands of the throat.
Topasius, the topaz.
Tophus, a soft bony swelling; a node; concretions on the joints of gouty people; chalky gouty concretion.
Topica, topical diseases, or remedies.
Tofinaria, a wen in the head.
Torcular, a tourniquette; a bandage used in amputation; a press or screw.
Torcular herophilii, the press of Herophilus; a sinus of the dura mater of the brain.
Torculum, a roller applied so as to form a tourniquet.
Tordilium, the name of a plant; skirret.
Tormentilla, septfoil, or tormentil.

erecta, } upright
sylvestris, } septfoil.

Tormentum, the iliac passion.
Tormina, gripes; pain of any kind.
Tornado, a whirlwind; a hurricane.
Torpedo, the torpedo.
Torpor, numbness; listlessness; absence of irritability.
Torticollis, the wry neck.
Tortio, a sprain of a joint.
Tortura, a wry mouth.

oris, the locked jaw.

Tota bona, all-good; English mercury.

T R A

Tout sain, tustan, or all-heal.
Toxica, the dart weed; a particular poison used by the Indians for poisoning their arrows, the wounds from which are said to be incurable.
Toxicaria macasariensis, the Indian poison known by the name of boas upas.
Toxicodendron, the poison oak.
Toxicologia, a dissertation on poisons.
Toxicum, any deadly poison.
Toxitesia, artimisia, or mugwort.
Trabecula, small medullary fibres of the brain, which constitute the commissures.
Trachea,

arteria, } the wind-pipe.

Trachealis arteria, the artery which supplies the wind-pipe.
Trachealis vena, a branch of the subclavian vein.
Trachelium, shrubby hartwort of Ethiopia.
Trachelium Americanum, the cardinal flower.
Trachelo-mastoideus, a muscle of the neck.
Tracheophyma, a bronchocele, or swelling of the bronchial glands.
Trachelos, throat, or neck.
Tracheoccele, tracheophyma.
Tracheotomia, tracheotomy, or bronchotomy; opening the trachea, or wind-pipe.
Trachoma, a roughness of the inner part of the eyelid; ophthalmia tarsi.
Trachoma carunculolum, trachoma from fleshy verrucæ growing in the internal superficies of the eyelid.
Trachoma herpeticum, trachoma from hard pustules in the internal superficies of the lids, resembling the granulated substances in a cut fig.
Trachoma sabulosum, trachoma from sand getting between the eye and the lid.
Trachurus, a rough-tailed fish.

TRA

Tragacantha, goat's thorn; milk vetch; gum tragacanth.
Tragea, drageta; a powder.
Tragelephas, an animal resembling the goat and elephant.
Tragi, hard pieces of sponge.
Tragicus, a muscle of the external ear.
Tragium, bastard dittany.
Tragoceros, the aloe.
Tragophogon, } goat's beard.
Tragophogum, }
Tragopyron, } buck wheat.
Tragopyrum, }
Tragorchis, the plant dog's stones.
Tragoriganum, wild marjoram.
Tragoselinam, burnet saxifrage.
Tragus, a goat; a part of the external ear; lesser sea horse-tail; horse beam.
Tramis, raphe; the seam, or line which divides the scrotum.
Trangebin, the Syrian broom.
Transfusio, transfusion; the conveyance of blood from the arteries of one animal into the veins of another.
Translatio, translation of matter from a diseased part.
Transmutatio, transmutation, or change of one metal into another, an idea long entertained by the alchemists.
Transpiratio, } perspiration, or
Transudatio, } sweat.
Transversales dorsi minores, muscles of the back.
Transversales majores colli, } muscles of the neck.
Transversales nasi, muscles of the nose.
Transversalis, a muscle of the arm.
abdominis, the transverse muscle of the belly.
Transversalis anticus primus, } muscles of the back.
secundis, }
Transversalis cervicis, cervicis tertius.
Transversalis digitorum, a muscle of the toes.

TRI

Transversalis magnus, cervicis tertius.
Transversalis nasi, compressor naris.
Transversalis pedis plantini, a muscle of the toes.
Transversalis urethrae, a muscle of the urethra.
Transversum externum carpi ligamentum, the transverse ligament of the wrist.
Transversum internum carpi, the inner ligament of the wrist.
Transversus, a muscle of the forearm.
Transversus auris, a muscle of the ear.
Transversus perinaei, } muscles of the organs of generation.
alter, }
Transversus spinalis colli, } a muscle of the back.
dorsi, }
Tropa natans, the plant which affords the nux aquatica.
Trapezia, cucullaris.
Trapezium os, the 1st bone of the 2d row of the wrist.
Trapezius musculus, cucullaris.
Trapezoides os, the 2d bone of the 2d row of the wrist.
Traulotis, stammering.
Trauma, a wound.
Traumatica, application to wounds.
Traxini arbor folio flore caeruleo, the bread fruit; azedarach.
Tredon, caries.
Tremor, trembling.
Trepanatio, the operation of trepanning for fractures of the skull.
Trepanum, the trepan; } instruments for perforating the skull.
Trephinum, the trephine; }
Triandria, the 3d class of Linnæus's system of botany, containing the grasses.
Triandria digynia, Linnæus's second order of the third class.
Triangulares sterni, muscles of the ribs.
Triangularis, the name of several muscles.

Triangularis vena, the external jugular vein.
Tribulus, caltrops ; a plant.
 aquaticus, water caltrops ;
 nux aquatica.
Trica lumborum, a disease affecting the hair ; *plica polonica*.
Tricaudalis, having three tails.
Triceps, having three heads ; a muscle of the thigh.
Triceps auris, a muscle of the ear.
Trichia, } a turning in of the eye-
Trichiasis, } lids ; too much hair on
 them ; an appearance in urine
 like hair ; an abscess in the breast.
Trichismos, } a capillary fissure of
Trichismus, } the skull from fracture.
Trichoma, the Polish disease of the hair ; *plica polonica*.
Trichomanes, common maiden hair, or spleenwort.
Trichophyllum, having leaves like hairs.
Trichosis, trichoma.
Trichotum, the hairy scalp.
Trichrus, a stone of three colours.
Trichuris, the long hair worm.
Tricoccus, having three berries.
Tricornes, muscles of three endings.
Tricornis, having three horns.
Tricurides, small worms of the intestines like threads.
Tricuspidis valvula, valves at the origin of the auricle of the heart ; the aorta and pulmonary artery.
Tricusps, having three points.
Triens, a cup ; a Roman $\frac{2}{3}$ iss.
Trifidus, a leaf with three segments.
Trifolia spica, a species of samphire.
Trifolium, trefoil.
 acetosum, wood sorrel.
 album, shrub trefoil of Montpellier.
Trifolium arvense, hare's foot trefoil, or lagopodium.
Trifolium aureum, herb trinity ; noble liverwort.
Trifolium Burgundicum, medic fodder.
Trifolium caballinum, melilotus.

Trifolius cæruleum, sweet trefoil.
 falcatum, auricle muris.
 hepaticum, herb trinity ;
 noble liverwort.
Trifolium melilotus, melilotus.
 odoratum, sweet trefoil ;
 melilotus.
Trifolium paludosum, marsh trefoil, or buck bean ; *menyanthes*.
Trigemini nervi, the fifth pair of nerves.
Trigeminus, three times double.
 musculus, a muscle of the neck.
Trigla, the barbel fish.
Triglites, a stone of the colour of the barbel.
Triglochis, having three curved hooks.
Trigonella, } com-
 fanum græcum, } mon
 Monspelienensis, } fennu-
 greek.
Trigynia, plants with three pointals, or pistils.
Trijugus, applied to a pinnate leaf with three pair of leaflets.
Trilobus, consisting of three lobes.
Trimestre setanios, a species of wheat.
Trinitas, trefoil.
Triaccia, having male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers on different plants.
Triorchis, having three testicles ; a species of herb dog's stones.
Tripastrum Apellidis, } a surgi-
 Archimedis, } cal in-
 strument for extending fractured and dislocated limbs.
Triplex, triceps.
 primus musculus, a muscle of the inside of the thigh.
Triplex secundus musculus, } mus-
 tertius musculus, } cles
 of the inside of the thigh.
Tripolium, starwort.
Tripsis, friction or rubbing ; bruising.
Triquetra ossa, } pieces of bone
 ossicula, } in the skull sur-
 rounded by sutures.
Trismus, the locked jaw with convulsive rigours.

T R I

Trismus arthriticus, locked jaw from gout.
Trismus catarrhalis, locked jaw from cold.
Trismus capistratus, locked jaw with spasm of the face.
Trismus crepitans, locked jaw with a crackling noise.
Trismus cynicus, } locked jaw
cynogelos, } with the cynic laugh.
Trismus diastrophie, locked jaw with a peculiar voice.
Trismus dolorificus, locked jaw with much pain; tic douloureux.
Trismus febrilis, locked jaw from fever.
Trismus hypochondriacus, locked jaw of hypochondriacs.
Trismus inflammatorius, locked jaw from inflammation.
Trismus maxillaris, true locked jaw.
Trismus nascentium, locked jaw of infants.
Trismus occipitalis, locked jaw from diseased occipital muscles.
Trismus sardonius, locked jaw with the cynic laugh.
Trismus scorbuticus, locked jaw from scurvy.
Trismus traumaticus, locked jaw from wounds, commonly of the extremities.
Trissago, germander; scordium.
Tristitia, sorrow; grief.
Tritæophya, } a continued tertian
Tritæos, }
Tritæus, } ague.
Tritæophya causus, the causus of Hippocrates.
Trithales, an herb.
Triticum, wheat.
Creticum, a variety of wheat.
Triticum repens, dog's grass; quick grass.
Triticum vaccinum, purple cow wheat, or melampyrum.
Tritio, rubbing.
Tritorium, a glass to separate oil from distilled waters; a mortar.
Trituratio, trituration, levigation, or

T R O

reducing any substance to powder upon a stone with a muller.
Trocar, the surgical instrument used in tapping for dropsy.
Trochanter major, a large tuberosity on the outside of the thigh bone, called the great trochanter.
Trochanter minor, the little trochanter, inside of the thigh.
Trochisci, troches, or lozenges made with any mucilage and sugar.
Trochisci albi rhazis, ceruss, sarcocolla, tragacanth, camphor, and rose water, to be dissolved and used as eye water.
Trochisci alexiteriales, lozenges of zedoary, snake root, bole, &c.
Trochisci alhandala, lozenges of colocynthis, gum Arabic, tragacanth, and bdellium.
Trochisci alkekengi, lozenges of alkekengi, gum Arabic, tragacanth, olibanum, &c.
Trochisci bechici albi, sugar, starch, liquorice, and orris root.
Trochisci bechici nigri, liquorice, sugar, and tragacanth.
Trochisci bechici cum opio, opium, balsam of Peru, tincture of tolu, liquorice, syrup, and gum Arabic.
Trochisci e carabe, amber, gum Arabic, hypocistis, balaustines, Japan earth, olibanum, and opium.
Trochisci cardialgici, oyster shells, chalk, gum Arabic, nutmeg, and sugar.
Trochisci diasulphuris, sulphur, sugar, and syrup of quinces.
Trochisci de minio, red lead, sublimate, and bread, used externally.
Trochisci de myrrha, myrrh, lovage, pennyroyal, castor, galbanum, oil of savin, and elixir propriatatis.
Trochisci nervini, compound spirit of lavender, oils of cinnamon and rosemary, orris root, sugar, and mucilage.
Trochisci e nitro, nitre, sugar, and gum tragacanth.
Trochisci e scilla, squills and flour.
sialagogi, pelltory of

TUB

Spain, mastich, oils of cloves and marjoram, and wax.

Trochisci stomachici, extract of bark, oils of cinnamon and mint, and sugar.

Trochisci suaveolentes, storax, ambergris, musk, oil of cinnamon, and sugar.

Trochisci e sulphure, sulphur and sugar.

Trochisci e terra Japonica, Japan earth, gum Arabic, and sugar of roses.

Trochites, trochites, or star fish petrified.

Trochlea, a pulley-like cartilage of the eye.

Trochleares, } the pathetic, or
Trochleatores, } fourth pair of nerves.

Trochlearis musculus, the oblique muscle of the eye.

Trochoides, } a species of articulation like a wheel and its axis.

Troglodites, the hedge sparrow.

Troma, a wound.

Tromos, a tremor.

Trompa, the whale.

Tropicolum majus, Indian cress.

Trophema, food; nutriment.

Tropici morbi, diseases prevalent in or near the tropics.

Truncus, the body, without the head and extremities; (in botany) the part producing the leaves and fructification.

Tryx, the lees, or dregs.

Tryxalis, a species of locust.

Tsiam pangam, Campeachy, or log wood.

Tsianakua, } sweet and bitter costus plant.

Tsjana cua, }

Tsjeron ratou ncregam, a species of lemon tree.

Tsjeru cansjava, a species of hemp.

Tuba Aristotelica, } a tube transmitting air from the fauces to the inner ear.

Tuba Fallopiiana, } tubes forming Fallopiæ, } the commun-

TUN

cation between the uterus and ovaria.

Tubæ novus valsalvæ musculus, a muscle of the palate.

Tuber, a toad stool; a hard swelling; a knob.

Tuber anterior, the tuberosity of the tibia.

Tubera, tumours not dropsical; hardened glands.

Tuberca, any fungus.
cervina, mushrooms.

Tubercula, tubercles, or small suppurating tumours.

Tubercula mamillaria, papillæ mamillares.

Tubercula quadrigemina, corpora quadrigemina.

Tuberculum, any small swelling.
annulare, the commencement of the medulla oblongata.

Tuberculum Loweri, a ridge in the division of the heart.

Tubuli lactiferi, the tubes forming the nipple.

Tubulus, the pipe shell of the East Indies.

Tubulus dentalis, the tooth shell.
marinus, a spiral vermicular shell.

Tugus, stone parsley.

Tuliha, the tulip.

Tumefactio, a swelling.

Tumidosi, swellings.

Tumidosus, any thing tumid, or swelled.

Tumidum, the swelling of the bronchial glands.

Tumidus, swelled.

Tumor, a swelling, or tumour.

Tuna mitior, the cochineal plant.

Tungsten, a metallic substance so called.

Tunica, a tunic, or coat; a membrane; clove gilly-flower.

Tunica aciniformis, } the uvea, or
acinosa, } posterior lamella of the iris.

Tunica albuginea oculi, } the conjunctiva, } junctive membrane of the eye.

T U S

Tunica albuginea testis, the inner coat of the testis.
Tunica arachnea, } the inner la-
arachnoidea, } mella of the
pia mater.
Tunica cellulosa Ruyschii, the second coat of the intestines.
Tunica cornea, the second coat of the eye
Tunica filamentosa, the false, or spongy chorion.
Tunica vaginalis testis, the vaginal coat of the testicle.
Tunica villosa, the villous, or inner folding coat of the intestines.
Tunicatus, having many coats.
Tunstas, tunstat; the name in the new chymistry of every compound of the tunstic acid, or acid of tungstein.
Turbinata ossa, parts of the bones of the nose.
Turbinatum, the pineal gland of the head.
Turbith, a cathartic eastern bark; a species of cicely.
Turbo, a turban, or covering for the head.
Turcica sella, the Turkish saddle; a part of the sphenoid bone of the skull.
Turdus, a thrush.
Turgescencia, a swelling; a priapism
Turio, the tender shoots of plants, as of the asparagus.
Turiones, the first young tender shoots of plants.
Turpethum, } an eastern cathartic
Turpethum, } bark; a species of cicely.
Turpethum minerale, hydrargyri calx vitriolata flava, or turpith mineral.
Turritis, the herb tower mustard.
Tursio, a porpoise.
Turtur, the turtle dove.
Turunda, } a tent to keep wounds
Turundula, } open.
Tussedo, a recent cough.
Tussilago,
farfara, } colts-
foliis subcordatis, } foot.

T Y L

Tussilago major, } butter bur, or
hetasites, } pestilentwort.
Tussis, a cough.
accidentalis, a cough from cold.
Tussis arthritica, a gouty cough.
calculosa, a cough from calculus.
Tussis catarrhalis, a catarrhal cough.
Tussis convulsiva, spasmodic cough; whooping cough.
Tussis a dentitione, cough attending cutting teeth.
Tussis epidemica, the influenza.
exanthematica, a cough with cutaneous eruption.
Tussis fcrina, whooping cough.
gravidurum, cough of pregnancy.
Tussis gutturalis, a cough from disease in the throat
Tussis hæmoptoica, cough attending spitting of blood
Tussis hepatica, cough from liver disease.
Tussis hystérica, an hysterical cough.
Tussis metallicarum, cough from working metals.
Tussis phthisica, consumptive cough.
Tussis a polypho, cough from polyphus in the lungs.
Tussis rheumatica, cough from rheumatism.
Tussis sicca, cough without expectoration.
Tussis stomachalis humida, moist stomach cough.
Tussis stomachalis sicca, dry stomach cough.
Tussis verminosa, cough from worms.
Tussis xerolaryngea, cough from dryness of the wind-pipe.
Tutenagum, tutenag; a compound of zinc; Chinese copper.
Tutia, tutty; an ore of zinc; used in colyria.
Tutsan, tutsan; i. e. tout-sain; all-heal; Peter's wort.
Tylloma, a corn of the foot.

T Y P

Tyloma, } a roughness of the inside
Tylosis, } of the eyelid.
Tyloica, medicines which promote
 callus.
Tympani membrana, the tympanum,
 or drum of the ear.
Tympanites, a tympany; swelling
 of the ear from air.
Tympanites abdominalis, swelling of
 the belly from air.
Tympanites asciticus, tympany with
 dropsy.
Tympanites enterophrysodes, } tym-
intestinalis, } pany
 from air in the intestines.
Tympanites spasmodicus, tympany
 from spasm.
Tympanites Stewartii, tympany
 with dropsy.
Tympanites uteri humida, a swell-
 ing of the womb with discharge.
Tympanites uteri sicca, a swelling
 of the womb without discharge.
Tympanites verminosus, tympany
 from worms.
Tympanum, the drum, or sounding
 cavity of the ear.
Typha aromatica, calamus aromati-
 cus.
Typha palustris major, great cat's
 tail.
Typhlosis, blindness.
Typhodes, a fever of the typhus, or
 putrid nature.
Typhomania, delirium with apoplec-
 tic sleepiness.
Typhomania agrypnocoma, a dispo-
 sition without ability to sleep.
Typhomania continua, the mutter-
 ing of fevers.

T Y R

Typhomania febricosa, typhoma-
 nia in fits of ague.
Typhomania verminosa, typhoma-
 nia from worms.
Typhonia, delirium with apoplectic
 sleepiness; a nervous fever.
Typhos, } a contagious fever with
Typhus, } occasional delirium and
 great loss of strength.
Typhus Aegyptiacus, the plague of
 Egypt.
Typhus carcerum, the jail fever.
castrensis, the camp fever.
comatosus, typhus with
 sleepy delirium.
Typhus exhaustorum, low fever of
 debility
Typhus gravior, the severe species
 of typhus.
Typhus hystericus, typhus with
 hysteric symptoms.
Typhus icterodes, typhus with
 symptoms of jaundice; yellow
 fever.
Typhus mitior, the low, or nervous
 fever.
Typhus nervosus, the nervous fever.
petechialis, typhus with pur-
 ple spots.
Typhus verminosus, typhus from
 worms.
Typholites, stones, or fossils impress-
 ed with the figures of animals or
 vegetables.
Typhus, the regular progress of a
 fever.
Tyriasis, a species of leprosy, in
 which the skin may be easily
 drawn from the flesh.
Tyrosis, curdling of milk in the
 stomach.

U.

- UBER**, a breast, dug, or pap; fertile; abundant.
- Ula*, the gum, or gum boil; a cicatrix.
- Ulcer* *adoica*, buboes; chancres.
Ægyptia fœtida, malignant ulcers of the tonsils.
- Ulcer* *serpentina oris*, aphthæ.
- Ulcerosa rubedo*, gutta rosacea; fiery pimples on the face.
- Ulcerosus*, ulcerated, or ulcerous.
- Ulcus*, an ulcer.
defascens, } an eating
exedens, } ulcer; a
Phagædenicus, } species of herpes.
- Ulcus mali moris*, a malignant ulcer.
- Ulcusculum*, a small ulcer.
- Ule*, caoutchouc.
- Ulmaria*, herb queen of the meadows; meadow sweet; spiræa.
- Ulm* *cortex*, inner bark of the elm tree.
- Ulmus*, the elm tree.
- Ulna*, the outer, under, or smaller of the two bones of the fore arm.
- Ulnaris*, the ulnar nerve.
arteria, the artery of the fore arm.
- Ulnaris externus*, a muscle of the wrist.
- Ulnaris gracilis*, a muscle of the fingers.
- Ulnaris internus*, carpum flectentium interior.
- Ulmela*, perfection in all the limbs.
- Ulon*, the outer side of the gums.
- Ultramentum*, ultramarine.
- Ulva*, laver; an extensive genus of the natural order algæ; sea plants.
- Umbella*, (in botany) an umbel, or that arrangement of flowers formed by the peduncles or flower stems arising from one common centre in form of an umbrella.
- Umbellula*, a partial umbel.
- Umbilicalia vasa*, the umbilical vessels; ligaments which, before birth, were vessels, and conveyed blood from the mother to the child.
- Umbilicalis arteria*, the umbilical artery.
- Umbilicalis regio*, the umbilical region, extending from a line between the false ribs to the same between the spinæ ilii.
- Umbilicalis vena*, the umbilical vein.
- Umbilicus*, the navel.
marinus, androsace; sea navelwort.
- Umbilicus veneris*, herb navelwort; wall pennywort.
- Uncia*, an ounce.
Romana, the avoirdupoise ounce.
- Unciforme os*, the 4th bone of the 2d row of the wrist.
- Uctio*, anointing.
- Uctucus*, fat; greasy.
- Unedo*, the strawberry tree, or wilding crab.
- Unguentaria*, the nutmeg.
- Unguentum*, an ointment.
Ægyptiacum, verdigris, honey, and vinegar.
- Unguentum ex æruginè*, Brazilian ointment and verdigris.
- Unguentum alabastrinum*, alabaster ointment for the head-ach.
- Unguentum album*, simple ointment and white lead.
- Unguentum album camphoratum*, simple ointment, white lead, and camphor.
- Unguentum amaracinum*, ointment of sweet marjoram.
- Unguentum antipsoricum*, itch oint-

ment; lard, sulphur, and essence of lemon.

Unguentum antipsoricum cum mercurio, elecampane, dock root, water cress, lard, wax, oil of bays, vinegar, water, quicksilver, and turpentine.

Unguentum ex althæa, oil of mucilages, wax, resin, and turpentine.

Unguentum arcaei, gum elemi, turpentine, suet, and lard.

Unguentum basilicum flavum, oil, wax, resin, Burgundy pitch, and turpentine.

Unguentum basilicum nigrum, oil, wax, resin, and dry pitch.

Unguentum basilicum viride, yellow basilicon, oil, and verdigris.

Unguentum e calce zinci, simple ointment and zinc.

Unguentum cantharidis, unguentum ad vesicatoria.

Unguentum ceræ, unguentum album; wax distilled with sand.

Unguentum citrinum, quicksilver, nitrous acid, and lard.

Unguentum cæruleum fortius, strong mercurial ointment; quicksilver, balsamum sulphuris, and lard.

Unguentum cæruleum mitius, weaker mercurial ointment.

Unguentum constellatum, earth worms and lard.

Unguentum desiccativum rubrum, oil, wax, calamine, litharge, bole Armeniac, and camphor.

Unguentum dialthæa, unguentum ex althæa.

Unguentum diaphompholygos, oil, nightshade, wax, ceruss, burnt lead, zinc, and frankincense.

Unguentum digestivum, yellow and black basilicon and turpentine.

Unguentum emolliens, palm oil, linseed oil, wax, and turpentine.

Unguentum epispasticum, cantharides and basilicon.

Unguentum epispasticum ex infuso cantharidum, cantharides, resin, wax, lard, turpentine, and boiling water.

Unguentum ad fissuras, myrrh, ho-

ney, wax, oil of roses, and rhodium.

Unguentum e gummi elemi, suet, gum elemi, and turpentine.

Unguentum herpeticum, lime, orpiment, tartar, soap, and oil of elder.

Unguentum e lapide calaminari, Turner's cerate; simple cerate and calamine.

Unguentum mercuriale, } quicksilver and
hydrargyri, } ver and lard.

Unguentum e mercurio præcipitato, simple ointment, precipitated sulphur, and precipitate of mercury.

Unguentum Neapolitanum, common mercurial ointment.

Unguentum nervinum, nerve ointment.

Unguentum nutritum, litharge, vinegar, and oil of olives.

Unguentum ophthalmicum, ointment of tutty, saturnine ointment, and camphor.

Unguentum paralyticum, vitriolic acid, lard, and oil of bays.

Unguentum e pice, suet and tar.
ad psoram, lard, sulphur, and essence of lemon.

Unguentum resina flavæ, yellow basilicon.

Unguentum sambucinum, elder flowers, suet, and oil.

Unguentum saturninum, oil, wax, and sugar of lead.

Unguentum simplex, lard, rose water, and essence of lemon.

Unguentum e sulphure, sulphur, simple ointment, and essence of lemon.

Unguentum tetrapharmacum, oil, wax, resin, and pitch.

Unguentum tripharmacum, common plaster, oil, and vinegar.

Unguentum tutiæ, tutty and viper's fat.

Unguentum vermifugum, ointment against worms.

Unguentum ad vesicatoria, lard and blistering plaster.

Unguentum viride, green oil and wax.

U R E

Ungues, muscles; a shell fish.
Unguis, the nail of the fingers and toes; a claw or talon; a hoof; a speck on the eye; a shell fish.
Unguis rosæ, the white in the leaf of a rose.
Unguis ossa, two small bones of the orbits of the eyes.
Ungula, a speck on the eye.
 alcis, the elk's hoof.
 caballina, coltsfoot.
Unicornu, a fossil horn-like substance.
Unicornu minerale, white bole.
Uniflorus, bearing one flower.
Unifolium, the herb one blade.
Unilocularis, a seed vessel with one cell.
Unio, a pearl.
Unispermus, bearing only one seed.
Univalva, a shell with one valve.
Upostasis, epistasis.
Upsilonoides, the os hyoides which supports the tongue.
Upupa, the whoopo bird.
Urachus, the canal which transmits the urine of the fœtus calf.
Ura erumena, cloudy urine.
Uragium, the apex of the heart.
Uraniscus, the palate.
Uranoscopus, a star-gazer; a fish having its eyes placed vertically.
Urceola, } pellitory of the wall;
Urceolaris, } feverfew.
Urceolatus, pitcher-shaped.
Urceoli vitrci, urceola.
Uredo, a blast; a species of head-ach; a burning of the skin; the acute nettle rash.
Urema, }
Uresis, } discharge of urine.
Urens, any thing hot and burning.
Ureter, ureter; the tube conveying the urine from the kidney to the bladder.
Ureteres, the ureters.
Ureteritica ischuria, suppression of urine from inflamed ureter.
Urteritis, inflammation of the ureter.
Uretero-lithica ischuria, suppression of urine from stone in the ureter.
Uretero-thromboides ischuria, sup-

U R O

pression of urine from grumous blood in the ureter.
Uretero-phlegmatica ischuria, suppression of urine from pituitous matter in the ureter.
Uretero-physica ischuria, suppression of urine from purulent matter in the ureter.
Uretero-stomatica ischuria, suppression of urine from obstruction in the lower end of the ureter.
Urethra, the canal by which the urine is evacuated from the bladder.
Urethrelminica ischuria, suppression of urine from worms in the urethra.
Urethritica ischuria, suppression of urine from inflammation in the urethra.
Urethro-hymenodes ischuria, suppression of urine from a membrane in the urethra.
Urethro-lithica ischuria, suppression of urine from a stone in the urethra.
Urethro-thromboides ischuria, suppression of urine from grumous blood obstructing the urethra.
Urethro-phlegmatica ischuria, suppression of urine from mucus obstructing the urethra.
Urethro-physica ischuria, suppression of urine from pus obstructing the urethra.
Urtica, medicines which promote a flow of urine.
Urias, the urethra.
Urina, the urine.
 araneosa, urine with films.
Urinaculum, urachus.
Urine stimulatores, acceleratores urinæ.
Urinaria, the dandelion.
 fistula, the urethra.
Urinusus, any thing resembling urine in its sensible qualities.
Urocresia, a judgment from the urine.
Uron, the urine.
Urorrhœa, urine passing through a wound in the urethra
Uroscopia, inspection of urine.

V A C

Ursus, a bear.
Urtica, the nettle.
 alba, white archangel, or
 dead nettle.
Urtica dioica, the common nettle.
 iners, white archangel, or
 dead nettle.
Urtica lactea, spotted archangel.
 marina, sea blubber; a jelly-
 like substance.
Urticaria, } the nettle rash; red
Urticata, } spots like nettle stings,
 going off in scales with slight fe-
 ver and itching
Urticata febris, the acute nettle
 rash.
Urticata purpurea, the purple nettle
 rash.
Urticatio, whipping with nettles.
Urucu, roucou; a dye stuff from
 Brasil.
Usia, the hog louse.
Usnea, sea salt.
 cranii humani, moss grow-
 ing on human, or other bones.
Ustio, calcination.
Uteraria, remedies for diseases of
 the womb.
Uteri hemorrhagia, excessive men-
 strual discharge.
Uterus, the womb.

V A G

Utricularia, nepenthes; a plant of
 Ceylon yielding a cooling liquid.
Utriculus, the womb.
Utriformis abscessus, an œdematous
 fleshy swelling.
Uva, an unripe grape; a dropsy of
 the cornea of the eye like a
 grape.
Uva crispa, the gooseberry bush.
 damascena, the largest kind of
 grape.
Uva gruina, crane berries of New
 England.
Uva lupina, ipecacuanha.
 marina, lesser sea horse-tail.
 passa, the sun raisin.
 major, the raisin.
 minor, the currant.
 ursi, bear's whortle berry; the
 berry-bearing strawberry tree.
Uvca, the hinder part of the iris of
 the eye.
Uvero, a plant of Hispaniola.
Uvula, that fleshy process hanging
 from the palate.
Uvularia, herb double tongue, or
 bislingua.
Uxor, mercury.
Uzifur, the philosopher's stone; a
 drop.

V.

VACCA, a cow.
 Vacca marina, the sea cow.
Vaccaria, the herb cow's basil; uva
 ursi.
Vaccinatio, vaccination; inoculation
 for cow-pock.
Vaccinia, the uva ursi, or moor ber-
 ry.
Vaccinia alba, white whortles.
 nubis vulgaris, the cloud,
 or knot berry.
Vaccinia palustris, moor, or crane
 berries.

Vaccinium, the moor berry.
 myrtillus, the myrtle
 berry.
Vaccinium oxycoccos, cranberry.
 vitis idæa, red whortle
 berry.
Vaccina, } the cow-pock, which pre-
Vacciola, } vents the small-pox.
Vacillatio, reeling.
Vacuatio, evacuation.
Vacuum, a vacuum, or empty space.
Vaga, an irregular fever with inter-
 vals of ten days.

- Vagæ*, plants not reducible to any regular class.
- Vagi nervi*, the par vagum, or eighth pair of nerves.
- Vagina*, } the passage to the
 uteri, } womb; the covering of a bud; a sheath.
- Vagina hepatica*, capsula communis.
- Vagina portæ*, capsula communis glissonii.
- Vaginalis tunica testis*, the vaginal coat of the testicle.
- Vaginans*, when the base of a leaf enfolds the stem.
- Valanida*, the beech tree.
- Valeriana*, valerian.
 major, great valerian.
 locusta, lamb's lettuce.
 officinalis, } great wild va-
 sylvestris, } lerian.
- Valerianella*, small valerian; lamb's lettuce.
- Valerianelloides*, an American plant like valerian.
- Valerianthemum*, hartwort; cardinal flower.
- Valetudo*, health; a distempered habit.
- Valetudo adversa*, ill health.
 secunda, good health.
- Valgus*, bowed, or bandy legged.
- Vallionia*, goat's eye; holm oak; a disease in the corner of the eye.
- Vallum*, the eyebrow; a species of bandage.
- Valva*, a valve.
 nobilis, a valve where the vena cava enters the heart.
- Valvula cæci*, } the valve which is
 coli, } so fixed in the co-
 ilii, } lon as to prevent
 tulpæ, } the return of fæces into the intestinum ilium.
- Valvula eustachii*, a membranous semilunar valve which separates the right auricle from the inferior vena cava.
- Valvula palati*, the uvula of the fauces.
- Valvula conniventes*, the wrinkles, or fine internal foldings of the intestines.
- Valvule mitrales*, the valves of the left ventricle of the heart.
- Valvule semilunares*, the valves at the beginning of the pulmonary artery and the aorta.
- Valvule tricuspidales*, } the tricus-
 triglochinæ, } pid valves of the heart.
- Vanilla*, vanello; Indian fruit used in chocolate
- Vapor*, a steam, or vapour.
- Vaporarium*, a vapour bath.
- Vaporatio*, converting fluids into vapour.
- Varaca*, the jack tree.
- Vari*, jonthi.
- Varia*, small red pimples on the face.
- Varicella*, } the chicken-
 lymphatica, } pox, consisting of pustules somewhat like small-pox, hot, suppurating, but scaling off in a few days, preceded by slight fever.
- Varices*, dilated veins.
- Variciformes parastate*, vessels of the testicle.
- Varicocele*, a distension of the veins of the scrotum.
- Varicosa corpora*, the winding spermatic vessels.
- Varicula*, dilated veins; swelling of the veins of the eye.
- Varietas*, variety; the 4th subdivision in the Linnæan system; the various appearances in plants produced from the same kind of seed.
- Variola*, small-pox; a disease which it is hoped will soon be superseded and extirpated by the vaccine.
- Variola cholericæ*, the measles.
 complicata, small-pox mixed with other disease.
- Variola confluens*, confluent small-pox.
- Variola confluens crystallina*, small-pox with clear pustules.
- Variola confluens cohærens*, the confluent small-pox.
- Variola confluens corymbosa*, the small-pox in clusters.

Variola confluens maligna, } the
nigra, } malignant small-pox.

Variola discreta, } the dis-
benigna, } tinct
 and mild small-pox.

Variola discreta complicata, the distinct small-pox mixed with other disease.

Variola discreta dysenteriodes, distinct small-pox with dysentery.

Variola discreta crystallina, distinct crystalline small-pox.

Variola discreta miliaris, distinct miliary small-pox.

Variola discreta siliquosa, distinct scaly small-pox.

Variola discreta vesicularis, distinct crystalline small-pox.

Variola discreta verrucosa, distinct warty small-pox.

Variola incisa, inoculated small-pox.

Variola Japonica, the crystalline small-pox.

Variola lymphatica, the chicken-pox.

Variola sanguinea, the malignant small-pox.

Variolæ anomalæ, the irregular small-pox.

Variolæ confluentes simplices, the simple confluent small-pox.

Variolæ discretæ simplices, the simple distinct small-pox.

Variolæ regulares confluentes, the regular confluent small-pox.

Variolæ regulares discretæ, the distinct and regular small-pox.

Variolæ vaccinæ, the cow-pock.

Varium os, the cuboid bone of the wrist.

Varix, a dilated vein.

Varus, a red pimple; bow legged.

Vas, a vessel.

infernale, a flat-bottomed chymical glass.

Vas urinale, a urinal; a vessel to inspect urine.

Vasa brevia, branches of the artery of the spleen.

Vasa deferentia, seminal vessels of the spermatic chords.

Vasa iliaca, the iliac vessels.

Vasa lactea, the vessels absorbing and transmitting chyle.

Vasa lymphatica, the vessels transmitting lymph.

Vasa præparantia, vessels of the testicles.

Vasa sanguinea, blood vessels.

seminalia, } the spermatic, or
spermatica, } seed vessels.

vorticosa, the contorted vessels of the choroid membrane.

Vastus externus, } muscles of the
internus, } thigh.

Vectis, an instrument used in midwifery.

Vegetabilia, vegetables; one of the three kingdoms of nature.

Vegetabilis, vegetable.

Vehiculum, the fluid in which a medicine is given.

Vejuca de guaco, a plant celebrated for the prevention and cure of the bites of venomous animals.

Velamentum bombycinum, the inner coat of the intestines.

Vellicatio, floccitatio; a picking of the bed-clothes in violent diseases.

Velum, a covering.

pendulum palati, the soft palate.

Velum pupillæ, the membrane in the fetal eye instead of the pupil.

Vena, a vein, having thinner coats than an artery and not pulsating.

Vena arteriosa, the pulmonary artery; the vena portæ.

Vena articularis, a vein near the shoulder.

Vena azygos, } without a fellow.
sine pari, }

hepatica, a vein of the liver.

hypogastrica, a vein of the hypogastrium.

Vena icoraria, vena hepatica.

intestinalis, a vein of the duodenum.

Vena jugularis, jugular vein of the neck.

Vena mediana basilica, the median basilic vein of the arm.

Vena medinensis, the Guinea worm.

V E N

Vena porta, } the vein which
portarum, } returns the blood
of the intestines to the liver.
Vena splenica brachii, the vein of
the left arm.
Venæ adiposæ, veins coming from
the fat of the kidneys.
Venæ amulares. See *Annularis*.
apoplectica, jugulares.
iliacæ, the iliac veins.
intercostales, the veins be-
tween the ribs.
Venæ lacteæ, the vessels absorbing
and transmitting chyle.
Venæ lumbares, the veins of the
loins.
Venæ sectio, bleeding by the lan-
cet.
Venenum, poison.
Venena, poisons; those of England
are black henbane, deadly night-
shade, wolfsbane, dog's mercury,
thorn apple, hemlock, red and
pepper mushroom, dead tongue,
water hemlock, and the laurel or
bay cherry.
Veneræus, venereal lues.
Venosus, a leaf with many ribs or
veins.
Venosus canalis, a part of the foetal
circulation.
Venter, the belly.
abactus, miscarriage, or
procured abortion.
Venter fermentatus, an inflated bel-
ly.
Venter imus, the abdomen, or lower
belly.
Ventositas, windiness; flatulence.
Ventriculatio, colic.
Ventriculi morbus, cœliac passion.
Ventriculosus, the cœliac passion; a
purging of food undigested; hav-
ing a belly.
Ventriculus, the stomach.
pulmonaris, the right
ventricle of the heart.
Ventriculus succenturiatus, the in-
testine called duodenum; the
portion of the duodenum which
is surrounded by the peritoneum.
Ventriloquus, an imitator of voices.

V E R

Venus, venery; coition; copper.
Veratrum, }
album, } white hellebore.
nigrum, } black hellebore.
Verbasculum, paigles, or common
cowslips.
Verbasculum cyanoides, cyanus
montanus.
Verbascum, mullein, or cow's lungs.
Verbasina, } water hemp, or agri-
Verbesina, } mony.
Verbena, common vervain.
fœmina, hedge mustard.
Verditer, a species of clay of a deep
green colour.
Vermes, worms.
Vermiculares, muscles of the fin-
gers and toes like worms.
Vermicularis, houseleek.
motus, the peristaltic
motion of the intestines.
Vermiformis, a prominence in the
brain.
Vermiformis appendicula, an appen-
dage of the colon.
Vermifugus, vermifuge, or a medi-
cine which destroys or expels
worms.
Vermis mordicans, } a species of her-
repens, } petic eruption
on the skin.
Vermis terrestris, the earth worm.
Vernatio, (in botany) foliation, or
leafing.
Vernix, the resin of the juniper
tree.
Veronica, }
fœmina, } fluellin, or
aquatica, } speedwell.
aquatica, water pimper-
nel, or brook lime.
Verricularis tunica, the retina of
the eye.
Verruca, a wart.
Verruca, warts.
Verrucaria, turnsole.
Verrucosus, warty.
Versicaria vulgaris, the winter
cherry.
Vertebra, a vertebra, or bone of the
spine.
Vertebræ, the vertebræ, or verte-
bras.

Vertebræ cervicales, the vertebræ of the neck, seven.
Vertebræ dorsales, the vertebræ of the back, twelve.
Vertebræ falsæ, the vertebræ of the os sacrum, and coccyx.
Vertebræ lumbares, the vertebræ of the loins, five.
Vertex, the crown, or top of the head.
Verticalia ossa, the parietal bones.
Vertigo, giddiness.
Vesania, melancholy; lunacy; madness; want of judgment.
Vesaniæ, diseases attended with derangement of mind without fever or sleepiness.
Vesica, a bladder.
 distillatoria, a copper cucurbit lined with tin.
Vesica fellis, the gall bladder.
 urinaria, the urinary bladder.
Vesicæ rarus morbus, a discharge of mucus from the bladder, common in strictures of the urethra
Vesicaria, the winter cherry.
 marina nigra, a marine froth resembling sponge.
Vesicantia, } a blistering applica-
Vesicatoria, } tion.
Vesicula fellis, the gall bladder.
Vesiculæ diuæ barbaræ, the confluent small-pox.
Vesiculæ gingivarum, the thrush.
 pulmonales, the air cells, situated at the termination of the bronchia.
Vesiculæ seminales, the seminal vesicles; the supposed reservoirs of the semen, lying between the bladder and rectum.
Vestibulum, the innermost cavity of the ears.
Vestigium, the sole of the foot.
Veterinaria, medicines for cattle.
Veternum, anasarctous swelling.
Veternus, lethargy.
Vetonica, the gillyflower; betonica.
Vetonica cordi, woody betony.
Vetti tali, an Indian tree.
Vibex, a large purple spot.

Vibices, (plural) large purple spots; marks.
Vibrissæ, the hairs in the nostrils.
Viburnum, the wayfaring tree; mealy tree.
Vicia, the tare, or vetch.
Victorialis, spotted ramsons; broad-leaved garlic.
Victoriatius, a half denarius, or thirty-one grains.
Victoriola, tongued laurel.
Victus, food.
 animalis, animal food.
Vidamaram, species of Egyptian jujube fruit.
Vigilia, watching.
Villi, fibres; the small hairs of some plants.
Villosus, covered with down, or wool.
Vina lautissima, rich wines.
Vinca peruinca, the plant greater periwinkle.
Vincetoxicum, swallow-wort, or tane poison,
Vini spiritus, spirit distilled from fermented vegetables, wine, &c.
Vini spiritus rectificatus, rectified spirit of wine.
Vini spiritus tenuior, weak spirit of wine.
Vinum, wine; the fermented juice of grapes, apples, malt, sugar, &c.
Vinum absinthites, wine impregnated with wormwood.
Vinum adustum, best spirit of wine; inflammable; alcohol.
Vinum album, }
 Hispanum, } mountain wine.
Vinum aloes, wine of aloes; tinctura sacra.
Vinum aloeticum alkalinum, fixed alkali, aloes, saffron, myrrh, sal ammoniac, and mountain.
Vinum amarum, gentian, lemon peel, pepper, and mountain.
Vinum aminæum, Falernian wine.
 anisatum, aniseed steeped in wine.
Vinum aromaticum, cloves, ginger,

VIO

VIS

- cinnamon, nutmegs, and mountain.
- Vinum antimoniale*,
antimonii,
tartarizati, }
 antimonial wine; crocus of antimony in mountain.
- Vinum benedictum*, antimonial wine.
- canarium*, Canary wine, or sack.
- Vinum cedrinum*, cedar juice mixed with wine.
- Vinum chalybeatum*, } iron filings,
ferri, } cinnamon,
 mace, and Rhenish wine.
- Vinum croceum*, saffron and Canary.
- emeticum*, glass of antimony and Spanish white wine.
- Vinum Falernium*, Falernian wine; a strong wine.
- Vinum febrifugum*, bark and red wine.
- Vinum guaiacinum*, guaiacum, saunders, orange peel, cardamoms, and mountain.
- Vinum guaiacinum cum helleboro*, guaiacum, black hellebore, cardamoms, orange peel, and mountain.
- Vinum Hippocraticum*, claretum; claret.
- Vinum hordeaceum*, ale.
- ipecacuanha*, ipecacuanha, orange peel, and Canary.
- Vinum lautissimum*, wine charged with myrrh.
- Vinum lentiscinum*, wine charged with mastich.
- Vinum malabathrinum*, malathrum steeped in must.
- Vinum millepedum*, live millepedes and Rhenish wine.
- Vinum rhabarbari*, wine of rhubarb.
- rhei*, rhubarb, canella alba, spirit, and wine.
- Vinum Rhenanum*, Rhenish wine.
- rubrum*, red port.
- e tartaro antimoniali*, emetic tartar and Spanish white wine.
- Viola*, }
Violaria, } the common violet.
- Viola aquatica*, broad-leaved pond weed.
- Viola ipecacuana*, ipecacuanha.
- Viola lunaris*, herb satin; honesty.
- lutea*, yellow wall flower.
- mariana*, Syrian bell flower.
- marina*, the smelt fish.
- palustris*, butterwort; Yorkshire sanicle.
- Viola tricolor*, hearts-ease, pansies.
- Viorna*, herb traveller's joy.
- Vipeba*, the cassada bread of the West Indies.
- Vipera*, the viper; the adder.
- pileata*, the hairy, or Indian serpent.
- Viperaria*, viper grass.
- Viperina*, Virginian snake root.
- Vir*, a man.
- Virga*, the penis.
- aurea*, herb common golden rod.
- Virga aurea major*, great fleabane; doria.
- Virga divinatoria*, the divining rod; a hazle stick, if poised on the finger, will dip its end on that side where any bed of minerals lie.
- Virga pastoris*, dipsacus minor.
- Virgata sutura*, the sagittal suture of the skull.
- Virginale claustrum*, the hymen of the vagina.
- Virgineus morbus*, chlorosis.
- Virginianum rubrum*, red, or Virginian nightshade; pokeweed.
- Viride aris*, verdigris.
- Virium lapsus*, fainting, or loss of strength.
- Virus*, any poison.
- Vis*, force; power.
- conservatrix*, } the natural
natura, }
 power of the animal machine in preserving health.
- Vis elastica*, } that property, by
mortua, } which a muscle after
 the death of the animal contracts.
- Vis nervea*, } another power of the
nervosa, } muscles by which
 they act when excited by the nerves.
- Vis generatrix*, the power of generation.

VIT

Vis inertiae, the propensity to rest inherent in matter.
Vis insita, the natural contractility of the moving fibres.
Vis medicatrix, the natural power of the animal machine in the removal of disease.
Vis plastica, that facility of formation which spontaneously operates in animals.
Vis a tergo, any impulsive power.
vita, the natural power of the animal machine in preserving life; innate heat.
Viscaria, a species of catchfly.
Viscera, the bowels; the organs in the belly and chest.
Viscilago, mucilage.
Viscositas, clamminess.
Viscum, bird lime, prepared from holly.
Viscum album, misletoc.
quernum, misletoc of the oak.
Viscus, a bowel, or organ; bird lime; misletoc.
Visio, sight.
Visnaga, the plant called Spanish toothpick.
Visnaga minor, stone parsley.
Visus, sight.
debilis, hebetudo; impaired sight without visible defect.
Visus defiguratus, metamorphopsia.
Vita, life.
jugis, age.
Enochodiana, as old as Enoch.
Vitæ affectiones, any particular regimen.
Vitæ arbor, the tree of life.
lignum, guaiacum wood.
proposita, particular regimen.
Vitalba, traveller's joy.
Vitalis functiones, the action of the heart, brain, lungs, &c.
Vitalis, vital; alive; living.
Vitelli caro, veal.
Vitellum, } the yolk of an egg.
Vitellus, }
Vitex, a kind of willow.
Vitia, external, evident, and local diseases.

VIT

Viticella, the wild vine.
Viticulum, a vine branch.
Vitiligo, } the white leprosy.
alba, }
Vitis, the vine tree.
alba, } white bryony.
sylvestris, }
idæa, the uva ursi, or whortle berry.
Vitis vinifera, the vine tree.
Vitisaltus, chorea; St. Vitus's dance.
Vitium, a defect, or disease.
Vitix agnus castus, the chaste tree.
Vitraria, the pellitory of the wall.
Vitreus, glassy; the largest humour of the eye.
Vitrificatum antimonium, glass of antimony.
Vitrificatum antimonium ceratum, glass of antimony mixed with melted wax.
Vitrioli acidum, acid of vitriol; sulphuric acid.
Vitrioli acidum elixir, elixir of vitriol.
Vitrioli colcothar, the residuum of sal martis, or green vitriol calcined.
Vitrioli gilla, white vitriol dissolved and crystallized.
Vitrioli oleum, oil, or acid of vitriol.
sal, white vitriol.
spiritus, spirit of vitriol; acidum sulphuricum dilutum.
Vitrioli spiritus dulcis, mixture of vitriolic æther and spirit of wine.
Vitrioli spiritus fortis, the fluid remaining after distilling the liquor drawn from burning sulphur and nitre over water in close rooms.
Vitrioli spiritus tenuis, diluted vitriolic acid.
Vitriolicum acidum, } vitriolic acid,
oleum, } procured from burning sulphur with nitre in close rooms, now called sulphuric acid.
Vitriolum, a name for compounds of vitriolic acid

Vitriolum abortivum, yellow, or red ochre; a species of clay.
Vitriolum album, white vitriol; vitriolic acid and zinc.
Vitriolum anglicum, green vitriol.
calcinatum, vitriolum viride calcined.
Vitriolum caruleum, blue vitriol; vitriolic acid and copper.
Vitriolum martis, vitriol of iron; salt of steel; vitriolic acid and iron.
Vitriolum purificatum, white vitriol dissolved and crystallized.
Vitriolum Romanum, blue, or Roman vitriol; vitriolic acid and copper; also green vitriol.
Vitriolum veneris, crystals of copper.
Vitriolum viride, green vitriol; copperas; a union of vitriolic acid and iron.
Vitriolum zinci, white vitriol; zinc and diluted vitriolic acid.
Vitrum, glass.
antimonii, glass of antimony; antimony first calcined and then fused in a crucible.
Vitrum antimonii ceratum, cerated glass of antimony.
Vitrum hypoclepticum, a funnel to separate oil from water.
Vitta, an odorous cap for the head.
Viverra, a ferret.
Viviparus, viviparous, or those animals which bring forth their young living.
Vociferatio, bawling.
Vola, the palm of the hand.
Volatilia, volatiles; substances that dissolve in and readily mix with the air.
Volatica, a cutaneous eruption.
Volsella, a small forceps; a probang, or instrument to remove bodies sticking in the throat.

Volubilis, a plant that twists itself round whatever is near it.
Volutta, a pod-bearing tree of Malabar.
Volva, the calyx of the fungi, or mushroom tribe.
Volvulus, the iliac passion, or inflammation in the bowels, called twisting in the guts.
Volvulus terrestris, small bind weed; convolvulus.
Vomer, a plough share; a bone of the nose.
Vomica, abscess immediately under the pleura investing the lungs, originating from tubercles; a polypus or any collection of foreign matter in the lungs.
Vomica liquoris aterni, quicksilver.
Vomitio, vomiting.
Vomitoria, emetics.
Vomitus, vomiting.
Voracitas, an unnatural appetite.
Vox, the voice.
abscissa, hoarseness; a loss of voice.
Vulgago, asarabacca.
Vulneraria, vulneraries; healers of wounds.
Vulneraria aqua, a vinous distillation from sage and mugwort; arquebusade.
Vulnus, a wound.
sclopeticum, a gunshot wound.
Vulghanser, the shell drake, or burrow duck.
Vulpes, a fox.
Vulpisimia, the fox-ape.
Vulpis pulmo, fox's lungs.
Vultur, the vulture.
Vultus, the countenance.
Vulva, the female pudendum; a foramen in the brain.
Vulvaria, stinking orache.

W.

- WADT*, plumbago, or black lead.
Waleus, the sea horse.
Warnas, the vinegar of philosophers.
Warnelia, the sand-box tree; Jamaica walnuts.
Wintera aromatica, Winter's bark, or cinnamon tree of the Straits of Magellan.
Wintera canella, } canella alba, or
spuria, } wild cinnamon tree of the Caribbee Islands.
Winterana Jamaicensis, Winterana canella.
Winteranus cortex, Winter's bark, or cinnamon tree of the Straits of Magellan; cascarilla.
Wismuthum, bismuth, a semi-metal.
Wormiana ossa, ossa triquetra, or pieces of bone in the skull, surrounded by sutures.

X.

- XALAPPA*, jalap from Xalappa, in Mexico.
Xantharus, a yellow animal of the ox kind.
Xanthenes, a stone like amber.
Xanthia, a fish of an amber colour.
Xanthium, } the lesser
strumarium, } burdock.
Xanthoriza, } yellow dy-
tinctoria, } ing root.
Xantho-xylum, yellow, or fustick wood.
Xantolina, the worm seed; santonium.
Xeraleiphia, a dry unction.
Xeranthimum, the dry flower; sneezewort, or bastard pellitory.
Xerasia, } baldness, or dry-headed.
Xirasia, }
Xeria, any dry plasters.
Xero, the point of dryness or freezing, but thirty-two degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer below freezing; it denotes the beginning of any scale; zero.
Xerocollyrium, a dry collyrium.
Xeromyrum, a dry ointment.
Xerodes, any tumour attended with the property of dryness.
Xerophthamia, dry inflammatory disease of the eyes.
Xerotribia, a dry friction.
Xibetum, zibetum; civet.
Xiphias, the sword fish.
Xiphium, a species of iris flower; spurgewort.
Xiphoides cartilago, the small cartilage at the bottom of the breast bone.
Xitoma, the sweet Indian cherry.
Xydococca, grains of the carob tree.
Xylaloe, wood aloë.
Xylo aloë, the aromatic aloë.
Xylobalsamum, the balm of Gilead; the wood of the balsam tree.
Xylocassia, cassia lignea; woody cassia.
Xylocinnamomum, the wood of the cinnamon tree.
Xylococca, siliqua dulcis.
Xylomasticum, mastich wood.

Z A Z

Z I N

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| <i>Xylon</i> , } | gossipium; a species of | <i>Xylophagus</i> , a wood insect. |
| <i>Xylum</i> , } | cotton tree. | <i>Xylosteum</i> , upright honeysuckle. |
| <i>Xylophagi</i> , | the white ants, or termites of Africa. | <i>Xyris</i> , the spurge wort. |
| | | <i>Xystus</i> , scraped lint. |

Y.

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|-------------------|--|------------------------|---|
| <i>YABACANI</i> , | a root, preventive of the bite of snakes. | <i>Yoides</i> , | |
| <i>Yaws</i> , | a disease peculiar to blacks; it appears like warts, or mulberries on various parts of the body. | <i>Ypsiloides os</i> , | } the os hyoides. |
| <i>Yerva</i> , | contrayerva. | <i>Ypsilo-glossi</i> , | muscles depressing the tongue. |
| | | <i>Yucca</i> , | an Indian root affording meal for food. |

Z.

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|---------------------------|---|-------------------------|---|
| <i>ZZ</i> , | myrrh; ginger. | <i>Zea</i> , | spelt corn; maize. |
| <i>Zaara</i> , | pervigilium, carus, or watching in fevers. | <i>Zedoaria</i> , | zedoary; an eastern stomachic. |
| <i>Zaccharum</i> , | sugar. | <i>Zedorie semina</i> , | the worm seed root. |
| <i>Zacintha</i> , | wart succory. | <i>Zerna</i> , | lepra; an ulcerated impetigo. |
| <i>Zaffran</i> , | | <i>Zema</i> , | a decoction; broth. |
| <i>Zahafaran</i> , | } common saffron. | <i>Zcolites</i> , | a kind of spar. |
| <i>Zaffer</i> , | smalt; flint and potash melted, coloured with cobalt, and powdered. | <i>Zeopyrum</i> , | a kind of wheat. |
| <i>Zagu</i> , | the Indian bread, or sago tree. | <i>Zephyria ova</i> , | barren eggs. |
| <i>Zaibac</i> , | quicksilver. | <i>Zero</i> , | the point of dryness, or beginning of any scale. |
| <i>Zail</i> , | a disease about the pubes, endemical in Ethiopia. | <i>Zerta</i> , | the name of a fish. |
| <i>Zalapa</i> , | jalapa, or jalap root. | <i>Zerumbet</i> , | zedoary; broad-leaved wild ginger. |
| <i>Zarcaparilla</i> , | sarsaparilla. | <i>Zibach</i> , | quicksilver. |
| <i>Zarnich</i> , | arsenic; red and yellow of a smooth texture. | <i>Zibethum</i> , | civet; a strong animal perfume from Brasil. |
| <i>Zaruthan</i> , | a species of cancer in the breast. | <i>Ziccara</i> , | an Indian pine-like fruit. |
| <i>Zarza</i> , | | <i>Ziment</i> , | cement, or luting. |
| <i>Zarzaparilla</i> , | } sarsaparilla. | <i>Zimotechnica</i> , | the art of making bread and the different wines. |
| <i>Zazarhendi herba</i> , | common marjoram. | <i>Zinchum</i> , | zinc; blend; speltre; a semi-metal extracted from calamine. |

- Zinci flores*, flowers of zinc; sublimed zinc.
Zincthium, zinchum.
 calcinatum, flowers of zinc; sublimed zinc; nihilum album.
Zincthium vitriolatum, white vitriol; sulphate of zinc; vitriolic acid and zinc.
Zincthium vitriolatum purificatum, white vitriol washed in oil of vitriol and water.
Zincum, zinchum.
Zingi, Indian anise.
Zingiber, ginger; root of China.
Zingin, ginseng.
Zizanium, darnel.
Ziziba,
Zizipha, } jujuba.
Ziziphus, }
Zizipha candida, the bread tree.
Zizipham, jujuba.
Zomus, a broth; a decoction.
Zona, a species of herpetic eruption encircling the body; the shingles.
- Zoologia*, zoology; any treatise on living animals.
Zoonomia, the laws of animal life.
Zoophytum, a plant-like substance formed by animals.
Zootomia, zootomy; the dissection of animals.
Zoster erysipelas, } erysipelas with
 herpes, } small vesications.
Zozar,
Zuccara, } sugar.
Zuchar, }
Zygoma, the cheek bone; the cavity under the zygomatic process of the os temporis and os malæ.
Zygomatica ossa, the cheek bones.
Zygomaticus major, } a muscle of
 musculus, } the lips.
 processus, the zygomatic process of the cheek bone.
Zymoma, a ferment; a leaven.
Zymosis, fermentation.
Zythogala, a posset drink of beer and milk.
Zythus, beer; ale.

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Med Hist
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270
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